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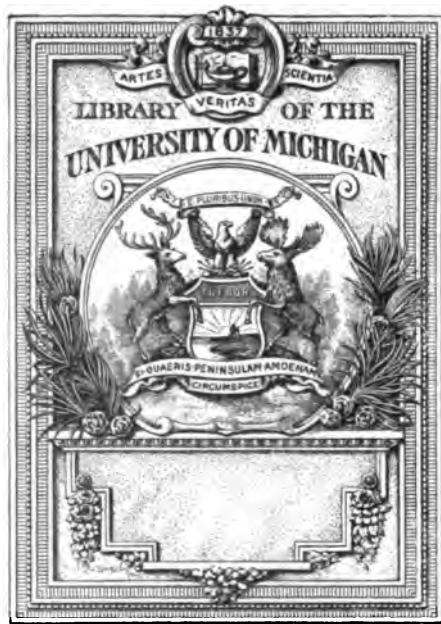
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SEVENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (28.) —

HOUSE;
ELECTIONS; MISCELLANEOUS.

Session

16 *January* 1902 — 18 *December* 1902.

VOL. LXXXII.

1902.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1902.

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N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

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ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 17.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*fer*,

RETURN "of MOTIONS for ADJOURNMENT under STANDING ORDER No. 17, showing the date of such Motion, the name of the Member proposing, the definite matter of urgent public importance, and the result of any Division taken thereon during Session 1902 (in the same form as, and in continuation of, Parliamentary Paper, No. 346, of Session 1901)."

I.—LEAVE OF THE HOUSE SIGNIFIED WITHOUT A CALL UPON MEMBERS TO RISE IN THEIR PLACES.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Session 1902.

(Mr. *John Redmond*, Member for Waterford),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the proclamation of nine counties and two cities in Ireland under Sections 2, 3, and 4 of The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887;" and the pleasure of the House having been signified :—Question, That this House do now adjourn, negatived on Division (Ayes, 148 ; Noes, 253). 17 April 1902.
Page 313 of the
Votes.
Criminal Law and
Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887
(Proclamations).

(Sir *James Woodhouse*, Member for Huddersfield),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the formation of an American Shipping Combination for the purpose of controlling the Shipping Trade in the North Atlantic and its effect on the Maritime and Mercantile interests of the United Kingdom;" and the pleasure of the House having been signified :—Question proposed, That this House do now adjourn, and Motion, by leave, withdrawn. 1 May 1902.
Page 381 of the
Votes.
American
Shipping
Combination.

(Mr. *Schwann*, Member for Manchester, North),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the present state of our relations with the Republic of Venezuela;" and, the pleasure of the House having been signified, the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order 17, until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put and negatived. 15 December 1902.
Page 927 of the
Votes.
Venezuela.

II.—LEAVE OF THE HOUSE SIGNIFIED BY MORE THAN FORTY MEMBERS RISING IN THEIR PLACES.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Session 1902.

(Mr. *John Redmond*, Member for Waterford),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the presentation of a Supplementary Estimate for Civil Services in one sum covering various Departments contrary to the custom of the House;" but the pleasure of 10 February 1902.
Page 103 of the
Votes.
Supplementary
Estimates
(Presentation).

the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen: Question, That this House do now adjourn, and Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

13 February 1902.
Page 116 of the
Votes.
Great Britain and
Japan (Agreement).

(Mr. *Norman*, Member for South Wolverhampton),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, a Copy of which has recently been presented to the House;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen: Question proposed, That this House do now adjourn, and Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

24 April 1902.
Page 344 of the
Votes.
Mr. Cartwright
(Detention in
Cape Town).

(Mr. *John Morley*, Member for the Montrose District),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the compulsory detention of Mr. Cartwright in Cape Town without charge brought, and for indefinite length of time;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; Question, That this House do now adjourn, negatived on Division (Ayes, 182; Noes, 259).

29 April 1902.
Page 368 of the
Votes.
Private Legislation
Procedure
(Scotland) Act,
1899 (Action of
the Secretary for
Scotland).

(Mr. *Pirie*, Member for Aberdeen (North Division)),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the act of the Secretary for Scotland in interfering with the action of the Commissioners holding an inquiry under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, in the case of the Aberdeen Tramways Provisional Order, by taking upon himself the appointment of the place of meeting which by the statute is in the discretion of the said Commissioners only;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen: Question, That this House do now adjourn, and Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

29 May 1902.
Page 470 of the
Votes.
Public Meeting
(Dublin).

(Mr. *Nannetti*, Member for Dublin (College Green Division)),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the action of the Irish Executive in forcibly preventing a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin, and in assaulting a Member of this House and others;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order 17, until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put (pursuant to S.O. Closure of Debate), and negatived on Division (Ayes, 66; Noes, 206).

2 July 1902.
Page 600 of the
Votes.
Evictions (De
Freyne Estate).

(Mr. *T. W. Russell*, Member for South Tyrone), for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the impending eviction from their holdings of a number of tenants on the De Freyne Estate, in county Roscommon, the circumstances attending the said evictions, and the action of the Government in connection therewith;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order 17, until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put and negatived on Division (Ayes, 132; Noes, 231).

28 July 1902.
Page 695 of the
Votes.
South Africa
(Courts-Martial
Commission).

(Mr. *Swift MacNeill*, Member for South Donegal),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the Composition of the Commission appointed to inquire into the sentences imposed by Military Courts established under Martial Law in South African Colonies and Protectorates;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order 17,

until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put (pursuant to S.O. Closure of Debate), and negatived on Division (Ayes, 64; Noes, 210).

(Mr. *William O'Brien*, Member for Cork City),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the conduct of the Government in Ireland in reference to the charges of forgery, manufacture of outrage, and perjury against Sergeant Sullivan of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the danger of his absconding;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order No. 17, until the Evening Sitting, when the Question was put, That this House do now adjourn, and negatived on Division (Ayes, 117; Noes, 215).

20 October 1902.
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Votes.
Conduct of the
Government in
Ireland (Sergeant
Sullivan).

(Mr. *Devlin*, Member for North Kilkenny),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the riotous proceedings on Sunday last at the Custom House Steps in Belfast, and the neglect and refusal of the Government to take steps to prohibit the holding of such meetings on Government property in that city;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen; the Motion was deferred, under Standing Order No. 17, until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put (pursuant to S.O. Closure of Debate), and negatived on Division (Ayes, 98; Noes, 200).

23 October 1902.
Page 794 of the
Votes.
Belfast Meetings.

(Mr. *William O'Brien*, Member for Cork City),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the proclamation, under the provisions of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, of the City of Dublin and of nine Irish counties since the rising of the House in August, and the danger to the public peace arising from the harsh and partisan administration of that Act;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly arisen; the Motion was deferred under Standing Order 17 until the Evening Sitting, when the Question, That this House do now adjourn, was put and negatived on Division, (Ayes, 121; Noes, 215).

27 October 1902.
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Votes.
Proclamation of
Dublin City, &c.

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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Session 1902.

Nil.

IV.—LEAVE OF THE HOUSE REFUSED BY LESS THAN FORTY MEMBERS RISING IN THEIR PLACES.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Session 1902.

LEAVE OF THE HOUSE REFUSED ON DIVISION.

(Mr. *Dillon*, Member for East Mayo),—for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the refusal of the Government to take adequate steps to relieve the surviving inhabitants of Martinique;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in

15 May 1902.
Page 442 of the
Votes.
Martinique (Relief
of Distress).

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS:

their places, and less than 40 Members but more than 10 having accordingly risen, and a Division being claimed; Question, That leave be given to move that this House do now adjourn, negatived on Division (Ayes, 54; Noes, 124).

V.—MR. SPEAKER DECLINES TO ALLOW THE MOTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Session 1902.

Nil.

Clerk of the Journals.

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**NUMBER of Times Members asked leave to move the Adjournment of the
House in each of the following Years.**

1882	-	-	-	-	-	4	1894	-	-	-	-	-	5
1883	-	-	-	-	-	5	1895	-	{Session 1 - 2}				- 2
1884	-	-	-	-	-	9			{Session 2 - 0}				
1885	-	-	-	-	-	4	1896	-	-	-	-	-	6
1886	-	-	-	-	-	4	1897	-	-	-	-	-	7
1887	-	-	-	-	-	11	1898	-	-	-	-	-	5
1888	-	-	-	-	-	10	1899	-	{Session 1 - 5}				- 5
1889	-	-	-	-	-	7			{Session 2 - 0}				
1890	-	-	-	-	-	6	1900	-	{Session 1 - 6}				- 6
1891	-	-	-	-	-	5			{Session 2 - 0}				
1892	-	-	-	-	-	3	1901	-	-	-	-	-	9
1893-94	-	-	-	-	-	20	1902	-	-	-	-	-	14

22nd January 1903.

WILLIAM H. LEY,
Clerk of the Journals.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS UNDER
STANDING ORDER NO. 17.

RETURN of a ^{MEMORANDUM} for ADJOURNMENT under STANDING ORDER No. 17, showing the date of such adjournment, the name of the Member proposing, the definite matter, the name public importance, and the result of any Division thereon, during Session 1902 (in the same form as, and the continuation of, Parliamentary Paper, No. 846, of Session 1901).

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (DAYS OCCUPIED BY
GOVERNMENT AND BY PRIVATE MEMBERS).**

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “showing, with reference to SESSION 1902 :—(1) the Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence; (2) the Number of Sittings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence; (3) the Number of other Sittings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence; (4) the Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House; (5) the Number of Saturday Sittings; (6) the Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence; (7) the Total Number of Days on which the House Sat; (8) the Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance; and (9) the Number of Days on which Business of Supply was considered” (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 348, of Session 1901).

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

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SESSION 1902.

(BEFORE THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDING ORDERS.)

THURSDAY, 16th January - (First day of Meeting).

(1.)—The Number of SITTINGS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence before the amendment of the Standing Orders.

TUESDAYS :

21st January - After the introduction of Private Members' Bills.
28th January.
11th February.
18th February.
25th February.
4th March.
11th March.
18th March.
25th March.
8th April.
15th April.
22nd April.
29th April.

TOTAL - - 13 days.

WEDNESDAYS :

22nd January.
29th January.

TOTAL - - 2 days.

FRIDAYS :

17th January.
24th January.
31st January.
7th February.
14th February.
21st February.
28th February.
7th March.
14th March.
21st March.
11th April.
18th April.
25th April.
2nd May.

TOTAL - - 14 days.

SESSION 1902—continued.

(2.)—The Number of SITTINGS on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which PRIVATE MEMBERS had Precedence before the amendment of the Standing Orders.

TUESDAYS.

4th February.

Total - - 1 day.

WEDNESDAYS.

5th February.

12th February.

19th February.

26th February.

5th March.

12th March.

19th March.

26th March - House adjourned till 7th April for Easter Recess.

9th April.

16th April.

23rd April.

30th April.

Total - - 12 days.

FRIDAYS.

Nil.

(3.)—The Number of OTHER SITTINGS at which, in accordance with the STANDING ORDERS of the HOUSE, GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence before the amendment of the Standing Orders.

	TOTAL.
January :	
Mondays, 20th, 27th - - - - -	2
*Thursdays, 23rd, 30th - - - - -	2
	} 4 days.
February :	
Mondays, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th - - - - -	4
Thursdays 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th - - - - -	4
	} 8 days.
March :	
Mondays, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th - - - - -	4
Thursdays, 6th, 13th, 20th - - - - -	3
	} 7 days.
April :	
Mondays, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th - - - - -	4
Thursdays, 10th, 17th, 24th - - - - -	3
	} 7 days.
May :	
Mondays - - - - -	-
Thursdays, 1st - - - - -	1
	} 1 day.
TOTAL - - - - -	27 days.

* Thursday, 16th January (first day of meeting) not included.

SESSION 1902—continued.

(4.)—The Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence under a SPECIAL ORDER of the HOUSE after the amendment of the Standing Orders.

31st January 1902, page 86 of the Votes.

(a) *Ordered*, That the proceedings on the Address in answer to His Majesty's Speech have precedence this day and to-morrow of the Notices of Motions and of the other Orders of the Day.

JANUARY.

(a) Tuesday - - - - - 21st January.

(a) Wednesday - - - - - 22nd January.

28th January 1902, page 84 of the Votes.

(b) *Ordered*, That the proceedings on the Address in answer to His Majesty's Speech have precedence this day and to-morrow of the Notices of Motions and of the other Orders of the Day.

(b) Tuesday - - - - - 28th January.

(b) Wednesday - - - - - 29th January.

30th January 1902, page 87 of the Votes.

(c) Business of the House (Rules of Procedure),—Motion made, and Question put, "That the consideration of the Rules of Procedure proposed by the Government whenever set down have precedence on every day except on Wednesday": (*Mr. Balfour*):—The House divided; Ayes, 289; Noes, 98.

Ordered, That, until the House otherwise order, the provisions of Standing Order 56 be extended to Tuesday and Friday.

Total in January, 4 days.

FEBRUARY.

(c) Friday - - - - - 7th February.

(c) Tuesday - - - - - 11th February.

(c) Tuesday - - - - - 18th February.

25th February 1902, page 155 of the Votes.

(d) Business of the House (Supply),—Motion made, and Question put, "That, subject to the Order of 30th January last, the business of Supply when set down by the Government on any Tuesday before Easter shall have precedence of all other business":—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*):—The House divided; Ayes, 206; Noes, 145.

(d) Tuesday - - - - - 25th February.

Total in February, 4 days.

MARCH.

(d) Tuesday - - - - - 4th March.

(d) Tuesday - - - - - 11th March.

17th March 1902, page 232 of the Votes.

(e) Business of the House,—Motion made, and Question put, "That, to-morrow the proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, and on the adjourned Debate on Contracts for the Army in South Africa, have precedence of all other business, including Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)":—(*Mr. Balfour*):—The House divided; Ayes, 237; Noes, 55.

(e) Tuesday - - - - - 18th March.

25th March 1902, page 267 of the Votes.

(f) Business of the House and Adjournment for Easter,—*Ordered*, "That Government Business have precedence this day, and that at the conclusion of such business Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put, and that to-morrow the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, the 7th of April, and at the conclusion of the proceedings on the Shop Clubs Bill Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put."

(f) Tuesday - - - - - 25th March.

Total in March, 4 days.

APRIL.

(c) Tuesday - - - - - 8th April.

(c) Friday - - - - - 11th April.

15th April 1902, page 303 of the Votes.

(g) Business of the House (Ways and Means)—*Ordered*, "That this day the proceedings on the Business of Ways and Means have precedence of all other business, including Business of the House (Procedure)."

(g) Tuesday - - - - - 15th April.

SESSION 1902—continued.

(4.)—Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence, &c.—continued.

(h) Business of the House (Ways and Means),—*Ordered*, “That this day the Business of Ways and Means do have precedence of all other business, including business of the House (Procedure).” 22nd April 333 of the Votes.

(h) Tuesday - - - - - 22nd April.
(c) Friday - - - - - 25th April.
(c) Tuesday - - - - - 29th April.

Total in April, 6 days.

MAY.

(c) Friday - - - - - 2nd May.

Total in May, 1 day.

Total Number of Days before the amendment of the Standing Orders, 19.

Fridays, 31st January, 14th, 21st and 28th February, 7th, 14th and 21st March, and 18th April upon which days Motions relating to the Business of Supply were taken, are not included.

(5.)—The Number of SATURDAY SITTINGS before the amendment of the Standing Orders.

Nil.

(6.)—The Total Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had precedence before the amendment of the Standing Orders - - 56 days.

(Excluding Thursday, 16th January, the first day of Meeting.)

(7.)—The Total Number of DAYS on which the HOUSE sat before the amendment of the Standing Orders - - - 70

(8.)—The Total Number of MOTIONS for ADJOURNMENT of the HOUSE on a Matter of Urgent PUBLIC IMPORTANCE before the Amendment of the Standing Orders.

Date and Reference to the Votes.	Name of Member who Moved the Adjournment.	Question Discussed.	Result of Motion.
†10th Feb., p. 103 -	Mr. John Redmond -	Supplementary Estimates (Presentation).	Withdrawn.
†13th Feb., p. 116 -	Mr. Norman - -	Great Britain and Japan (Agreement).	Withdrawn.
*17th April, p. 313	Mr. John Redmond -	Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887 (Proclamations).	Negated on Division (Ayes, 148 ; Noes, 253).
†24th April, p. 344	Mr. John Morley -	Mr. Cartwright (Detention in Cape Town).	Negated on Division (Ayes, 182 ; Noes, 259).
†29th April, p. 363	Mr. Pirie - -	Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899 (Action of the Secretary for Scotland).	Withdrawn.
*1st May, p. 381 -	Sir James Woodhouse	American Shipping Combination.	Withdrawn.

Total Number, 6.

† Leave of the House signified by more than Forty Members rising in their places.
* Leave of the House signified without a call upon Members to rise in their places.

SESSION 1902—*continued.*

(9.)—The Number of DAYS on which Business of Supply was considered before the amendment of the Standing Orders.

SESSION 1902.

IN COMMITTEE :

Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31st January
Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th February.
Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24th February.
*Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25th February.
*Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th February.
Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd March.
Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6th March.
*Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7th March.
*Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th March.
Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th March.
*Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18th April.

ON REPORT :

*Thursday, 13th March.

TOTAL NUMBER - - - 12 days.

* Days allotted to the Business of Supply.

FOR THE SUMMARY OF SUPPLY DURING THE WHOLE OF SESSION 1902,
See PAGES 12-13.

SUMMARY.

SESSION 1902.

Before the Amendment of the Standing Orders.

(1.) The Number of Sitzings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence.	(2.) The Number of Sitzings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence.	(3.) The Number of other Sitzings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence.	(4.) The Number of Sitzings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House.	(5.) The Number of Saturday Sittings.	(6.) The Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence.	(7.) The Total Number of Days on which the House Sat.	(8.) The Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.	(9.) Number of Days on which Business of Supply was considered.
TOTALS - 29	13	†27	19	0	†56	70	6	12

† Excluding 16th January (first day of Meeting).

FOR THE SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE OF SESSION 1902, see PAGE 14.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (DAYS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT AND BY PRIVATE MEMBERS).

AFTER THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDING ORDERS.

RETURN showing, with reference to SESSION 1902:—(1) the Number of Sittings on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at which Government Business had Precedence after the amendment of the Standing Orders; (2) the Number of Evening Sittings on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the Number of Sittings on Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence; (3) the Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House; (4) the Number of Saturday Sittings; (5) the Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence; (6) the Total Number of Days on which the House sat; (7) the Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance; and (8) the Number of Days on which Business of Supply was considered (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 348, of Session 1901).

(1.)—The Number of SITTINGS on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence after the amendment of the Standing Orders.

	Total
Mondays :	
*May 5th, 12th, 26th, - - - - -	3 days
*June 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th - - - - -	5 "
*July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th - - - - -	4 "
*August 4th - - - - -	1 "
*October 20th, 27th - - - - -	2 "
*November 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th - - - - -	4 "
†December 1st, *8th, 15th - - - - -	3 "
	22
Tuesdays :	
*May 6th, 13th, 27th - - - - -	3 "
*June 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th - - - - -	4 "
*July 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th - - - - -	5 "
*August 5th - - - - -	1 "
*October 21st, 28th - - - - -	2 "
*November 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th - - - - -	4 "
*December 2nd, 9th, 16th - - - - -	3 "
	22
Wednesdays :	
May †7th, †14th, *28th - - - - -	3 "
*June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th - - - - -	4 "
*July 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th - - - - -	5 "
*August 6th - - - - -	1 "
*October 22nd, 29th - - - - -	2 "
*November 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th - - - - -	4 "
*December 3rd, 10th, 17th - - - - -	3 "
	22
Thursdays :	
*May 8th, 15th, 29th - - - - -	3 "
*June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th - - - - -	4 "
*July 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st - - - - -	5 "
*August 7th - - - - -	1 "
*October 16th, 23rd, 30th - - - - -	3 "
*November 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th - - - - -	4 "
December *4th, †11th, 18th Prorogation - - - - -	3 "
	23

* Afternoon and Evening Sittings.

† Afternoon Sittings only.

SESSION 1902—continued.

(1.) Sittings on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, &c.—continued.

Fridays

*May 30th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 day	
*June 20th, 27th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 days	
*July 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 "	
*August 1st, 8th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "	
*October 17th, 24th, 31st	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 "	
*November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 "	
*December 5th, 12th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "	
											Total 18
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107 days.	

* House met at 12 o'clock.

(2.) The Number of EVENING SITTINGS on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the Number of SITTINGS on Fridays, at which PRIVATE MEMBERS had precedence after the amendment of the Standing Orders.

Tuesdays (Evening Sitzings), Nil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
										0
Wednesdays (Evening Sitzings), May 7th, 14th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fridays (Twelve o'clock Sitzings), May 5th, 16th (after Government Motion for the Whitsuntide Adjournment) (House counted out at 4.15 o'clock p.m.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
June 6th, 13th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL during the Session, of which 2 were Evening Sitzings only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

(3.) The Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had precedence under a SPECIAL ORDER of the HOUSE after the amendment of the Standing Orders.*

16th October 1902, page
774 of the Vote.

Ordered, That for the remainder of the Session Government Business have precedence at every Sitting, and that at the conclusion of Government Business on each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House, without question put.

OCTOBER.

Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th October.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21st October.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22nd October.
Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24th October.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28th October.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29th October.
Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31st October.

* TOTAL Number of Sitzings in October, 7, of which 4 were Evening Sitzings only.

* Excluding the Sitzings at which Government business had precedence after Michaelmas under the new Standing Orders.

SESSION 1902—*continued.*(3.) *Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence, &c.—continued.*

NOVEMBER.

Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	4th November.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	5th November.
Friday	-	-	-	-	7th November.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	11th November.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	12th November.
Friday	-	-	-	-	14th November.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	18th November.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	19th November.
Friday	-	-	-	-	21st November.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	25th November.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	26th November.
Friday	-	-	-	-	28th November.

* TOTAL Number of Sittings in November, 12, of which 8 were Evening Sittings only.

DECEMBER.

Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	2nd December.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	3rd December.
Friday	-	-	-	-	5th December.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	9th December.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	10th December.
Friday	-	-	-	-	12th December.
Tuesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	16th December.
Wednesday Evening Sitting	-	-	-	-	17th December.

* TOTAL Number of Sittings in December, 8, of which 6 were Evening Sittings only.

Total Number of Sittings after the amendment of the Standing Order, 27, of which 18 were Evening Sittings only.

(4.)—The Number of SATURDAY SITTINGS after the amendment of the Standing Orders.
Nil.

(5.)—The Total Number of SITTINGS at which GOVERNMENT BUSINESS had Precedence after the amendment of the Standing Orders - - - 107

(6.)—The Total Number of DAYS on which the House sat after the amendment of the Standing Orders - - - 111.

* Excluding the Sittings at which Government Business had precedence after Michaelmas under the new Standing Order.

SESSION 1902—*continued*.

(7.)— The Total Number of MOTIONS for ADJOURNMENT of the HOUSE on a Matter of Urgent PUBLIC IMPORTANCE after the Amendment of the Standing Orders.

Date and Reference to the Votes.	Name of Member who Moved the Adjournment.	Question Discussed.	Result of Motion.
†15th May, p. 442 -	Mr. Dillon - -	Martinique (Relief of Distress).	Leave of the House refused on Division (Ayes, 54 ; Noes, 124).
†29th May, p. 470 -	Mr. Nanetti - -	Public Meeting (Dublin) -	Question put (pursuant to S. O. Closure of Debate), and Motion negatived on Division (Ayes, 66 ; Noes, 206).
†2nd July, p. 600 -	Mr. T. W. Russell -	Evictions (De Freyne Estate).	Negatived on Division (Ayes, 132 ; Noes, 231).
†28th July, p. 695 -	Mr. Swift MacNeill	South Africa (Courts Martial Commission).	Question put (pursuant to S.O. Closure of Debate) and Motion negatived on Division (Ayes, 64 ; Noes, 210).
†20th Oct., p. 783	Mr. William O'Brien	Conduct of the Government in Ireland (Sergeant Sullivan).	Negatived on Division (Ayes, 117 ; Noes, 215).
†23rd Oct., p. 794 -	Mr. Devlin - -	Belfast Meetings - -	Question put (pursuant to S.O. Closure of Debate), and negatived on Division (Ayes, 98 ; Noes, 200).
†27th Oct., p. 803 -	Mr. William O'Brien	Proclamation of Dublin City, &c.	Negatived on Division (Ayes, 121 ; Noes, 215).
*15th Dec., p. 927 -	Mr. Schwaun - -	Venezuela - -	Negatived without a Division.

Total Number after the amendment of the Standing Orders, 8.

* Leave of the House signified without a call upon Members to rise in their places.

† Leave of the House signified by more than 40 Members rising in their places.

‡ Less than 40 Members but more than 10 rose in their places, and a Division being claimed the House divided and the Question was negatived.

SESSION 1902--continued.

(8.)—The Number of DAYS on which Business of Supply was considered.

SESSION 1902 (after the Amendment of the Standing Orders).

IN COMMITTEE :

*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th May
*Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26th May.
*Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27th May.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29th May.
*Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th May.
Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5th June.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th June.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19th June.
*Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20th June.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26th June.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd July.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th July.
*Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th July.
*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th July.
*Wednesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23rd July.

Business of the House (Supply).—Ordered, That three additional days be allotted to the Business of Supply :— 23rd July 1902, page 674 of the Votes.

*Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24th July.
*Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29th July.
Thursday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31st July.
*Monday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4th August.
Wednesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5th November.

ON REPORT :

*Tuesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5th August.
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TOTAL number of days after the Amendment of the Standing Orders, 21.

* Days allotted to the Business of Supply.

FOR THE SUMMARY OF SUPPLY, BEFORE AND AFTER THE AMENDMENT OF THE STANDING ORDERS, see NEXT PAGE.

SUPPLY—SESSION 1902.

SUMMARY.

Class of Estimates, 1900, 1901-1902.	No. of Votes.	Sittings of Committee.	No. of Votes agreed to.	Total No. of Votes agreed to.
Civil Services and Revenue Supplementary 1901-1902.	7	Feb. 14	7	7
Civil Services and Revenue Departments (Excesses 1900-1901).	1	Mar. 3	1	1
Army (Excesses 1900-1901) - - -	1	Mar. 3 July 31	— 1 }	1
Army Supplementary 1901-1902 - - -	1	Jan. 31	1	1
Navy Supplementary 1901-1902 - - -	1	Jan. 31 Feb. 25	0 1 }	1
	11	5	11	11
Estimates, 1902-1903.				
Navy (including vote for men) - - -	18	Feb. 24 " 25 Mar. 10 " 11 May 29 June 20 Aug. 4	1 1 3 8 3 0 2* }	18
Army (including vote for men and Ordnance Factories).	18	Mar. 6 " 7 " 10 " 11 May 29 July 17 Aug. 4 " 4	0 2 1 3 1 4 3 4* }	18
Civil Service (vote on account) - - -	1	Feb. 28	1	1
Civil Services :				
Class I. (including 4 Supplementary Votes)	15	May 15 July 23 Aug. 4 " 4	3 1 1 10* }	15
" II. - - - - -	40	May 27 " 30 June 19 July 3 " 23 " 24 " 29 Aug. 4	6 1 1 0 2 1 0 29* }	41
" III. - - - - -	22	May 15 June 12 " 19 " 26 July 10 Aug. 4	1 2 0 0 1 18* }	22
Carried forward - - - -	114	22	114	114

* Outstanding Votes pursuant to Order of April 28th.

SESSION 1902—continued.

Class of Estimates, 1902-1903.	No. of Votes.	Sittings of Committee.	No. of Votes agreed to.	Total No. of Votes agreed to.
Brought forward - - -	114	22	114	114
Civil Services ;				
Class IV. - - - - -	13	May 26 June 12 " 26 July 15 Aug. 4	0 5 1 3 4	13
" V. (including 2 Supplementary Votes)	8	May 26 July 31 Aug. 4	3 1 4*	8
" VI. - - - - -	4	Aug. 4	4*	4
" VII. (including 2 Supplementary Votes).	5	Aug. 4	5*	5
Lord Kitchener of Khartoum - - -	1	June 5	1	1
Revenue Departments (including 1 Supplementary Vote).	5	April 18 July 15 Aug. 4	2 0 3*	5
Civil Services (1902-3) Additional Estimate Transvaal and Orange River Colony.	1	Nov. 5	1	1
Total - - - - -	151	28	151	151

ALLOTTED DAYS ON WHICH SUPPLY WAS CONSIDERED.

Tuesday - - - - -	Feb. 25	Navy - - - - -	1
Friday - - - - -	" 28	Vote on Account - - - - -	1
" - - - - -	Mar. 7	Army - - - - -	2
Monday - - - - -	" 10	{ Army - - - - -	1
Thursday - - - - -	" 13	{ Navy - - - - -	3
Friday - - - - -	April 18	(Vote on Account) Report	-
Thursday - - - - -	May 15	Revenue - - - - -	2
Monday - - - - -	" 26	{ Civil Service, Class 1 - - - - -	3
Tuesday - - - - -	" 27	{ " Class 3 - - - - -	1
Thursday - - - - -	" 29	{ " Class 4 - - - - -	0
Friday (Half Day) - - - - -	" 30	{ " Class 5 - - - - -	3
Thursday - - - - -	June 12	{ " Class 2 - - - - -	6
" - - - - -	" 19	{ Navy - - - - -	3
Friday (Half Day) - - - - -	" 20	{ Army - - - - -	1
Thursday - - - - -	" 26	{ Civil Service, Class 2 - - - - -	1
" - - - - -	July 3	{ " Class 4 - - - - -	5
" - - - - -	" 10	{ " Class 3 - - - - -	2
Tuesday - - - - -	" 15	{ " Class 2 - - - - -	1
Thursday - - - - -	" 17	{ " Class 3 - - - - -	0
Wednesday - - - - -	" 23	{ " Class 4 - - - - -	3
Thursday - - - - -	" 24	{ " Class 5 - - - - -	0
Tuesday - - - - -	" 29	{ Revenue - - - - -	0
		{ Army - - - - -	4
		{ Civil Service, Class 1 - - - - -	1
		{ " Class 1 - - - - -	10*
		{ " Class 2 - - - - -	29*
		{ " Class 3 - - - - -	18*
Monday - - - - -	Aug. 4	{ " Class 4 - - - - -	4*
		{ " Class 5 - - - - -	4*
		{ " Class 6 - - - - -	4*
		{ " Class 7 - - - - -	5*
		{ Revenue - - - - -	3*
		{ Navy - - - - -	2*
		{ Army - - - - -	4*
Tuesday - - - - -	" 5	Report - - - - -	-

* Outstanding Votes pursuant to Order of April 28th.

SESSION 1902—continued.

SUMMARY.

After the Amendment of the Standing Orders.

(1.) The Number of Sitzings on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence.	(2.) The Number of Evening Sittings on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the Number of Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence.	(3.) The Number of Sitzings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence.	(4.) The Number of Sitzings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House.	(5.) The Number of Saturday Sittings.	(6.) The Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence.	(7.) The Total Number of Days on which the House Sat.	(8.) The Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.	(9.) Number of Days on which Business of Supply was considered.
107†	6*	98	27‡	0	107†	111	8	21

* Of which two were Evening Sitzings only. † Of which four were Afternoon Sitzings only.
‡ Of which 18 were Evening Sitzings only. The Sitzings at which Government Business had precedence after Michaelmas under the new Standing Order are not included.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

For the whole of Session 1902.

(1.) The Number of Sitzings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Government Business had Precedence.	(2.) The Number of Sitzings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at which Private Members had Precedence.	(3.) The Number of Sitzings at which, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, Government Business had Precedence.	(4.) The Number of Sitzings at which Government Business had Precedence under a Special Order of the House.	(5.) The Number of Saturday Sittings.	(6.) The Total Number of Sittings at which Government Business had Precedence.	(7.) The Total Number of Days on which the House Sat.	(8.) The Total Number of Motions for Adjournment of the House on a Matter of Urgent Public Importance.	(9.) Number of Days on which Business of Supply was considered
Before the amendment of the Stand- ing Orders, 29.	13	27*	19	0	56*	70	6	12
After the amend- ment of the Standing Or- ders, with Mondays and Thursdays added, 107.‡	6†	98	27‡	0	107‡	111	8	21
Total, 136.	19†	125	46‡	0	163*	181	14	33

* Excluding 16th January (First day of Meeting). † Of which two were Evening Sitzings only. ‡ Of which four were Afternoon Sitzings only.
§ Of which 18 were Evening Sitzings only. The Sitzings at which Government Business had precedence after Michaelmas under the new Standing Order are not included.

WILLIAM H. LEY,
Clerk of the Journals.

22nd January 1903.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
(DAYS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT
AND BY PRIVATE MEMBERS).

RETURN showing, with reference to Session 1902,
the Number of Sitings, &c.

(Mr. Calliswell.)

*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 December 1902.*

[Price 2d.]

MAY 15 1902

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (PROCEDURE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 February 1902 ;—*for*,

COPY “of Corrected RULES OF PROCEDURE as Proposed by the
GOVERNMENT.”

(*Mr. Balfour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 February 1902.

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

Business of the House (Procedure).

NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Existing Standing Orders with Amendments and Proposed New Standing Orders.

N.B.—In the case of existing Standing Orders, the new matter is printed in italics, and the matter proposed to be omitted is printed in erased type.

(1.) ORDER IN DEBATE.

Amendment of Standing Order 21 :—

[That, whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, “That such member be suspended from the service of the House;” and, if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House; and the Speaker shall on a Motion being made thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself.] As agreed to
11 Feb.

If any member be suspended under this Order, his suspension on the first occasion]

in any Session shall continue until the expiration of the next twenty days on which the House sits, on the second occasion until the expiration of the next forty days on which the House sits, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, until the expiration of the next eighty days on which the House sits.

If a member is suspended under this Order for disregarding the authority of the Chair, his suspension shall, notwithstanding

the expiration of the said days, continue until the Speaker certifies the House that he has received from him in writing an adequate apology to the House. Provided that the total period of suspension shall in no case exceed One hundred and Twenty days, and the number of days of suspension shall be reckoned irrespectively of any prorogation or adjournment.

~~[Provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the member so suspended from serving on any Committee for the consideration of a Private Bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension.]~~

Provided also, that not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members, present together, have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair.

Provided also, that if any member or members acting jointly who have been suspended under this Order from the service of the House, shall refuse to obey the direction of the Speaker, when severally summoned under the Speaker's orders by the Serjeant-at-Arms to obey such direction, the Speaker shall call the attention of the House to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction, and the member or members named by him as having refused to obey his direction shall thereupon, and without further question put, be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the Session, *or for the next eighty days on which the House sits in that or any subsequent Session of the same Parliament, whichever period is the longer.*

Provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages.

**(2.) POWER FOR SPEAKER TO ADJOURN HOUSE
OR SUSPEND SITTING.**

(New Standing Order.)

As agreed to
17 Feb.

That, in the case of a grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

(3.) *SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.*

Amendment of Standing Order 1, and Proposed Substitute for Standing Orders 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:—

[That, unless the House otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday,] *Wednesday, and Thursday, at 2 of the clock for an afternoon sitting, and at 9 of the clock for an evening sitting.*

If the business appointed for an afternoon sitting is not disposed of at 8 of the clock the sitting shall be suspended till 9 of the clock.

At 1 of the clock at the evening sitting the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a Bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order, or otherwise exempted as herein-after provided from the operation of this Standing Order, be then under consideration.

That at midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, ~~Thursdays and Fridays,~~ Wednesdays and Thursdays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 of the clock on ~~Wednesdays~~ Fridays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted, and, if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the Chair and make his report to the House, and if a motion has been proposed for the adjournment of the House, or of the debate, or in Committee, that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, every such dilatory motion shall lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, shall be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day.

Provided always that on the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and if moved, or if proceedings under the closure rule be then in progress, the Speaker or Chairman shall not leave the Chair until the questions consequent thereon and on any further motion, as provided in the rule "Closure of Debate," have been decided.

That after the business under consideration at 12, and half-past 5 respectively, has been disposed of, no opposed business shall be taken; and the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the close of the sitting shall stand for the next day on which the House shall sit.

All business appointed for any sitting, and not disposed of before the termination of the sitting, shall stand over until the next sitting,

Omission from Standing Order of words "Thursday and Friday at Three of the clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till One of the clock, and when" agreed to 18 Feb.

Words from "Wednesday" to "sitting," in line 4, agreed to as part of proposed Amendment 20 Feb.

or until such other sitting on any day on which the House ordinarily sits as the member in charge of the business may appoint.

That a motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the following effect: "That the proceedings on any specified business, if under discussion at 12 this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order 'Sittings of the House'"; or to the following effect: "That the proceedings on any specified business, if under discussion at the termination of this afternoon's sitting, be resumed and proceeded with after the interruption of business at this evening's sitting."

Provided always, that after any business exempted from the operation of this ~~Resolution~~ Order is disposed of, the remaining business of the sitting shall be dealt with according to the provisions applicable to business taken after midnight.

Provided also, that the Chairman of Ways and Means shall take the Chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested so to do by Mr. Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. And Mr. Speaker shall nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five Members to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means.

(4.) *FRIDAY SITTINGS.*

That the House do meet every ~~Wednesday~~ *Friday* at 12 o'clock at noon for private business, petitions, orders of the day, and notices of motion, and do continue to sit until 6 o'clock unless previously adjourned.

(5.) *PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

Unless the House otherwise direct—

- (a.) Government business shall have precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the sitting on Friday;
- (b.) On the evening sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday, notices of motion shall have precedence of Orders of the Day;
- (c.) After Easter Government business shall have precedence at the evening sittings of Tuesday;

(d.) After Whitsuntide Government business shall have precedence at all evening sittings, and at all Friday sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday.

(6.) *BUSINESS IN SUPPLY.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

As soon as the Committee of Supply has been appointed and estimates have been presented, the business of Supply shall, until disposed of, be the first Order of the Day on Thursday, unless the House otherwise order on the motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate.

Not more than 20 days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the annual Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Civil Services, including Votes on Account. The days allotted shall not include any day on which the question has to be put that the Speaker do leave the Chair, or any day on which the business of Supply does not stand as first order.

Provided that the days occupied by the consideration of estimates supplementary to those of a previous Session or of any Vote of Credit, or of Votes for Supplementary or Additional Estimates presented by the Government for War Expenditure, shall not be included in the computation of the 20 days aforesaid.

Provided also that on motion made after notice by a Minister of the Crown, to be decided without amendment or debate, additional time, not exceeding three days, may be allotted for the purpose aforesaid, either before or after the 5th of August.

On a day so allotted, no business other than business of Supply shall, except on the last two of the allotted days, be taken before midnight unless it is unopposed, and no business in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply shall be taken after midnight, whether a general order for the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule is in force or not, unless the House otherwise order on the motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate.

Of the days so allotted, not more than one day in Committee shall be allotted to any Vote on Account, and not more than one sitting to the Report of that Vote. At midnight on the close of the day on which the Committee on that vote is taken, and at the close of the sitting on which the Report of that Vote is taken, the

Chairman of Committees or the Speaker, as the case may be, shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the Vote or the Report.

At 10 of the clock on the last day but one of the days so allotted, the Chairman shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the Vote then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put the question with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates that the total amount of the Votes outstanding in that class be granted for the services defined in the class, and shall in like manner put severally the questions that the total amounts of the Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Departments be granted for the services defined in those Estimates.

At 10 of the clock on the last allotted day, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the report of the resolution then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put, with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates, the question, That the House doth agree with the Committee in all the outstanding resolutions reported in respect of that class, and shall then put a like question with respect to all the resolutions outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, the Revenue Departments, and other outstanding resolutions severally.

On the days appointed for concluding the business of Supply, the consideration of that business shall not be anticipated by a motion of Adjournment, and no dilatory motion shall be moved on proceedings for that business.

Any additional Estimate for any new service or matter not included in the original Estimates for the year shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of Supply on some day not later than two days before the Committee is closed.

This proposed Standing Order reproduces the Sessional Order adopted at the beginning of the Session of 1901, with the additions made on August 7, 1901, and with certain other modifications, of which the following are the most material:—

- (1.) Thursday is substituted for Friday;
- (2.) The business of supply, including Report, on allotted days is made to end at midnight;
- (3.) The Committee stage of a Vote on Account is confined to one day, and the Report to one sitting;
- (4.) On an allotted day, no business except Supply is to be taken before midnight.

(7.) QUESTIONS TO MEMBERS.

Addition to Standing Order 20:—

On days when there are two sittings of the House, questions shall not be taken until after the interruption of business at the

afternoon sitting except questions of an urgent nature relating to the order of business.

No questions shall be put by a member after the interruption of business except those of which notice has been given by that member, and any supplementary questions which may be asked in order to obtain a necessary explanation of the answers given. Only one such supplementary question may be asked in respect of any question of which notice has been given, and that only by the member by whom the notice has been given.

Any questions of which notice appears upon the Order Paper, but which for want of time cannot be put between the interruption of business at the afternoon sitting and 8 of the clock, shall stand over until the interruption of business at midnight, provided that when the twelve o'clock rule is suspended the answers to any such questions shall be printed and circulated with the Votes.

Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish his question by an asterisk. If he does not so distinguish it, or if he is not present to ask the question, the Minister may cause the answer to be printed and circulated with the Votes.

(8.) *ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.*

Amendment of Standing Order 17 :—

17. No motion for the Adjournment of the House shall be made until all the questions ~~on the notice paper~~ *allowed to be asked at the commencement of business at the afternoon sitting* have been disposed of, and no such motion shall be made before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, unless a member rising in his place *at an afternoon sitting* shall propose to move the Adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the motion; or unless, if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on a division, upon question put forthwith, determine whether such motion shall be made.

If the motion is so supported, or the House so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the evening sitting of the same day.

(9.) *PRIVATE BUSINESS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

All private business which is set down for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, and is not disposed of by 25 minutes after 2 of the clock, shall, without question put, be postponed until such time as the Chairman of Ways and Means may determine.

Unopposed private business shall have precedence over opposed private business.

(10.) *QUORUM OF THE HOUSE.*

Proposed new Standing Order :—

At an evening sitting the House shall not be counted before 10 o'clock, but if on a division taken on any business at an evening sitting before 10 o'clock it appears that 40 members are not present, the business shall stand over until the next sitting of the House, and the next business shall be taken.

(11.) *STANDING COMMITTEES.*

Amendment of Standing Order 47 :—

That two Standing Committees be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, which may, by Order of the House in each case, be committed to them, and the procedure in such Committees shall be the same as in a Select Committee, unless the House shall otherwise order: Provided that strangers shall be admitted, except when the Committee shall order them to withdraw. Provided also that the said Committees shall be excluded from the operation of the Standing Order of July 21st, 1856, and the said Committee shall not sit ~~whilst the House is sitting~~ *after half-past two o'clock* without the Order of the House. Provided also that any notice of amendment to any clause in a Bill which may be committed to a Standing Committee, given by any honourable member in the House, shall stand referred to such Committee. Provided also that 20 be the quorum of such Standing Committees.

(12.) *COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.*

Amendment of Standing Order 56 :—

That whenever the Committee of Supply stands as an Order of the Day Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, unless on first going into Supply on the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates respectively, or on any vote of credit, an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply. As agreed to
17 Feb.

(13.) *PROCEEDINGS ON REPORT.**

Proposed New Standing Order :—

The proceedings on the reports of Committees of Ways and Means and other Committees authorising the expenditure of public money, except the Committee of Supply, may be entered upon at any hour though opposed, and shall not be interrupted under the provisions of the Standing Orders for the interruption of business at midnight or on Friday.

* This takes the place of an Order which is moved every session.

(14.) *INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READINGS OF BILLS.*

Addition to Standing Order 31 :—

A member may, if he thinks fit, after notice, present a Bill without an order of the House for its introduction, and when a Bill is so presented, the title of the Bill shall be read by the clerk at the table, and the Bill shall then be deemed to have been read a first time, and shall be printed.* As agreed to
17 Feb.

* This will leave three alternative modes of proceeding :—

- (1.) Ordinary motion for leave to introduce a Bill (a procedure which will still be required for important Government Bills).
- (2.) The mode of introduction under the so-called ten minutes rule (S.O. 16).
- (3.) Presentation of a Bill without previous order for leave to introduce (House of Lords practice).

(15.) *SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

That if, on an Amendment to the question that a Bill be now read a second or a third time, it is decided that the word or words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the Speaker shall forthwith declare the Bill to be read a second or third time, as the case may be.

(16.) *WITHDRAWAL OF CLAUSES.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

A Committee on a Bill may, on motion made by the member in charge of the Bill before the consideration of amendments on any particular clause or clauses, order that the clause or clauses be omitted.

(17.) *REPORT OF BILLS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

When a Bill is considered on the Report of a Committee of the Whole House, no amendment may be moved except amendments moved by the Member in charge of the Bill and amendments arising out of any change in the Bill made in the Committee.

(18.) *MONEY RESOLUTIONS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

On the report of any money resolution of a Committee of the Whole House, except any resolution of the Committee of Supply or any resolution on which the clauses of the Finance Bill for the year are founded, no amendment or debate shall be allowed, and the question that the House do agree with the Committee in that resolution shall be put forthwith.

(19.) *REPORT OF BILL OR RESOLUTION.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

Whenever the proceedings upon any Bill or other matter have been concluded in any Committee of the Whole House the Chairman shall forthwith leave the chair without question put: Provided that if the following business is in Committee of the Whole House, the report may be made when the Speaker next resumes the chair.

(20.) *DIVISIONS FRIVOLOUSLY CLAIMED.*

Amendment of Standing Order 30 :—

That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House or Committee, by calling, upon the members who support and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places; and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee or name tellers for a division. ~~And, in case there is no division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House or the Committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the House, and printed with the list of divisions.~~

(21.) *OFFICE OF SPEAKER.*

Addition to Standing Order 83 :—

At the commencement of every Parliament or from time to time, As agreed to
11 Feb. as necessity may arise, the House may appoint a Deputy Chairman, who shall, whenever the House is informed by the Clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his power as Deputy Speaker.

(22.) *COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

If any question of privilege is raised by a Member of the House, except a question arising out of the relations between the two Houses of Parliament, it shall, if a Minister of the Crown so claims, stand referred without debate or division to the Committee of Privileges for inquiry and report.

(23.) *CONSOLIDATION BILLS.*

Proposed New Standing Order :—

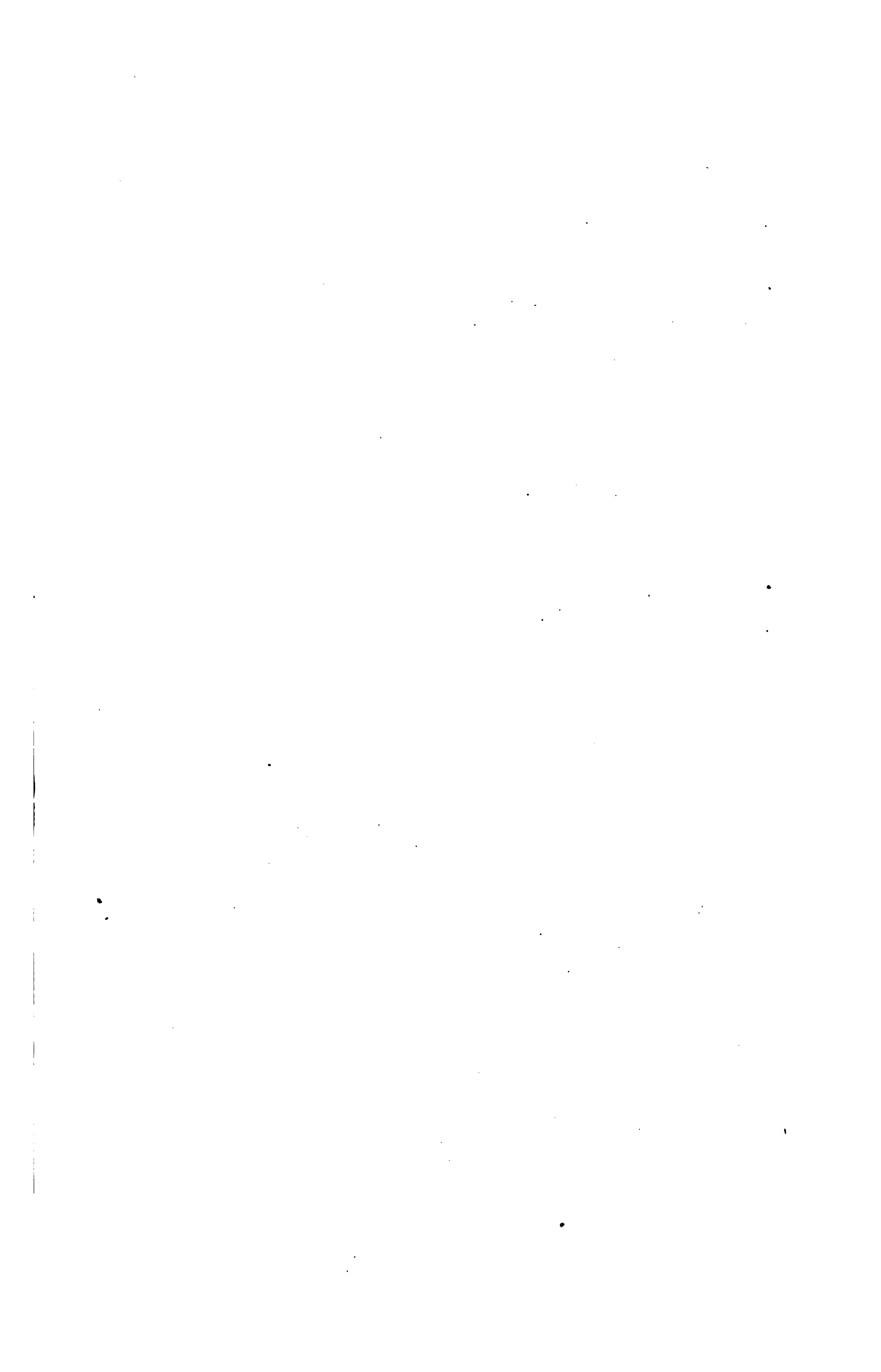
A Select Committee on Consolidation Bills shall be nominated at the commencement of every session by the Committee of Selection. The Committee of Selection shall have power to discharge Members

nominated on the Committee, and to appoint Members to serve in the place of those discharged, and also to add Members to the Committee in respect of any particular Bill.

Every Consolidation Bill shall, after second reading, stand referred to the Select Committee on Consolidation Bills, who shall report whether the Bill makes any alterations in the law, and, if so, what those alterations are, and who shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records. If the Committee report that the Bill makes no alterations in the law the Bill shall stand for third reading. If the Committee report that the Bill makes any alterations in the law the discussion on the Bill in Committee and on Report shall be limited to those alterations.

(24.) *REPEAL OF STANDING ORDERS.*

That Standing Orders 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 be repealed.



BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
(PROCEDURE).

COPY of Corrected RULES OF PROCEDURE as
Proposed by the GOVERNMENT.

(*Mr. Balfour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 February 1902.*

[*Price 2d.*]

CLOSURE OF DEBATE (STANDING ORDER, No. 25).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—for,

RETURN “ respecting Application of STANDING ORDER No. 25 (CLOSURE of DEBATE)
during the SESSION of 1902, under the following heads :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.

(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 347, of Session 1901).”

(Mr. Caldwell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 December 1902.

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19th February	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Procedure)	- - - - -	In House	-	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes 270 ; Noes, 157.
		Amendment to Standing Order 21 (Order in Debate) as amended [11th February] :— In line 17 (in the second paragraph), to leave out the words "shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month," and insert the words "in any Session shall continue until the expiration of the next Twenty days on which the House sits, on the second occasion until the expiration of the next Forty days on which the House sits, and on the third or any subsequent occasion until the expiration of the next Eighty days on which the House sits, and the number of days of suspension shall be reckoned irrespectively of any prorogation or adjournment." If a Member is suspended under this Order, his suspension shall notwithstanding the expiration of the days of suspension aforesaid, continue until he has written a letter to the Speaker, expressing his sincere regret to the House for the offence for which he has been suspended." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Standing Order."						
20th February	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Procedure)	- - - - -	In House	-	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 211 ; Noes, 106.
		Amendment proposed to Standing Order No. 1 (Sittings of the House). After the last Amendment :— To insert the words "Wednesday and Thursday at Two of the clock for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an evening sitting." If the business appointed for an Afternoon Sitting is not disposed of at Eight of the clock, the Sitting shall be suspended till nine of the clock. At One of the clock at the Evening Sitting." Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words "for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an Evening Sitting." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."						
21st February	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Supply (Navy Estimates)	- - - - -	In House	-	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 179 ; Noes, 95.
		"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."						

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
24th February -	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Supply - - - - - Navy Estimates, 1902-3. "That 122,500 men and boys be employed for the Sea and Coast Guard Services for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, including 19,803 Royal Marines."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 153; Noes, 73.
25th February -	Captain Norton -	Railway Men (Hours of Labour) - - - - - "That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should exercise their power to call for Returns of the hours exceeding 12 per day worked by railway servants, and of cases where work is resumed with intervals of less than nine hours."	In House -	- - - - -	The Speaker withheld his assent, because he was of opinion that the House was prepared to come to an immediate decision without that Motion.	-
26th February -	Mr. Heywood-Johnstone.	Midwives Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now" and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." That the word "now" stand part of the Question.	In House -	The Speaker's assent withheld -	- - - - -	-
3rd March -	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	London Water Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, while welcoming the adoption of the principle of purchase and the creation of a special court of arbitration, is of opinion that the authority proposed to be created for the purchase and control of the water supply of London is unsatisfactory and unworkable, and repugnant to the general principles of municipal government." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	In House -	The Speaker's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 223; Noes, 145.
4th March -	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Kingscourt, Keady, and Armagh Railway Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	In House -	- - - - -	The Speaker withheld his assent, because he was of opinion that the House was prepared shortly to come to a decision without that Motion.	-

4th March -	The Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Supply (Army Estimates) - - - - - "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House deplores the great mortality in the concentration camps formed in the execution of the policy of clearing the country in South Africa; and, while recognising the improvements in the administration of those camps, condemns the delays which have occurred in effecting them; it calls on the Government, especially in view of the approach of the African winter, to state what further measures they intend to take for the preservation of life, and for the protection of the health of the inmates of the camps." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	In House - - - - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 280; Noes, 119.
5th March -	Sir Charles Dilke	Mines (Eight Hours) Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	In House - - - - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure agreed to.
10th March	Mr. Brodric	Supply (7th March) Resolutions Reported - - - - - Second Resolution, "That a sum not exceeding 18,940,400l. be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for the Pay, Allowances, and other Charges of His Majesty's Army, at Home and Abroad (exclusive of India) (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments), which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903," read a second time. "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	In House - - - - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 184; Noes, 85.
19th March	Mr. Raymond Greene	Aged Pensioners Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time."	In House - - - - -	- - - - -	The Speaker withheld his assent, because he was of opinion that the House was prepared shortly to come to a decision without that Motion.	- - - - -

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
9th April -	Mr. Chapman -	Rating of Machinery Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent withheld -	- - - - -	-
9th April -	Mr. Chapman -	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - -	In House - -	The Speaker's assent withheld -	- - - - -	-
11th April -	Mr. Balfour -	Business of the House (Procedure) - - - - - Proposed New Standing Order (Priority of Business) :— "That the words 'that unless the House otherwise direct— (a.) Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except the Evening Sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting on Friday; (b.) At the Evening Sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday Notices of Motion and Public Bills, other than Government Bills, shall have precedence of Government Business; (c.) After Easter Government Business shall have precedence at the Evening Sittings of Tuesday; (d.) After Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sittings, and at all Friday Sittings except the Sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday' be there inserted." Amendment proposed, in line 11, to leave out the words "and fourth," and insert the words "fourth and fifth." "That the words 'and fourth' stand part of the Question."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 196 ; Noes, 136.

11th April.	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	Main Question, as amended :— "Unless the House otherwise direct— (a.) Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except the Evening Sitings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting of Friday ; (b.) At the Evening Sitings of Tuesday and Wednesday Notices of Motion and Public Bills, other than Government Bills, shall have precedence of Government Business ; (c.) After Easter Government Business shall have precedence at the Evening Sitings of Tuesday ; (d.) After Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sitings, and at all Friday Sitings except the Sitings on the third and fourth Fridays after White Sunday ; (e.) At the Evening Sitings at which Government Business has not precedence Notices of Motion shall have precedence of the Orders of the Day ; (f.) At all Afternoon Sitings the House will first proceed with Petitions, Motions for Unopposed Returns, and Leave of Absence to Members, giving Notices of Motions, and Unopposed Private Business."	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 160 ; Noes, 104.
18th April.	Mr. Balfour	Supply	Original Question, viz. :— "That a sum, not exceeding 5,961,815 <i>l.</i> , be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the Expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent withheld	
18th April.	Mr. Balfour	Supply	Original Question, viz. :— "That a sum, not exceeding 5,961,815 <i>l.</i> , be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the Expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 149 ; Noes, 79.
22nd April	Mr. Balfour	Ways and Means [14th April].—Resolution reported ; Customs—Corn, Grain and Meat, &c. "That there shall be charged on and after the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, the following customs import duties :— Corn and grain of all kinds, and peas, beans and lentils - - - the cwt. 0 0 3 Flour and all kinds of meal and prepared grain, starch, and all farinaceous and starchy substances used as articles of food - the cwt. 0 0 5" Resolution read a second time :— "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 285 ; Noes, 195.	

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the Opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
23rd April	Mr. Tomlinson	Beer Bill "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question in order to add the words "this House declines to proceed with the consideration of a Bill interfering with the freedom in the manufacture of Beer in this Country, which, whilst it imposes upon the scientific development of British brewing industries arbitrary restrictions that cannot be enforced upon Foreign competitors, in no way provides safeguards for the public health, or secures for consumers a guarantee as to the purity of the materials employed." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure agreed to.
29th April	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Procedure) Amendment to Amendment proposed [28th April] to Standing Order No. 20 (Question to Members):— "On days when there are two sittings of the House, Questions shall be taken at a quarter-past Two of the clock. No Questions shall be taken after five minutes before Three of the clock, except Questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the Minister to whom they are addressed, and Questions which have not appeared on the Paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of Business. Any Member who desires an oral answer to his Question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but notice of any such Question must appear at latest on the Notice Paper circulated on the day before that on which an answer is desired. If any Member does not distinguish his Question by an asterisk, or if he is not present to ask it, or if it is not reached by five minutes before Three of the clock, the Minister to whom it is addressed shall cause an answer to be printed and circulated with the Votes, unless the Minister has consented to the postponement of the Question. Questions distinguished by an asterisk shall be so arranged on the Paper that those which seem of the greatest general interest shall be reached before five minutes before Three of the clock." And the Amendment to the proposed Amendment was, in line 2, after the word "clock," to leave out to the word "Business," in line 7, inclusive. "That the words 'No Questions shall be taken after' stand part of the proposed Amendment.	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 266 ; Noes, 162.

29th April	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Procedure)	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 205 ; Noes, 126.
		Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 9, to leave out the words from the word "asterisk," to the word "If," in line 11. "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."			
29th April	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 160 ; Noes, 97.
		Amendments made to the Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, by inserting, in line 11, after the word "he," the words "or any other Member deputed by him," and in line 14, by leaving out the words "the Minister has consented to the postponement of," and inserting the words "the Member has signified his desire to postpone," and by leaving out the words from the word "Question," in line 15, to the end of the proposed Amendment. "That the Amendment, as amended, be added to the Standing Order."			
29th April	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 161 ; Noes, 92.
		Adjournment of the House. Standing Order No. 17 read :— That no Motion for the Adjournment of the House shall be made until all the Questions on the Notice Paper have been disposed of, and no such Motion shall be made before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion have been entered upon, except by leave of the House, unless a Member rising in his place shall propose to move the Adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than forty Members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the Motion ; or unless, if fewer than Forty Members and not less than Ten shall thereupon rise in their places, the House shall, on a Division, upon Question put forthwith, determine whether such Motion shall be made. Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, in line 2, to leave out the words "on the Notice Paper," and insert the words "asked at the Commencement of Business at the Afternoon Sitting." "That the words 'on the Notice Paper' stand part of the Standing Order." "That the Debate be now adjourned."			

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

..... Date when Closure moved.	By whom moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
.....29th April	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Procedure) - - - - - Another Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, at the end, to add the words "If the Motion is so supported, or the House so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the Evening Sitting of the same day." "That those words be there added to the Standing Order." Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, after the word "made," in line 2, to insert the words "and a similar Motion has not been made three times during that Session, it shall be taken at an Afternoon Sitting otherwise." "That those words be there inserted in the Amendment proposed to the Standing Order." The above proposed Amendment having been negatived on Division, Claimed—	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 147 ; Noes, 86.
29th April	Mr. Balfour	"That the words 'If the Motion is so supported, or the House so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the Evening Sitting of the same day' be added to the Standing Order."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Question put accordingly.
30th April	Mr. Compton Rickett	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill - - - - - "That the Bill be now read a second time." Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent withheld	- - - - -	—
14th May	Mr. Robson	Trade Disputes - - - - - "That Legislation is necessary to prevent workmen being placed by Judge-made Law in a position inferior to that intended by Parliament in 1875." Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House declines to commit itself to fresh legislation on the subject of Trade Disputes until it is shown that the existing Law does not sufficiently protect workmen in the exercise of their lawful rights." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 199 ; Noes, 177.

20th May -	Mr. Balfour	Adjournment Motion under Standing Order 17 - "That this House do now adjourn."	In House -	The Speaker's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 196 ; Noes, 69.
2nd June -	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - Clause 1— Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 7, to leave out the words "the purposes of this Act," and insert the words "education other than elementary." "That the words, 'the purposes of this Act' stand part of the Clause."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 261 ; Noes, 162.
5th June -	Mr. Halsey	Supply - "That a sum, not exceeding 50,000 <i>l.</i> , be granted to His Majesty, to be issued to Lieutenant-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, in recognition of his eminent services during the war in South Africa."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent withheld -	
5th June -	Mr. Banbury	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - -	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 278 ; Noes, 138.
10th June -	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Finance Bill— "That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 282 ; Noes, 188.
16th June -	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Finance Bill— Schedule 1 : Amendment proposed, in page 5, line 9, to leave out the word "Maize." "That the word 'Maize' stand part of the Schedule."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 248 ; Noes, 166.
17th June -	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - "That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 248 ; Noes, 176.
18th June -	Mr. Balfour	Supply [5th June].—Resolution reported ; "That a sum, not exceeding 50,000 <i>l.</i> , be granted to His Majesty, to be issued to Lieutenant-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, in recognition of his eminent services during the war in South Africa." Resolution read a second time. "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	In House -	The Speaker's assent given -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 198 ; Noes, 71.
20th June -	Mr. Wm. Redmond	Supply - Navy Estimates, 1902-3. "That a sum, not exceeding 294,300 <i>l.</i> , be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Admiralty Office, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903." "That a sum, not exceeding 274,300 <i>l.</i> , be granted for the said Service."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent withheld -	

RETURN respecting application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—*continued*.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers for and Against.
26th June -	Mr. Weir -	Supply Civil Services and Revenue Departments Estimates, 1902-3. Class IV. "That a sum, not exceeding 707,712 <i>l</i> . be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for Public Education in Scotland, and for Science and Art in Scotland, including a Grant in Aid."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent withheld	- - - - -	-
1st July -	Mr. Walter Long -	Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - - "That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 195 ; Noes, 117.
7th July -	Mr. Balfour -	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Clause 4 :— "Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 10, after the word 'Act,' to insert the words 'for the training of teachers shall require that in any school, college, or class so provided or aided, no pupil shall be excluded on the ground of religious belief, and.' "That those words be there inserted."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 240 ; Noes, 158.
8th July -	Mr. Balfour -	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 20, at the end, to insert the words :— "No teacher shall be required, as a condition of his or her employment, to attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or place of worship or perform any duties other than those pertaining to education." "That those words be there inserted."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent withheld	- - - - -	-
8th July -	Mr. Balfour -	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - "That the Question 'That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill' be now put."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 175 ; Noes, 102.
15th July -	The Lord Advocate -	Supply Civil Service and Revenue Departments. Class IV. "That a sum not exceeding 707,712 <i>l</i> . be granted to His Majesty to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for Public Education in Scotland, and for Science and Art in Scotland, including a Grant in Aid." "That a sum not exceeding 707,512 <i>l</i> . be granted for the said Service."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 127 ; Noes, 70.

13th July -	The Lord Advocate -	The above proposed Amendment having been negatived on Division— Claimed— - - - - "That the Original Question be now put."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Original Question put accordingly.
28th July -	Mr. Balfour -	<p>Business of the House (Government Business) - - - - -</p> <p>"That, until the 8th August, Government Business be not interrupted, except at half-past Seven of the clock in the afternoon, under the provisions of any Standing Order regulating the Sittings of the House; and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed, and that at the conclusion of Government Business each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put."</p> <p>Amendment proposed to leave out the words "except at half-past Seven of the clock in the afternoon."</p> <p>"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."</p>	In House -	- - - - -	Mr. Speaker withheld his assent, being of opinion that the House was prepared to come to a decision.	—
28th July -	Mr. Balfour -	<p>Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - -</p> <p>Clause 7 : Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 39, after the word "authority," to insert the words— "shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority." Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine. (2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed— (a) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (b) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority. (3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school. (4) The 'minor local authority' means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the county council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the county council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the county council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned." "That these words be there inserted."</p>	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 194; Noes, 148.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
28th July -	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill—(cont.). Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 2, after the first word "managers," to insert the words "of whom at least one shall be a woman." "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."				
28th July -	Mr. Balfour	Adjournment Motion under Standing Order 17 - - - - "That this House do now adjourn."	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given	- - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 64 ; Noes, 210.
28th July -	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - Clause 7 : Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 39, after the word "authority," to insert the words,— "shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine." (2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed— (a) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority ; and (b) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority. (3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school. (4) The 'minor local authority' means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the county council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the county council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the county council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned." "That those words be there inserted."	In Committee -	The Chairman's assent given	- - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 179 ; Noes, 121.

30th July	Mr. Balfour	<p>Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment in lines 2 and 8 to leave out the words "not exceeding four" and insert the words "of whom one-third shall be."</p> <p>"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."</p>	Education (England and Wales) Bill - Clause 7:	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 39, after the word "authority," to insert the words:—</p> <p>"shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority."</p> <p>Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.</p> <p>(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed—</p> <p>(a) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and</p> <p>(b) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.</p> <p>(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school.</p> <p>(4) The 'minor local authority' means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the county council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the county council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the county council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned."</p> <p>"That those words be there inserted."</p> <p>Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 8, at the beginning, to insert the words,—</p> <p>"Except in cases where only one school exists within the area of a minor local authority."</p> <p>"That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 233 ; Noes, 180.
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RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—*continued.*

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
31st July	Mr. Balfour	Supply— Civil Services Supplementary Estimates, 1902-1903, Class V. "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding 250,000/., be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for sundry Colonial Services, including a Grant in Aid for the Sugar Industry in the West Indian Colonies." "That a sum, not exceeding 249,000/., be granted for the said Service."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 163 ; Noes, 102.
July	Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.	The above Amendment having been negatived on Division, Claimed— "That the Original Question be now put,"— "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding 250,000/., be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for sundry Colonial Services, including a Grant in Aid for the Sugar Industry in the West Indian Colonies."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Original Question put accordingly.
31st July	Mr. Secretary Brodrick	Army (Excesses), 1900-1901— "That a sum, not exceeding 100/., be granted to His Majesty, to make good Excesses of Army Expenditure beyond the Grants, for the year ended on the 31st day of March 1901."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 177 ; Noes, 88.

1st August	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill Clause 7: Amendment proposed in page 2, line 39, after the word "shall," to insert the words, — "a county, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority." Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine. (2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of trustees not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed— (a) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (b) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority. (3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school. (4) The 'minor local authority' means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the county council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the county council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the county council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned." "That those words, as amended, be there inserted." Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 10, to leave out the word "four," and insert the words "one-third." "That the word 'for' stand part of the proposed Amendment." "That the Chairman do report progress; and ask leave to sit again." The Question to report progress having been negatived on Division.	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 185; Noes, 85.
1st August	Mr. Balfour	Claimed— "That the Question 'That the word "four" stand part of the proposed Amendment' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Question put accordingly.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
4th August	Mr. Balfour	Navy and Army Expenditure 1900-1901	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given		Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 122 ; Noes, 60.
SCHEDULE						
Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations in Aid.		
		Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure.	Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure.	Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts.	Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
1 -	Wages, &c. of officers, seamen, and boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	—	11,857 18 5	—	9,056 6 3	
2 -	Victualling and clothing for the Navy	64,886 6 8	—	24,127 18 4	—	
3 -	Medical establishments and services	7,874 15 2	—	—	178 9 9	
4 -	Martial law	8,925 14 9	—	—	130 12 7	
5 -	Educational services	—	927 8 11	—	595 10 2	
6 -	Scientific services	4,574 5 4	—	—	10,080 0 1	
7 -	Royal Naval Reserve	—	49,731 0 8	—	80 19 6	
8 -	Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c. :					
Sec. 1	Personnel	—	124 12 5	—	354 4 0	
Sec. 2	Matériel	160,198 4 2	—	15,655 12 6	—	
Sec. 3	Contract work	7,777 11 10	—	—	22,123 12 6	
9 -	Naval armaments	—	190,984 3 9	—	35,726 14 4	
10 -	Works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad	—	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	—	
11 -	Miscellaneous effective services	29,188 11 3	—	—	1,441 1 9	
12 -	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	—	—	7 11 10	
13 -	Half-pay, reserved, and retired pay	—	16,992 0 10	—	806 18 5	

14 -	Naval and marine pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances	984 19 8	—	—	1,377 5 9
15 -	Civil pensions and gratuities	—	8,627 10 7	26 2 4	—
16 -	Additional Naval force for service in Australasian waters	49 16 0	—	—	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11	—	—	—
		288,156 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,386 6 11	81,862 6 11
		Net surplus, £2,794 14 5			Net surplus, £40,576 1 0
		Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer			£43,370 15 5

“Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz. :—

b.) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £5,028,840 18s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £4,085,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.;

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present Session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900-1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain Grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other Grants for Army Services."

“That the application of such sums be sanctioned.”

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill - -

In House	The Speaker's assent given
1876	1876
1877	1877
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1881	1881
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2023	2023
2024	2024
2025	2025

Closure carried on Division :
Ayes, 199 ; Noes, 129.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
16th October	Mr. Balfour	Business of the House (Autumn Sittings).— “That, for the remainder of the Session, Government Business do have precedence at every Sitting, and at the conclusion of Government Business on each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put.” Amendment proposed, after the word “Sitting,” to insert the words “except at such Sitting for which Motions dealing with proceedings under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, are set down and which but for this Motion, would have precedence.” “That those words be there inserted.” The above proposed Amendment having been negatived on Division.	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given - -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 263 ; Noes, 148.
16th October	Mr. Balfour	Claimed— - - - - “That the Main Question be now put.”	In House - -	The Speaker's assent given - -	- - - - -	Main Question put accordingly.
20th October	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - - Clause 8 : Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 6, after the word “necessary,” to insert the words “and have the control of all expenditure required for that purpose other than expenditure for which under this Act provision is to be made by the managers.” “That those words be there inserted.”	In Committee - -	The Chairman's assent given - -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 240 ; Noes, 88.
22nd October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Clause 8 : “That the Question ‘That the words of the Clause to the word “school,” in line 10, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,’ be now put.”	In Committee - -	The Chairman's assent given - -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 254 ; Noes, 143.
22nd October	Mr. Wyndham	Expiring Laws Continuance Bill - - - - - “That lines 30 and 31 stand part of the Schedule.” The above Question having been agreed to on division,	In Committee - -	The Chairman's assent given - -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 162 ; Noes, 76.
22nd October	Mr. Balfour	Claimed— - - - - “That this be the Schedule to the Bill.”	In Committee - -	The Chairman's assent given - -	- - - - -	Question put accordingly.
23rd October	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - - Clause 8 : Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 10, at end, to insert the words “including any directions with respect to the number and educational qualifications of the teachers to be employed for such instruction, and with respect to the dismissal of any teacher on educational grounds.” “That those words be there inserted.”	In Committee - -	The Chairman's assent given - -	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 250 ; Noes, 125.

23rd October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	Amendment proposed, after the last Amendment, to insert the words "and if the managers fail to carry out such directions the local education authority shall have power to declare such managers in default and to appoint new managers." "That those words be there inserted." Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out all the words after the word "shall," and insert the words "in addition to their other powers have the power themselves to carry out the direction in question as if they were the managers." "That these words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 251; Noes, 110.
23rd October	Mr. Balfour	Adjournment Motion under Standing Order 17 "That this House do now adjourn."		In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 188; Noes, 121.
24th October	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - Clause 8 : Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 12, after the word "school," to insert the words "and to receive, inquire into, and deal with any complaints addressed to them regarding infractions of section seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870." "That those words be there inserted." Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words "deal with," and insert the words "represent to the Board of Education." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."		In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 168; Noes, 79.
24th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 13, to leave out from the word "school," to the end of line 13. "That the words 'and the accounts' stand part of the Clause."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 208; Noes, 90.
24th October	Mr. Balfour	Claimed to move, - "That the Question 'That the first word "The," in line 14, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."		In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 199; Noes, 82.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
27th October	Mr. Attorney-General	Education (England and Wales) Bill - Clause 8: Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 14, to leave out the words "consent of the." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	-	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 250; Noes, 119.
28th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - ditto Clause 8: "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "school," in line 17, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	-	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 242; Noes, 109.
29th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - ditto Clause 8: Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 20, at the end, to insert the words "the managers of a school not provided by the local education authority in respect of the use by them of the school furniture out of school hours, and the local education authority in respect of the use by them of any room in the school out of school hours shall be liable to make good any damage caused to the furniture or the room as the case may be by reason of that use other than damage arising from fair wear and tear, and the managers shall take care that after the use of a room in the school by them the room is left in a proper condition for school purposes." "That those words be there insert d." Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out from the first word "authorily," to the end of the proposed Amendment, and insert the words "if they make use of any room in the school house out of school hours, shall be liable, if required, to make a reasonable payment to the local education authority in respect of wear and tear of, or damage to, any school furniture belonging to the local education authority resulting from that use, and shall take care that after any such use the room is left in a proper condition for school purposes." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	-	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 193; Noes, 71.
29th October	Mr. Balfour	The previous Question having been carried on Division. Claimed to move - - - - "That the Question 'That the proposed words be there inserted' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	-	Question put accordingly.

29th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word 'The,' in line 21, to the word 'managers,' in line 24, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, after the words last inserted, to insert the words,—</p> <p>"(C) The managers of the school shall allow any room in the school to be used, at any time when the school is not being used for public education, for any meeting held in connection with a political, municipal, or local election; and if, by reason of such use of the room, any expenditure is incurred by the managers, or any damage is done to the room, or to any furniture or apparatus in the room, such expense or damage shall be reimbursed to the managers by the persons by whom, or on whose behalf, the meeting is convened."</p> <p>"That those words be there inserted."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the word 'If,' in line 25, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 191 ; Noes, 64.
30th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 25, to leave out the words from the word "If," to the end of line 29, and insert the words "the managers of any school fail to comply with the above conditions no assistance from the rates or the Parliamentary grant shall be given to such school."</p> <p>"That the words 'any question' stand part of the Clause."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move,—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word 'arises,' in line 25, to the word 'grant,' in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 187 ; Noes, 86.
30th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 25, to leave out the words from the word "If," to the end of line 29, and insert the words "the managers of any school fail to comply with the above conditions no assistance from the rates or the Parliamentary grant shall be given to such school."</p> <p>"That the words 'any question' stand part of the Clause."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move,—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word 'arises,' in line 25, to the word 'grant,' in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 211 ; Noes, 86.
30th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 25, to leave out the words from the word "If," to the end of line 29, and insert the words "the managers of any school fail to comply with the above conditions no assistance from the rates or the Parliamentary grant shall be given to such school."</p> <p>"That the words 'any question' stand part of the Clause."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move,—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word 'arises,' in line 25, to the word 'grant,' in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 239 ; Noes, 100.
30th October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 25, to leave out the words from the word "If," to the end of line 29, and insert the words "the managers of any school fail to comply with the above conditions no assistance from the rates or the Parliamentary grant shall be given to such school."</p> <p>"That the words 'any question' stand part of the Clause."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move,—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word 'arises,' in line 25, to the word 'grant,' in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 233 ; Noes, 100.
31st October	Mr. Balfour	Ditto	<p>Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 25, to leave out the words from the word "If," to the end of line 29, and insert the words "the managers of any school fail to comply with the above conditions no assistance from the rates or the Parliamentary grant shall be given to such school."</p> <p>"That the words 'any question' stand part of the Clause."</p> <p>The previous Question having been carried on Division,—</p> <p>Claimed to move,—</p> <p>"That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word 'arises,' in line 25, to the word 'grant,' in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."</p> <p>Ditto</p> <p>Clause 8:</p> <p>"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 156 ; Noes, 72.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—*continued.*

Date when Closure moved.	By whom moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
3rd November	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - - Clause 9 : "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "propose," in page 3, line 37, to the word "school" in line 40, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 222 ; Noes, 107.
3rd November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "ratepayers," in page 4, line 1, to the word "required," in line 4, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 184 ; Noes, 98.
3rd November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto Clause 9 : Amendment proposed, in page 4, line 4, to leave out from the word "required," to the word "and," in line 6, and insert the words "to meet any deficiencies in school places." "That the words 'or that' stand part of the Clause."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 187 ; Noes, 88.
3rd November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto "That the Question 'That the Clause stand part of the Bill' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 181 ; Noes, 81.
4th November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto Clause 10 : "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word "to," in page 4, line 12, to the word "but" in line 14, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 213 ; Noes, 108.
4th November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto "That the Question 'That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 244 ; Noes, 123.
4th November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto Clause 11 : "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes, 200 ; Noes, 87.

6th November	Mr. Balfour	Education (England and Wales) Bill - Clause 12: "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the first word "of," inclusive, in page 4, line 36, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 188; Noes, 90.
7th November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - Clause 12: Amendment proposed, in page 4, line 36, to leave out the words "other bodies," and insert the words "educational institutions in or near the district not themselves subject to the control of the local education authority, such as universities, colleges of university rank, non-local schools and local endowed schools." "That the word 'other' stand part of the Clause."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 168; Noes, 90.
7th November	Mr. Attorney-General	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "Acts," inclusive, in page 4, line 39, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 157; Noes, 88.
7th November	Mr. Balfour	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "made," inclusive, in page 5, line 16, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 179; Noes, 90.
24th November	Mr. Balfour	Sugar Convention (Brussels) "That this House approves the policy embodied in the Convention relating to Sugar, signed at Brussels on the 5th day of March 1902, and, in the event of that Convention receiving the ratifications required to make it binding, is prepared to adopt the necessary measures to enable His Majesty to carry out its provisions." Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word "House," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "declines to approve of the Convention relating to Sugar, signed at Brussels on the 5th day of March 1902." "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question." The above proposed Amendment having been negatived on Division, Claimed— "That the Main Question be now put."	In House	The Speaker's assent given	Closure carried on Division: Ayes, 223; Noes, 119.
24th November	Mr. Balfour		In House	The Speaker's assent given	Main Question put accordingly.

RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

Date when Closure Moved.	By whom Moved.	Question before House or Committee when Moved.	Whether in House or Committee.	Whether Assent given to Motion or withheld, by Speaker or Chairman.	Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	Result of Motion, and, if a Division, Numbers For and Against.
4th December	Mr. Long	<p>London Water (re-committed) Bill</p> <p>Clause 1 :—</p> <p>Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 22, to leave out the words from the word "appointed," to end of sub-section, and insert the words "as follows :—</p> <p>Ten by the London County Council ;</p> <p>Two by the common council of the City ;</p> <p>Two by the council of each of the metropolitan boroughs of Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, St. Pancras, Stepney, and Westminster ;</p> <p>One by the council of each of the other metropolitan boroughs ;</p> <p>One by the county council of Essex ;</p> <p>Two by the council of the borough of West Ham ;</p> <p>One by the council of the urban district of East Ham ;</p> <p>One by the council of the urban district of Leyton ;</p> <p>One by the council of the urban district of Walthamstow ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead, and Woodford ;</p> <p>One by the county council of Kent ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, and Penge ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Bexley, Dartford, Erith, and Foot's Cray ;</p> <p>One by the county council of Middlesex ;</p> <p>One by the council of the urban district of Tottenham ;</p> <p>One by the council of the urban district of Willesden ;</p> <p>One by the council of the borough of Ealing and the councils of the urban districts of Acton and Chiswick ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston and Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Edmonton, Enfield, and Southgate ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Hornsey and Wood Green ;</p> <p>One by the county council of Surrey ;</p>	In Committee	The Chairman's assent given	- - - - -	Closure carried on Division : Ayes 166 ; Noes, 46.

16 December	Mr. Balfour	<p>One by the council of the borough of Kingston and the councils of the urban districts of East and West Molesay, Esher and the Dittons, Ham, and Surbiton ;</p> <p>One by the councils of the urban districts of Barnes, the Maldens and Coombe, and Wimbledon ;</p> <p>One by the county council of Hertfordshire ;</p> <p>Three by the Conservators of the River Thames :</p> <p>One by the Lee Conservancy Board,"—instead thereof.</p> <p>"That those words be there inserted."</p> <p>Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 2, to leave out the word "Ten," and insert the word "Fourteen,"—instead thereof.</p> <p>"That the word 'Ten' stand part of the proposed Amendment."</p> <p>Education (England and Wales) Bill - - - - -</p> <p>On consideration of Lords' Amendments.</p> <p>Page 4 line 20.</p> <p>Another Amendment proposed to the Lords' Amendment, to leave out the words "but this obligation of the local educational authority shall throw no additional charge on any public funds."</p> <p>That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Lords' Amendment.</p>	In House - - -	The Speaker's assent withheld -
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RETURN respecting Application of Standing Order No. 25 (Closure of Debate) during Session 1902—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

1. Session.	2. Name of Member by whom Closure Moved, and Number of Times Moved.	3. Total Number of Times Closure Moved.	4. Number of Times Closure Moved in House.	5. Number of Times Assent given to Closure by Mr. Speaker.	6. Number of Times Assent withheld by Mr. Speaker.	7. Number of Times Closure Moved in Committee.	8. Number of Times Assent given to Closure by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman.	9. Number of Times Assent withheld by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman.	10. Number of Times Assent withheld because, in the opinion of the Chair, a decision would shortly be arrived at without that Motion.	11. Number of Times Closure Carried on Division.	12. Number of Times Closure Negatived on Division.	13. Number of Times Closure Agreed to without a Division.	14. Number of Times Closure not in Order.
1902.	Mr. Attorney-General	2											
	Mr. Balfour	63											
	Mr. Banbury	1											
	Mr. Brodick	2											
	Mr. Chamberlain	1											
	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer	7											
	Mr. Chapman	2											
	Sir Charles Dilke	1											
	Mr. Raymond Greene	1											
	Mr. Halsey	1											
	Mr. Johnstone	1											
	Mr. Walker Long	2											
	Captain Norton	1											
	Mr. Wm. Redmond	1											
	Mr. Rickett	1											
	Mr. Robson	1											
	Mr. Rutherford	2											
	Colonel Sanderson	1											
	Mr. Tomlinson	1											
	Mr. Weir	1											
	Mr. Wyndham	1											
	The Lord Advocate	2											
		96	39	29	10	57	52	5	14	70	0	*11	0

* Including three Main Questions, two Original Questions, and four other Questions claimed to be put.

† Included in column 6.

WILLIAM H. LEY,
Clerk of the Journals.
22nd January, 1903.

CLOSURE OF DEBATE (STANDING
ORDER No. 25).

RETURN respecting Application of STANDING
ORDER No. 25 (CLOSURE OF DEBATE) during
the Session of 1902 (in continuation of Parlia-
mentary Paper, No. 347, of Session 1901).

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 December 1902.*

[*Price 3d.*]

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the Number of **DIVISIONS** of **THE HOUSE** in the Session of 1902; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the **AGGREGATE NUMBER** in the House of each Division; distinguishing the **DIVISIONS** on **PUBLIC BUSINESS** from **PRIVATE**; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.206, of Session 1901).”

(Mr. Caldwell.)

1902.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of DIVISIONS of THE HOUSE in the Session of 1902; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included; also, the AGGREGATE NUMBER in the House on each Division; distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.206, of Session 1901).

SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS.

SESSION 1902.

Number of Divisions on PUBLIC BUSINESS before Midnight	-	-	-	555
Ditto - - - - after Midnight	-	-	-	77
Ditto PRIVATE BUSINESS before Midnight	-	-	-	16
Ditto - - - - after Midnight	-	-	-	0
TOTAL Number of Divisions in Session 1902				- - 648

DIVISIONS ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
117	1902 : April 17	Adjournment.—Mr. John, Redmond, Member for Waterford, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the proclamation of nine counties and two cities in Ireland under Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887;” and the pleasure of the House having been signified.—Motion made, and Question put, “That this House do now adjourn.”—(<i>Mr. John Redmond.</i>)	150	255	406	B. M.	
130	„ 24	——— Mr. John Morley, Member for the Montrose District, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the compulsory detention of Mr. Cartwright in Cape Town without charge brought, and for indefinite length of time;” but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made, and Question put, “That this House do now adjourn.”—(<i>Mr. John Morley.</i>)	184	261	446	B. M.	
175	May 15	——— Mr. Dillon, Member for East Mayo, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., “the refusal of the Government to take adequate steps to relieve the surviving inhabitants of Martinique;” but	56	126	183	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members of the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902:	Adjournment— <i>continued.</i> pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and less than 40 Members but more than 10 having accordingly risen, and a Division being claimed.—Question put, "That leave be given to move that this House do now adjourn."					
185	May	——— Mr. Nannetti, Member for Dublin (College Green Division), rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the action of the Irish Executive in forcibly preventing a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin, and in assaulting a Member of this House and others;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. Nannetti.)—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	197	71	269	B. M.	
186	" "	——— Question put accordingly, "That this House do now adjourn."	68	208	277	B. M.	
262	July 2	——— Mr. T. W. Russell, Member for South Tyrone, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the impending eviction from their holdings of a number of tenants on the De Freyne Estate, in county Roscommon, the circumstances attending the said evictions, and the action of the Government in connection therewith;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made, and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. T. W. Russell.)	134	233	368	B. M.	
323	" 28	——— Mr. Swift MacNeill, Member for South Donegal, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the Composition of the Commission appointed to inquire into the sentences imposed by Military Courts established under Martial Law in South African Colonies and Protectorates;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. Swift MacNeill.)—Debate	170	124	295	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	Adjournment— <i>continued.</i> arising; Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "that the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."					
324	July 28	———— Question put accordingly.	66	212	279	B. M.	
399	Oct. 20	———— Mr. William O'Brien, Member for Cork City, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the conduct of the Government in Ireland in reference to the charges of forgery, manufacture of outrage and perjury against Sergeant Sullivan of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the danger of his absconding;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(<i>Mr. William O'Brien.</i>)	119	217	337	B. M.	
415	" 23	———— Mr. Devlin, Member for North Kilkenny, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the riotous proceedings on Sunday last at the Custom House steps in Belfast, and the neglect and refusal of the Government to take steps to prohibit the holding of such meetings on Government property in that city;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(<i>Mr. Devlin.</i>) After Debate thereon.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	190	123	314	B. M.	
416	" "	———— Question put accordingly - -	100	202	303	B. M.	
426	" 27	———— Mr. William O'Brien, Member for Cork City, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the proclamation, under the provisions of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, of the City of Dublin and of nine Irish counties since the rising of the House in August, and the danger to the public peace arising from the harsh and partisan administration of that Act;" but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen.—Motion made and Question put, "That this House do now adjourn."—(<i>Mr. William O'Brien.</i>)	123	217	341	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
129	1902 : April 23	Beer Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That,” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “this House declines to proceed with the consideration of a Bill interfering with the freedom in the manufacture of Beer in this Country, which, whilst it imposes upon the scientific development of British brewing industries arbitrary restrictions that cannot be enforced upon Foreign competitors, in no way provides safeguards for the public health, or secures for consumers a guarantee as to the purity of the materials employed.”—(<i>Mr. Flower.</i>)—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”—Debate arising. Mr. Tomlinson rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”—Question, “That the Question be now put,” put, and <i>agreed to</i> . Question put accordingly, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	142	214	357	B. M.	
168	May 9	Bishopric of Southwark Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “That,” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “in view of the continuance in the Established Church of England and Wales of grave and widespread disorders, which the Archbishops and Bishops have failed to restrain, this House declines to assent to any revival of the provisions of the Bishopric Act of 1878 until satisfactory assurances are obtained that the Archbishops and Bishops will enforce a reasonable conformity by the clergy to the Book of Common Prayer, the Articles of Religion, and the Law as determined by the Courts which have statutory jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical.”—(<i>Mr. Brand.</i>)—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	159	108	268	B. M.	
48	Feb. 25	Business of the House (Supply).—“That, subject to the Order of 30th January last, the business of Supply when set down by the Government on any Tuesday before Easter shall have precedence of all other business.”—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>)	208	147	356	B. M.	
80	Mar. 17	—“That To-morrow the proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill and on the adjourned Debate on Contracts for the Army in South Africa have precedence of all other business, including Business of the House (Rules of Procedure).”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	239	57	297	B. M.	
87	” 25	—Adjournment for Easter.—“That Government Business have precedence this day, and that at the conclusion of such Business Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put, and that To-morrow the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday the 7th of April, and at the conclusion of the proceedings on the Shop Clubs	181	86	268	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House— <i>continued.</i> Bill Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "April," to the end of the Question.—(<i>Mr. Flynn.</i>)—Question put. "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."					
109	Apr. 15	——— (Ways and Means).—"That this day the proceedings on the Business of Ways and Means have precedence of all other Business, including Business of the House Procedure."	229	95	325	B. M.	
125	" 22	——— (Exemption from the Standing Order).—"That the Business of Ways and Means, if under consideration at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House)." (<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	242	166	409	B. M.	
317	July 28	——— (Government Business).—"That until the 8th August, Government Business be not interrupted, except at half-past Seven of the clock in the afternoon, under the provisions of any Standing Order regulating the Sittings of the House; and may be entered upon at any hour though opposed, and that at the conclusion of Government Business each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Amendment proposed, after the first word "Business," to insert the words "with the exception of the Education (England and Wales) Bill, and the London Water (re-committed) Bill.—(<i>Mr. Corrie Grant.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	151	211	363	B. M.	
318	" "	——— Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "except at half-past Seven of the clock in the afternoon."—(<i>Mr. Fenwick.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	217	157	375	B. M.	
319	" "	——— Main Question put - - -	218	160	379	B. M.	
351	Aug. 4	——— (Supply).—"That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order of the 28th April, Business other than Business of Supply may be taken before Midnight, and Business in Committee or Proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after Midnight."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	107	65	173	B. M.	
368	" 5	——— (Supply).—Motion made, and Question put, "That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order (Business in Supply) of the 28th of April, Business other than Business of Supply may be taken before Midnight, and Proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after Midnight."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	126	71	198	B. M.	
385	Oct. 16	——— (Autumn Sittings), "That for the remainder of the Session, Government Business do have precedence at every Sitting, and at the	343	53	397	B. M.	

Division on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Business of the House— <i>continued</i> . conclusion of Government Business on each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without Question put.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i>).—Amendment proposed, after the word “Sitting,” to insert the words “except at such Sitting for which Motions dealing with proceedings under The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, are set down, and which, but for this Motion, would have precedence.”—(<i>Mr. Flynn</i>).—Debate arising; Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”—Mr. Speaker proceeded to put the Question, “That the Question be now put.” But Mr. John O'Donnell, Member for South Mayo, persisted in attempting to address the House, and was named by Mr. Speaker for disregarding the authority of the Chair.—Motion made, and Question put, “That Mr. John O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)					
386	Oct. 16	———— Question put “That the Question be now put.”	265	150	416	B. M.	
387	” ”	———— Question put accordingly “That those words be there inserted.”	152	264	417	B. M.	
388	” ”	———— Mr. Balfour claimed “That the Main Question be now put.” Main Question put accordingly.	264	147	412	B. M.	
601	Dec. 1	———— (Rules of Procedure.)—“That the Resolutions dealing with the Power of the Speaker to Adjourn the House or Suspend Sitting, Priority of Business, Business in Supply, Private Business, and Quorum of the House, be Standing Orders of the House, and that Standing Orders 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 be repealed.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words after the word “That,” to the end of the Question, and add the words “it is inexpedient at this period of the Session and without further experience of the Resolutions agreed to as Sessional Orders on 17th February, 11th April, 28th April, and 1st May, to consider a proposal that such Resolutions be Standing Orders of the House.”—(<i>Mr. Gibson Bowles</i>).—Question put, “That the words ‘That the Resolutions dealing with,’ stand part of the Question.”	146	62	209	B. M.	
602	” ”	———— Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words “the Power of the Speaker to Adjourn the House or Suspend the Sitting.”—(<i>Mr. Yoxall</i>).—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	151	51	203	B. M.	
603	” ”	———— Another Amendment proposed, to leave out the words “Priority of Business.”—(<i>Mr. Brynmor Jones</i>).—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	149	63	213	B. M.	
604	” ”	———— Main Question put	157	53	221	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes Tellers in- cluded).	Noes Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
9	1902 : Jan. 30	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— "That the consideration of the Rules of Procedure proposed by the Government whenever set down have precedence on every day except on Wednesday."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	291	100	392	B. M.	
18	Feb. 7	—— "That the proposals of the Government on the Order Paper relating to the Procedure of the House be now considered."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)—Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "before the House enters upon the discussion in detail of so large and complicated a change in its rules and practice it is desirable that the proposals of the Government should be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee."—(<i>Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman</i> .)—Question put—"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	252	162	415	B. M.	
19	" 10	—— Standing Order No. 83 (Office of Speaker), read.—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Standing Order to add the words, "At the commencement of every Parliament or from time to time, as necessity may arise, the House may appoint a Deputy Chairman, who shall, whenever the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)—Question proposed, "That those words be there added."—Amendment amended, by inserting in line 3, after the word "informed," the words "by the Clerk at the Table."—Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended in line 6, at the end, to add the words "Provided always, that no holder of a Directorship in a Public Company shall be eligible for appointment as Deputy Chairman."—(<i>Mr. MacNeill</i> .) Question put, "That those words be there added."	122	209	332	B. M.	
20	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended, in line 6, at the end, to add the words "except the power of granting the Closure or naming a Member of the House for disregarding the ruling of the Chair."—(<i>Mr. Dillon</i> .)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	124	244	369	B. M.	
21	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended, in line 6, at the end, to add the words "Provided always that all Motions specifically framed for the purpose of impugning the decisions of the Deputy Chairman or his conduct in the discharge of his duties as Deputy Chairman shall take precedence of the Orders of the Day."—(<i>Mr. MacNeill</i> .)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	74	252	327	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
23	1902 : Feb. 11	Business of the Houses (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> —— “That Standing Order 83 (Office of Speaker) be amended, by adding, at the end of the Standing Order, the words ‘At the commencement of every Parliament or from time to time, as necessity may arise, the House may appoint a Deputy Chairman, who shall, whenever the House is informed by the Clerk at the Table of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker.’—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question put, “That those words be there added.”	277	93	371	B. M.	
24	” ”	—— Standing Order 21 (Order in Debate, Suspension of Members).—Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, in line 10, to leave out the [words “on a Motion being made, put the same question in a similar way and if the Motion is carried shall”—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Standing Order.”	105	284	390	B. M.	
25	” 13	—— Standing Order 21 (Order in Debate), as amended [11th February]. And which Amendment was, in line 17 (in the second paragraph), to leave out the words “shall continue for one week), on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month,” and insert the words “in any Session shall continue until the expiration of the next Twenty days on which the House sits, on the second occasion until the expiration of the next Forty days on which the House sits, and on the third or any subsequent occasion until the expiration of the next Eighty days on which the House sits, and the number of days of suspension shall be reckoned irrespective of any prorogation or adjournment. If a Member is suspended under this Order, his suspension shall, notwithstanding the expiration of the days of suspension aforesaid, continue until he has written a letter to the Speaker, expressing his sincere regret to the House for the offence for which he has been suspended.—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question again proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Standing Order.”—Debate resumed.—And, it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker proceeded to interrupt the Business.—Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”—Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	272	159	432	B. M.	
26	” ”	—— Question put accordingly, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Standing Order.”	170	263	434	- -	A. M.
30	” 17	—— (Power of Speaker to Adjourn House or Suspend Sitting).—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That the Speaker may, if in	264	133	398	B. M.	

Divisions of Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—<i>continued</i>. the interests of order he thinks it desirable to do so, adjourn the House without Question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i>).—Question amended, by inserting at the beginning the words "In the case of grave disorder arising in the House," by leaving out the words "in the interests of order," and by leaving out the word "desirable," and inserting the word "necessary."—Another Amendment proposed, after the word "put," to leave out the words "or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him."—(<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i>).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."					
31	Feb. 17	— Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words,— "But this power shall not be exercised by the Chairman of Ways and Means or the Deputy Chairman when acting under Standing Order 83."—(<i>Mr. Galloway</i>).—Question put, "That those words be there added."	138	221	360	B. M.	
32	" "	— Main Question, as amended, put	224	83	308	B. M.	
33	" "	— (Introduction and First Reading of Bills).—Standing Order 31 read.—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Standing Order, to add the words,— "A member may, if he thinks fit, after notice, present a Bill without an Order of the House for its introduction; and when a Bill is so presented, the title of the Bill shall be read by the Clerk at the Table, and the Bill shall then be deemed to have been read a first time, and shall be printed."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i>).—Question proposed, "That those words be there added."—Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the proposed Amendment, to add the words "Provided that no Minister of the Crown may present a Bill without an Order of the House for its introduction."—(<i>Mr. Edmund Robertson</i>).—Question put, "That those words be there added."	153	223	377	B. M.	
34	" "	— Question put, "That the words 'A Member may, if he thinks fit, after notice, present a Bill without an Order of the House for its introduction; and when a Bill is so presented, the title of the Bill shall be read by the Clerk at the Table, and the Bill shall then be deemed to have been read a first time, and shall be printed' be there added."	218	149	368	B. M.	
35	" 18	— (Postponement of commencement of certain Resolutions).—"That, until the consideration of the proposed Resolutions and Amendments to Standing Orders dealing with the Sittings of the House, Friday Sittings, Priority of Business, Business in Supply, Questions to Members, Adjournment of the House, Private Business, Quorum of the House, and Standing Committees is completed, no one of such Resolutions or Amend-	177	121	299	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-nigh
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i>					
		ments shall come into operation.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words “until the consideration of,” and insert the word “when.”—(<i>Mr. Disraeli.</i>) Question put “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”					
36	Feb. 18	— Standing Order No. 1 (Sittings of the House) read. — Amendment proposed, in line 2, to leave out the words “Thursday, and Friday at Three of the clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till One of the clock, a.m., when,” and insert the words “Wednesday, and Thursday at Two of the clock for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an Evening Sitting. If the Business appointed for an Afternoon Sitting is not disposed of at Eight of the clock, the Sitting shall be suspended till Nine of the clock. At One of the clock at the Evening Sitting.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Standing Order.”	114	232	347	B. M.	
38	„ 20	— Standing Order No. 1 (Sittings of the House)—Amendment, after the last Amendment, to insert the words “Wednesday and Thursday at Two of the clock for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an Evening Sitting.—If the Business appointed for an Afternoon Sitting is not disposed of at Eight of the clock, the Sitting shall be suspended till Nine of the clock.—At one of the clock at the Evening Sitting.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Amendment to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words “Wednesday and”—(<i>Mr. Laurence Hardy.</i>)—Question put, “That the word ‘Wednesday’ stand part of the proposed Amendment.”	265	168	434	B. M.	
39	„ ”	— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the word “Two,” and insert the word “Three”—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)—Question put, “That the word “Two,” stand part of the proposed Amendment.	258	111	370	B. M.	
40	„ ”	— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words “for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an Evening Sitting.”—(<i>Mr. Broadhurst.</i>)—Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment.”—Debate arising.— <i>Mr. Balfour</i> rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”—Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	213	108	322	B. M	
41	„ ”	— Question put accordingly, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment.	214	107	322	- -	A.M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
88	1902: Apr. 8	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> —— Friday Sitzings.—Standing Order No. 2, read.—Amendment proposed in line 1, to leave out the word "Wednesday," and insert the word "Friday."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Question, "That the word 'Wednesday' stand part of the Standing Order," put, and <i>negatived.</i> —Question put, "That the word 'Friday' be there inserted."	194	114	309	B. M.	
89	" "	—— (Priority of Business).—Motion made, and Question proposed, "Unless the House otherwise direct." (a) Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except the Evening Sitzings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting on Friday. (b) On the Evening Sitzings of Tuesday and Wednesday Notices of Motion shall have precedence of Orders of the Day. (c) After Easter Government Business shall have precedence at the Evening Sitzings of Tuesday. (d) After Whitsuntide Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sitzings and at all Friday Sitzings except the Sitzings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>) —— Amendment proposed, in line 2, after the word "except," to insert the words "the Afternoon Sitting on Thursday and."—(<i>Mr. Galloway.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	147	176	324	B. M.	
90	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, in line 3, to leave out the words "Evening Sitzings," and insert the word "Sitting."—(<i>Mr. Channing.</i>)—Question put, "That the words 'Evening Sitzings' stand part of the Question."	151	99	251	B. M.	
91	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, in line 6, at the end, to insert the words.—"But when a Member has given Notice to move an Address to the Crown that a statute, scheme, rule, or order which by Law is required to be laid upon the Table of the House may be rescinded, varied, or otherwise dealt with, and has set the same down for an Evening Sitting on which Notices of Motions have precedence of Orders of the Day, he shall be entitled to precedence over other Notices of Motions."—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	9	267	277	B. M.	
92	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, to leave out lines 7 and 8."—(<i>Mr. Disraeli.</i>)—Question put, "That the word 'After' stand part of the Question."	184	132	317	B. M.	
93	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, in line 9, to leave out paragraph (d)—"After Whitsuntide Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sitzings, and at all Friday Sitzings except the Sitzings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday."	181	120	302	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i>					
96	Apr. 10	— <i>Mr. Gibson Bowles.</i>)—Question put. "That the first word 'After' stand part of the Question." —— (Priority of Business) as amended [8th April.]—Main Question, as amended, again proposed—"That, Unless the House otherwise direct— (a) Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except the Evening Sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting on Friday. (b) On the Evening Sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday Notices of Motion and Public Bills, other than Government Bills, shall have precedence of Government Business. (c) After Easter Government Business shall have precedence at the Evening Sittings of Tuesday. (d) After Whitsuntide Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sittings, and at all Friday Sittings except the Sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Debate resumed.—Another Amendment proposed, in line 9, to leave out the word "Whitsuntide," and insert the words "the thirtieth day of June."—(<i>Mr. Channing.</i>)—Question put, "That the word 'Whitsuntide' stand part of the Question."	218	153	372	B. M.	
97	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, after the word "Whitsuntide," to insert the words "until the thirty-first day of August."—(<i>Mr. Clancy.</i>)—Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."—Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words "the thirty-first day of August," and insert the word "Michaelmas."—(<i>Mr. Gibson Bowles.</i>)—Question, "That the words 'the thirty-first day of August' stand part of the proposed Amendment," put and <i>negatived.</i> —Question, "That the word 'Michaelmas' be there inserted," put, and <i>agreed to.</i> —Amendment, as amended, <i>agreed to.</i> —Another Amendment proposed, after the words last inserted, to insert the words "subject to the provisions of paragraph (b)."—(<i>Mr. Gibson Bowles.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	144	225	370	B. M.	
98	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, in line 9, after the words, Government Business," to insert the words "except Government Bills other than Money Bills, which do not then stand committed either to a Committee of the whole House, to a Standing Committee, or to a Select Committee."—(<i>Mr. Gibson Bowles.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	117	197	315	B. M.	
99	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed, in line 10, to leave out the words "and at all Friday Sittings except the Sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday."—(<i>Mr. Joseph Albert Pease.</i>)—Question put,	205	141	347	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902:	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued</i> . "That the words 'and at all Friday Sittings except the Sittings on the' stand part of the Question."					
100	Apr. 11	———— (Priority of Business) as amended [10th April]:—Main Question, as amended, again proposed.—Question again proposed, "That the words 'That, Unless the House otherwise direct— (a) Government Business shall have precedence at every Sitting except the Evening Sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Sitting on Friday; (b) At the Evening Sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Notices of Motion and Public Bills, other than Government Bills, shall have precedence of Government Business; (c) After Easter Government Business shall have precedence at the Evening Sittings of Tuesday; (d) After Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, Government Business shall have precedence at all Evening Sittings, and at all Friday Sittings except the Sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whitsuntide' be there inserted."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Debate arising.—Another Amendment proposed, in line 11, to leave out the words "and fourth," and insert the words "fourth and fifth"—(Sir Edward Strachey.)—Question proposed "That the words 'and fourth' stand part of the Question,"—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	198	138	337	B. M.	
101	" "	———— Question put accordingly, "That the words 'and fourth' stand part of the Question."	201	142	344	B. M.	
102	" "	———— Amendments made.—Another Amendment proposed, after words last added, to add the words "And no Motion to the effect that the House shall otherwise direct than is in this Order provided, or for the suspension of this Order, shall be moved unless it has appeared at latest on the Notice Paper circulated two days before that to which it applies."—(Mr. Gibson Bowles).—Question put, "That those words be there added."	131	189	321	B. M.	
103	" "	———— Main Question as amended, proposed, Debate arising, Mr. Balfour arose in his place, and claimed to move "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	162	106	269	B. M.	
104	" "	———— Main Question, as amended, put accordingly.	162	103	266	B. M.	
105	" "	———— (Business in Supply.)—"That as soon as the Committee of Supply has been appointed and Estimates have been presented, the Business of Supply shall, until disposed of, be the first Order of the Day on Thursday,	139	95	235	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	<p>Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>unless the House otherwise order on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of Public Business to be decided without Amendment or Debate. Not more than Twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the Annual Estimates for Army, Navy, and Civil Services, including Votes on Account. The days allotted shall not include any day on which the Question has to be put that the Speaker do leave the Chair, or any day on which the Business of Supply does not stand as first Order. Provided that the days occupied by the consideration of Estimates supplementary to those of a previous Session, or of any Vote of Credit or of Votes for Supplementary or Additional Estimates presented by the Government for War Expenditure, shall not be included in the computation of the Twenty days aforesaid. Provided also that on Motion made after Notice by a Minister of the Crown to be decided without Amendment or Debate, additional time, not exceeding Three days, may be allotted for the purposes aforesaid, either before or after the 5th of August. On a day so allotted, no Business other than Business of Supply shall, except on the last two of the allotted days, be taken before midnight unless it is unopposed, and no Business in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply shall be taken after midnight, whether a general Order for the suspension of the Twelve o'clock Rule is in force or not, unless the House otherwise order on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of Public Business, to be decided without Amendment or Debate.—Of the days so allotted, not more than one day in Committee shall be allotted to any Vote on Account, and not more than one sitting to the Report of that Vote. At midnight on the close of the day on which the Committee on that Vote is taken, and at the close of the Sitting on which the Report of that Vote is taken, the Chairman of Committees or the Speaker, as the case may be, shall forthwith put every Question necessary to dispose of the Vote or the Report. At Ten of the Clock on the last day but one of the days so allotted the Chairman shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the Vote then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put the Question with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates that the total amount of the Votes outstanding in that class be granted for the services defined in the class, and shall in like manner put severally the Questions that the total amounts of the Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Departments be granted for the services defined in those Estimates.—At Ten of the clock on the last allotted day, the Speaker shall forthwith put every Question necessary to dispose of the Report of the</p>					

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> Resolution then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put, with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates, the the Question, That the House doth agree with the Committee in all the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of that class, and shall then put a like Question with respect to all the Resolutions outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, the Revenue Departments, and other outstanding Resolutions severally. On the days appointed for concluding the Business of Supply, the consideration of that Business shall not be anticipated by a Motion of Adjournment, and no dilatory Motion shall be moved on proceedings for that Business. Any additional Estimate for any new service or matter not included in the original Estimates for the year, shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of Supply on some day not later than Two days before the Committee is closed.—For the purposes of this Order two Fridays shall be deemed equivalent to a single day of two sittings.”—(Mr. Balfour.)—Amendment proposed, in line 3, to leave out the word “Thursday,” and insert the word “Monday.”—(Mr. Whiteley.)—Question put, “That the word ‘Thursday’ stand part of the Question.”					
106	Apr. 11	— Another Amendment proposed, in line 3, to leave out the words “the Motion of a Minister of the Crown,” and insert the words “a Motion.”—(Mr. Swift MacNeill.)—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	187	62	250	B. M.	
107	” ”	— Another Amendment proposed, in line 5, after the word “Debate,” to insert the words “and no Member shall, in Committee of Supply, speak more than once to the same Question or for longer than twenty minutes.”—(Major Rasch.)—Question put, “That the words, ‘and no Member shall, in Committee of Supply, speak more than once to the same Question or for longer than twenty minutes’ be there inserted.”	26	270	297	B. M.	
132	” 24	— (Business in Supply)—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to proposed New Standing Order (Business in Supply) [11th April]. Amendment in line 6, to leave out the words, “Not more than Twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the Annual Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Civil Services, including Votes on Account. The days allotted shall not include any day on which the Question has to be put that the Speaker do leave the Chair, or any day on which the business of Supply does not stand as first Order.”—(Mr. Lough.)—Question put, “That the words ‘Not more than Twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the	239	142	382	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> annual Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Civil Services, including 'Votes on Account' stand part of the Question."					
133	Apr. 25	———— Question again proposed.—Debate resumed.—Another Amendment proposed, in line 8, after the word "Account," to insert the words "and not less than five of these days shall be allotted to Irish Supply." (<i>Mr. T. W. Russell.</i>)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	137	220	358	B. M.	
134	" "	———— Another Amendment proposed, in line 18, to leave out the words "not exceeding Three days."—(<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)—Question put "That the words 'not exceeding' stand part of the Question."	140	97	238	B. M.	
135	" "	———— Another Amendment proposed, in line 19, to leave out the word "Three," and insert the word "Five,"—(<i>Mr. Flynn.</i>)—Question put, "That the word 'Three' stand part of the Question."	164	103	268	B. M.	
136	" "	———— Another Amendment proposed, in line 23, to leave out the words "in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply," and insert the word "whatever."—(<i>Mr. Gibson Bowles.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	193	110	304	B. M.	
137	" "	———— Another Amendment proposed, in line 29, to leave out from the words "Of the days so allotted," to the words "Vote or the Report," in line 35, both inclusive.—(<i>Mr. Edmund Robertson.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	188	103	292	B. M.	
138	" 28	———— (Business in Supply.)—"That as soon as the Committee of Supply has been appointed and Estimates have been presented, the Business of Supply shall, until disposed of, be the first Order of the Day on Thursday, unless the House otherwise order on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of Public Business to be decided without Amendment or Debate. Not more than Twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the Annual Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Civil Services, including Votes on Account. The days allotted shall not include any day on which the Question has to be put that the Speaker do leave the Chair, or any day on which the Business of Supply does not stand as first Order. Provided that the days occupied by the consideration of Estimates supplementary to those of a previous Session, or of any Vote of Credit, or of Votes for Supplementary or Additional Estimates presented by the Government for War Expenditure, or for any new service not included in the ordinary Estimates for the year, shall not be included	223	160	384	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION,	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
		<p>Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>in the computation of the Twenty days aforesaid. Provided also that on Motion made after Notice, to be decided without Amendment or Debate, additional time, not exceeding Three days, may be allotted for the purposes aforesaid, either before or after the 5th of August. On a day so allotted, no business other than the business of Supply shall be taken before midnight, and no Business in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply shall be taken after midnight, whether a general Order for the suspension of the Twelve o'clock Rule is in force or not, unless the House otherwise order on the Motion of a Minister of the Crown, moved at the commencement of Public Business, to be decided without Amendment or Debate. Of the days so allotted, not more than one day in Committee shall be allotted to any Vote on Account, and not more than one sitting to the Report of that Vote. At midnight on the close of the day on which the Committee on that Vote is taken, and at the close of the Sitting on which the Report of that Vote is taken, the Chairman of Committees or the Speaker, as the case may be, shall forthwith put every Question necessary to dispose of the Vote or the Report. At Ten of the Clock on the last day but one of the days so allotted, the Chairman shall forthwith put every Question necessary to dispose of the Vote then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put the Question with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates that the total amount of the Votes outstanding in that class be granted for the services defined in the class, and shall in like manner put severally the Questions that the total amounts of the Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Departments be granted for the services defined in those Estimates. At Ten of the Clock on the last allotted day, the Speaker shall forthwith put every Question necessary to dispose of the Report of the Resolution then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put, with respect to each class of the Civil Service Estimates, the Question, That the House doth agree with the Committee in all the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of that class, and shall then put a like Question with respect to all the Resolutions outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, the Revenue Departments, and other outstanding Resolutions severally. On the days appointed for concluding the Business of Supply, the consideration of that Business shall not be anticipated by a Motion of Adjournment, and no dilatory Motion shall be moved on proceedings for that Business. Any additional Estimate for any new service or matter not included in the original Estimates for the year, shall be submitted for consideration in the Committee of Supply on some day not later than Two days before the Committee is</p>					

Divisions of Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued</i> . closed. For the purposes of this Order two Fridays shall be deemed equivalent to a single day of two sittings."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Main Question, as amended, again proposed :—Debate <i>resumed</i> :—Another Amendment proposed, in line 35, to leave out from the word "Report," to the word "On," in line 53 :—(Mr. Channing.)—Question put, "That the words 'At Ten of the clock on the last day but one of the days so allotted the Chairman shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the 'stand part of the Question."					
139	Apr. 23	— Another Amendment proposed, in line 53, to leave out from the words "On the," to the word "business," in line 56; both inclusive.—(Mr. Clancy)—Question put, "That the words 'On the days appointed for concluding the business of Supply' stand part of the Question."	252	140	393	B. M.	
140	" "	— Main Question as amended put	224	140	365	B. M.	
141	" "	— Standing Order No. 20 (Questions to Members) read.—Amendment proposed at the end of the Standing Order to add the words "On days when there are two Sittings of the House, Questions shall be taken at a quarter-past Two of the clock. No Questions shall be taken after five minutes before Three of the clock, except Questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the Minister to whom they are addressed, and Questions which have not appeared on the Paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of Business. Any Member who desires an oral answer to his Question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but notice of any such Question must appear at latest on the Notice Paper circulated on the day before that on which an answer is desired. If any Member does not distinguish his Question by an asterisk, or if he is not present to ask it, or if it is not reached by five minutes before Three of the clock, the Minister to whom it is addressed shall cause an answer to be printed and circulated with the Votes, unless the Minister has consented to the postponement of the Question. Questions distinguished by an asterisk shall be so arranged on the Paper that those which seem of the greatest general interest shall be reached before five minutes before Three of the clock."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question proposed, "That those words be there added."—Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 2, to leave out the words "at a quarter-past Two of the clock," and insert the words when the Speaker do take the Chair."—(Mr. Galloway.)—Question put, "That the word 'at' stand part of the proposed Amendment."	201	113	315	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included.)	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
142	1902 : Apr. 28	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> — Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 2, after the word "clock," to insert the words " or at the conclusion of Private Business, if any be set down for that day.—(Mr. Gibson Howles).— Question put, "That the words ' or at the conclusion of Private Business, if any be set down for that day ' be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."	135	231	367	B. M.	
144	" "	— On Amendment to Amendment proposed [28th April] to Standing Order No. 20 (Questions to Members). — Which Amendment was "On days when there are two Sittings of the House, Questions shall be taken at a quarter-past Two of the clock. No Questions shall be taken after five minutes before Three of the clock, except Questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the Minister to whom they are addressed, and Questions which have not appeared on the Paper, but which are of an urgent character and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of Business. Any Member who desires an oral answer to his Question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but notice of any such Question must appear at latest on the Notice Paper circulated on the day before that on which an answer is desired. If any Member does not distinguish his Question by an asterisk, or if he is not present to ask it, or if it is not reached by five minutes before Three of the clock, the Minister to whom it is addressed shall cause an answer to be printed and circulated with the Votes, unless the Minister has consented to the postponement of the Question. Questions distinguished by an asterisk shall be so arranged on the Paper that those which seem of the greatest general interest shall be reached before five minutes before Three of the clock.—(Mr. Balfour).— And the Amendment to the proposed Amendment was, in line 2, after the word "clock," to leave out to the word "Business," in line 7, inclusive.—(Mr. Fuller).— Question again proposed, "That the words 'No Questions shall be taken after' stand part of the proposed Amendment."— Debate resumed. Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."— Question put, "That the Question be now put."	258	164	423	B. M.	
145	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That the words 'no Questions shall be taken after' stand part of the proposed Amendment."	260	166	427	B. M.	
146	" "	— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 3, to leave out the words "five minutes before," and insert the words "fifteen minutes after."—(Mr. Norman).— Question put, "That the words 'five minutes before' stand part of the proposed Amendment."	216	134	351	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
147	1902 : Apr. 29	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> — Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 7, after the word "Business," to insert the words "Questions on the Paper which have not been reached by five minutes before Three o'clock shall have precedence on the Notice Paper on the following day."—(Mr. Flynn.)—Question put, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."	95	175	271	B. M.	
148	" "	— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 9, to leave out the words from the word "asterisk," to the word "If," in line 11.—(Mr. Pirie.)—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."—Debate arising; Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	207	128	336	B. M.	
149	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That the words after the word 'asterisk,' to the end of line 10, stand part of the proposed Amendment."	223	138	362	B. M.	
150	" "	— Another Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, in line 10, after the word "desired," to insert the words "or must have reached the department of the Minister addressed not later than Two of the clock on the day before that on which an answer is desired."—(Mr. Norman.)—Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."—Amendment proposed to the Amendment to the proposed Amendment, to leave out the words "reached the department of the Minister addressed not later than," in order to insert the words "been handed in at the Table of the House not later than a quarter-past.—(Mr. George Whiteley.)—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Amendment to the proposed Amendment," put, and <i>negatived</i> . Words inserted in the Amendment to the proposed Amendment. Question put, "That the words 'must have been handed in at the Table of the House not later than a quarter-past' be there inserted in the proposed Amendment to the Standing Order."	151	252	404	B. M.	
151	" "	— Amendments made to the Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, by inserting, in line 11, after the word "he," the words "or any other Member deputed by him."—(Mr. McKenna.)—and in line 14, by leaving out the words "the Minister has consented to the postponement of," and inserting the words "the Member has signified his desire to postpone."—(Mr. Gibson Bowles.) and by leaving out the words from the word "Question." in line 15, to the end of the proposed Amendment—(Mr. Fuller.)—Question proposed, "That the Amendment, as amended, be added to the Standing Order."—Debate	162	99	262	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i>					
152	Apr. 29	arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put." —— Question put accordingly, "That the Amendment, as amended, 'On days when there are two Sittings of the House, Questions shall be taken at a quarter past two of the clock. No Questions shall be taken after five minutes before Three of the clock, except Questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the Minister to whom they are addressed, and Questions which have not appeared on the Paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of Business.—Any Member who desires an oral answer to his Question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but notice of any such Question must appear at latest on the Notice Paper circulated on the day before that on which an answer is desired.—If any Member does not distinguish his Question by an asterisk, or if he or any other Member deputed by him is not present to ask it, or if it is not reached by five minutes before Three of the clock, the Minister to whom it is addressed shall cause an answer to be printed and circulated with the Votes, unless the Member has signified his desire to postpone the Question,' be added to the Standing Order."	168	99	268	- -	A. M.
153	" "	—— (Adjournment of the House.)—Standing Order No. 17 read.—Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, in line 2, to leave out the words "on the Notice Paper," and insert the words "asked at the Commencement of Business at the Afternoon Sitting."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question proposed, "That the words 'on the Notice Paper' stand part of the Standing Order."—Debate arising.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(Mr. Bryce.)—Debate arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	163	94	258	- -	A. M.
154	" "	—— Question put accordingly, "That the Debate be now adjourned."	95	162	258	- -	A. M.
155	" "	—— Question put, "That the words 'on the Notice Paper' stand part of the Standing Order."	89	159	249	- -	A. M.
156	" "	—— Question put, "That the words 'asked at the Commencement of Business' be there inserted in the Standing Order."	160	90	251	- -	A. M.
157	" "	—— Another Amendment proposed to the Standing Order, in line 5, after the word "place," to insert the words "at an Afternoon Sitting."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question put, "That the words, 'at an Afternoon Sitting' be there inserted in the Standing Order."	156	89	246	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
158	1902 : Apr. 29	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued.</i> — Another Amendment proposed to the to the Standing Order, at the end, to add the words "If the Motion is so supported, or the House so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the Evening Sitting of the same day."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question proposed, "That those words be there added to the Standing Order."—Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, after the word "made," in line 2, to insert the words "and a similar Motion has not been made three times during that Session, it shall be taken at an Afternoon sitting otherwise."—(Mr. Chaplin.)—Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the Amendment proposed to the Standing Order."—Debate arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."	149	88	238	- -	A. M.
159	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That those words be inserted in the Amendment to the proposed Amendment to the Standing Order."	87	150	238	- -	A. M.
160	"	— Mr. Balfour claimed, "That the words 'If the Motion is so supported, or the House so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the Evening Sitting of the same day' be added to the Standing Order."—Question put accordingly, "That those words be there added to the Standing Order."	150	88	239	- -	A. M.
161	May 1	— (Private Business.)—Motion made and question proposed, "That all Private Business which is set down for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, and is not disposed of by Fifteen minutes after Two of the clock, shall, without Question put, be postponed until such time as the Chairman of Ways and Means may determine. Unopposed Private Business shall have precedence of opposed Private Business."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Amendments made.—Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words,—"Provided that, during the discussion of Private Business, no Member to address the House for a longer period than Ten Minutes."—(Major Rasch.)—Amendment amended, by adding at the end thereof the words "except by leave of the House."—(Mr. Sydney Buxton.)—Question put, "That those words, as amended, be there added."	96	272	369	B. M.	
162	" "	— (Quorum of the House.)—Motion made, and Question put, "That at an Evening Sitting the House shall not be counted before Ten of the clock, but if on a Division taken on any Business at an Evening Sitting before Ten of the clock it appears that Forty Members are not present, the Business shall stand over until the next Sitting of the House, and the next Business shall be taken."—(Mr. Balfour.)	230	139	370	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
163	1902 : May 2	Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)— <i>continued</i> . ——— Amendment proposed [8th April] to proposed Amendment to Standing Order (No. 1) (Sittings of the House), after the last Amendment, to insert the words "Wednesday and Thursday at Two of the clock for an Afternoon Sitting, and at Nine of the clock for an Evening Sitting. If the Business appointed for an Afternoon Sitting is not disposed of at Eight of the clock, the Sitting shall be suspended till Nine of the clock. At One of the clock at the Evening Sitting."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Question put, "That the words, as amended, be inserted in the Standing Order."	208	136	345	B. M.	
75	Mar. 12	Coal Mines (Employment) Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(Mr. Banbury.)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	160	226	387	B. M.	
164	May 7	Committees (Ascension Day.)—"That Committees do not sit To-morrow, being Ascension Day, until Two of the clock."—(Mr. Balfour.)	120	74	195	B. M.	
82	Mar. 20	Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a third time."—Debate arising.—Mr. Dillon, Member for East Mayo, having been named by Mr. Speaker for disorderly interruption of the Debate and for disregarding the authority of the Chair.—Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Dillon be suspended from the service of the House."—(Mr. Balfour.)	250	50	301	B. M.	
83	" "	——— Question put - - -	242	51	294	- -	A. M.
379	Aug. 6	Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Order for Second Reading read.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Debate arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	201	131	333	B. M.	
502	Nov. 12	Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No. 2) Bill (in Committee).—Clause 1. Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report Progress; and ask leave to sit again."—(Mr. Dalziel.)	25	117	143	- -	A. M.
81	Mar. 18	Contracts for the Army in South Africa. "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into all contracts and purchases made by or on behalf of the Government for His Majesty's forces in South Africa in respect of remounts, meat, forage, freights, and transport."—(Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.)—Question put.	193	348	542	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Member in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
74	1902 : Mar. 11	County Court Judge Morris.—“That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the report of an Address delivered by Judge O'Connor Morris to the Grand Jury at Sligo on the 24th day of January 1902, the complaints that have been made of the partisan character of that address, the action of the Grand Jury to whom it was addressed, the practice indulged in by his Honour of making pronouncements from the Bench in Sligo and Roscommon on questions of public policy, his Lordship's publication of partisan brochures on the land question in Ireland, and his fitness to hear and decide appeals from Courts of summary jurisdiction in agrarian cases.”—(<i>Mr. O'Malley</i> .)	111	198	310	B. M.	
208	June 6	Cremation Bill [<i>Lords</i>].—As amended (by the Standing Committee), <i>considered</i> .—Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 16, to postpone Clause 3 :—(<i>Lord Hugh Cecil</i>).—Question put, “That the consideration of Clause 3 be postponed.”	36	223	260	B. M.	
494	Nov. 10	East India Revenue Accounts.—“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.”—(<i>Secretary Lord George Hamilton</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “That,” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the cost of the Parliamentary representatives of the India Office, with an adequate staff, should be paid by the United Kingdom by a vote of Parliament.”—(<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts</i>).—instead thereof :—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	121	47	169	B. M.	
86	Mar. 24	Education (England and Wales).—“That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make further provision with respect to Education in England and Wales.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	178	25	204	B. M.	
166	May 8	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day six months.”—(<i>Mr. Bryce</i>).—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”	404	167	572	B. M.	
189	June 2	——— (In Committee) Clause I.—“That Clause I. be postponed.”—(<i>Mr. Channing</i> .)	124	290	415	B. M.	
190	” ”	——— Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Lambert</i>). — Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	253	164	418	B. M.	
191	” ”	——— Question put - - -	301	116	418	B. M.	
192	” ”	——— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Joseph A. Pease</i>)	119	293	413	B. M.	
193	” 3	——— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Corrie Grant</i>) -	121	274	396	B. M.	
194	” 3	——— Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Stevenson</i>). — Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Poulton</i> .)	123	308	432	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Com- mittee—continued.					
195	June 3	Amendment.—(Dr. Macnamara) -	309	90	400	B. M.	
196	" 3	Amendment.—(Mr. Samuel Evans)	246	93	340	B. M.	
197	" 4	Amendment.—(Dr. Macnamara) -	279	83	363	B. M.	
198	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	88	308	397	B. M.	
199	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Channing) -	286	103	390	B. M.	
230	" 17	Amendment.—(Sir Edward Grey)	274	116	391	B. M.	
231	" "	"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill. —Closure."—(Mr. Balfour.)	250	177	428	B. M.	
232	" "	Question put accordingly -	307	124	432	B. M.	
243	" 23	Clause 2.—"That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again." (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.)	173	253	427	B. M.	
244	" "	"That Clause 2 be postponed." (Mr. James Lowther.)	181	269	451	B. M.	
245	" 24	Clause 2. — Amendment. — (Mr. Mather.)	153	253	407	B. M.	
246	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Alfred Hutton)	180	137	318	B. M.	
251	" 30	Amendment.—(Mr. Corrie Grant) -	139	205	345	B. M.	
252	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	235	163	399	B. M.	
253	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	263	148	412	B. M.	
254	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Helme) -	92	107	200	B. M.	
255	July 1	Clause 3. — Amendment. — (Mr. Lambert.)	271	168	440	B. M.	
256	" "	Amendment.—(Sir Albert Rollitt) -	252	165	418	B. M.	
257	" "	"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."—Closure.—(Mr. Long.)	197	119	317	B. M.	
258	" "	Question put accordingly -	234	90	325	B. M.	
259	" "	"That the Chairman do report pro- gress, and ask leave to sit again."—(Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.)	126	214	341	B. M.	
260	" "	Clause 4.—"That Clause 4 be post- poned."—(Mr. Lloyd George.)	98	245	344	B. M.	
261	" 2	Amendment.—(Mr. Goddard) -	280	124	405	B. M.	
268	" 7	Amendment.—(Mr. Channing.)— Closure.—(Mr. Balfour.)	242	160	403	B. M.	
269	" "	Question put -	163	247	411	B. M.	
270	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	257	108	366	B. M.	
271	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Channing) -	107	265	373	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
272	1902 : July 8	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued</i> . — Amendment. — (Mr. Balfour.) — Amendment to Amendment.—(Sir William Anson.)	320	31	352	B. M.	
273	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. George White)	238	128	417	B. M.	
274	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Mansfield) -	127	271	399	B. M.	
275	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Whitley) -	157	183	341	B. M.	
276	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Corrie Grant) -	87	215	303	B. M.	
277	" "	— "That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.—Closure."—(Mr. Balfour.)	177	104	292	- -	A. M.
278	" "	— Question put accordingly - -	177	17	195	- -	A. M.
279	" 9	— Clause 5.—"That Clause 5 be postponed."—(Sir Edward Strachey.)	99	169	260	B. M.	
280	" "	— Amendment.—(Sir William Mather)	105	243	354	B. M.	
281	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Henry Hobhouse.)	273	104	378	B. M.	
288	" 14	— Clause 6.—Amendment.—(Sir Joseph Leese.)	107	279	387	B. M.	
289	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Trevelyan) -	70	196	267	B. M.	
290	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	230	98	329	B. M.	
297	" 16	— Amendment.—(Mr. Lloyd George) -	267	99	367	B. M.	
298	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Lloyd Morgan)	107	264	372	B. M.	
299	" "	— "That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	289	104	394	B. M.	
307	" 21	— Clause 7.—"That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.)	95	215	311	B. M.	
308	" "	— Amendment. — (Mr. Herbert Roberts.)	122	275	398	B. M.	
309	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Balfour) -	95	239	335	B. M.	
310	" 22	— Amendment.—(Mr. McKenna) -	126	245	372	B. M.	
311	" "	— Amendment.—(Mr. Balfour) - -	93	269	363	B. M.	
314	" "	— Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Lloyd George.)	82	232	315	B. M.	
320	" 28	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Alfred Hutton.)	106	265	372	B. M.	
321	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment. — (Mr. Herbert Lewis.) — Closure.—(Mr. Balfour.)	196	150	347	B. M.	
322	" "	— Question put - - -	101	241	343	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

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	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i>					
325	July 28	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Channing.</i>)	100	268	369	B. M.	
326	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Herbert Lewis.</i>) — Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	181	123	305	- -	A. M.
327	" "	— Question put accordingly - -	172	128	301	- -	A. M.
328	" "	— "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(<i>Mr. Bryce.</i>)	121	171	293	- -	A. M.
329	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Herbert Lewis.</i>)	111	163	275	- -	A. M.
330	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Joseph Walton.</i>)	157	104	262	- -	A. M.
331	" 30	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)—Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	235	182	418	B. M.	
332	" "	— Question put accordingly - -	191	232	424	B. M.	
333	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Heywood Johnstone.</i>)	21	301	323	B. M.	
334	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Alfred Hutton.</i>)	276	124	401	B. M.	
335	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Edmund Robertson.</i>)	109	276	386	- -	A. M.
336	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>)	239	88	328	- -	A. M.
344	Aug. 1	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. George White.</i>)	200	74	275	B. M.	
345	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.</i>)	244	80	325	B. M.	
346	" "	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Alfred Hutton.</i>)—"That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(<i>Sir Edward Grey.</i>)—"That the Question be now put."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Question put, "That the question be now put."	187	87	275	B. M.	
347	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."	79	205	285	B. M.	
348	" "	— Mr. Balfour claimed, "That the Question 'That the word "four" stand part of the proposed Amendment,' be now put."—Question put accordingly.	184	103	288	B. M.	
349	" "	— Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	169	92	262	B. M.	
380	" 6	— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Corrie Grant.</i>)	237	103	341	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee—continued.					
382	Aug. 7	Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Joseph Pease.)	230	109	340	B. M.	
383	" "	"That those words, as amended, be there inserted in the Clause."	232	91	324	B. M.	
384	" "	That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	222	100	323	- -	A. M.
390	Oct. 16	"That Clause 8 be postponed."—(Mr. Lloyd George.)	80	229	310	B. M.	
391	" 17	Clause 8. — Amendment. — (Mr. Alfred Hutton.)	200	88	289	B. M.	
392	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Corrie Grant) -	89	214	304	B. M.	
393	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Lough) -	84	201	286	B. M.	
395	" 20	Amendment.—(Mr. Seely) -	237	101	339	B. M.	
396	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Helme) -	113	251	365	B. M.	
397	" "	Amendment. — (Mr. Alexander Brown.) — Amendment to the proposed Amendment.—(Mr. McKenna.)	107	243	351	B. M.	
398	" "	Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted."—Debate arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	242	90	333	B. M.	
400	" 21	Amendment.—(Mr. Henry Hobhouse.)	264	104	369	B. M.	
401	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Middlemore) -	139	265	405	B. M.	
402	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Alfred Hutton)	134	259	394	B. M.	
404	" 22	Amendment.—(Sir William Harcourt.)	142	258	401	B. M.	
405	" "	Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "school," in line 10, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "school," in line 10, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	256	145	402	B. M.	
406	" "	Question put accordingly -	269	137	407	B. M.	
407	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. McKenna) -	143	267	411	B. M.	
412	" 23	Amendment. — (Mr. Charles McArthur.)—Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	252	127	380	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee—continued.					
413	Oct. 23	Amendment.—(Mr. Alfred Hutton.)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Balfour.)	128	251	380	B. M.	
414	" "	Question proposed, "That these words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That those words be there inserted' be now put."	253	112	366	B. M.	
417	" 23	Amendment.—(Mr. Levy) - -	200	90	291	B. M.	
418	" 24	Amendment. — (Mr. Bryce.)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Dr. Macnamara.)—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	170	81	252	B. M.	
419	" "	Question put - - -	88	173	262	B. M.	
420	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Herbert Robertson.)—Question proposed "That the words 'and the accounts' stand part of the Clause."—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	205	92	298	B. M.	
421	" "	Question put accordingly - -	90	207	298	B. M.	
422	" "	Mr. Balfour claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the first word 'The,' in line 14, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the first word 'The,' in line 14, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	201	84	286	B. M.	
423	" "	Question put accordingly - -	202	83	286	B. M.	
424	" 27	Amendment.—(Mr. Joseph A. Pease.)—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."—Debate arising. — Mr. Attorney-General rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	252	121	374	B. M.	
425	" "	Question put accordingly - -	247	125	373	B. M.	
427	" 28	Amendment.—(Mr. Levy) - -	195	104	300	B. M.	
428	" "	Amendment. — (Mr. Balfour.)—Amendment to the proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Samuel Evans.)	202	104	307	B. M.	
429	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Henry Hobhouse.)—Amendment to proposed Amendment, as amended.—(Mr. Samuel Evans.)	248	127	376	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee—continued.					
430	Oct. 28	— Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara</i>) -	121	248	370	B. M.	
431	" "	— And, it being Half-past Seven of the Clock, the Chairman proceeded to interrupt the proceedings of the Committee.—Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "school," in line 17, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause, to the word "school," in line 17, inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	244	111	356	B. M.	
432	" "	— Question put accordingly -	234	108	343	B. M.	
433	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>) —Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Whiteley.</i>)	219	113	333	B. M.	
434	" 29	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts</i>)	115	199	315	B. M.	
435	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Sir John Dorington</i>)	37	339	377	B. M.	
436	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts</i>)	249	123	373	B. M.	
437	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Alfred Hutton</i>)	103	243	347	B. M.	
438	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara.</i>)— Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd George.</i>)—Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	195	78	269	B. M.	
439	" "	— Question put accordingly -	200	70	271	B. M.	
440	" "	— Whereupon Mr. Balfour claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the proposed words be there inserted' be now put."—Question put accordingly, "That the proposed words be there inserted."	196	67	264	B. M.	
441	" "	— And it being after Midnight, the Chairman proceeded to interrupt the Business.—Whereupon Mr. Balfour claimed to move, "That the question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word "The," in line 21, to the word "Managers," in line 24, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word "The," in line 21, to the word "Managers," in line 24, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	193	66	260	-	A. M.
442	" 30	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>)— Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	189	87	277	B. M.	
443	" "	— Question put accordingly -	93	191	285	B. M.	
444	" "	— Whereupon Mr. Balfour claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the word "If," in line 25, stand part of the Clause' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the word "If," in line 25, stand part of the Clause' be now put."	213	88	302	B. M.	
445	" "	— Question put accordingly -	220	92	313	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902.	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i>					
446	Oct. 30	Amendment (<i>Mr. Bryce.</i>)—Closure.—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	241	102	344	B. M.	
447	" "	Question put accordingly - -	245	104	350	B. M.	
448	" "	Whereupon Mr. Balfour claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "arises," in line 25, to the word "grant," in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause, be now put.'—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "arises," in line 25, to the word "grant," in line 29, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."	234	102	337	B. M.	
449	" "	Question put accordingly - -	234	100	335	B. M.	
450	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Sir Edward Grey.</i>) -	87	178	266	B. M.	
451	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Whitley.</i>)	87	199	287	B. M.	
452	" 31	Amendment.—(<i>Colonel Kenyon-Slaney.</i>)	213	43	257	B. M.	
453	" "	"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill,' be now put."	168	74	243	B. M.	
454	" "	Question put accordingly - -	167	71	239	B. M.	
455	Nov. 3	That Clause 9 be postponed.—(<i>Mr. M'Kenna.</i>)	66	117	184	B. M.	
456	" "	Clause 9. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts.</i>)	147	89	237	B. M.	
457	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>) -	227	113	341	B. M.	
458	" "	Mr. Balfour rose in his place and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "propose," in page 3, line 37, to the word "school," in line 40, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause, be now put.'—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "propose," in page 3, line 37, to the word "school," in line 40, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."	224	109	334	B. M.	
459	" "	Question put accordingly - -	224	109	334	B. M.	
460	" "	Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts.</i>)	89	72	162	B. M.	
461	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Mr. M'Kenna.</i>) -	178	97	276	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
462	1902 : Nov. 3.	Education (England and Wales) Bill. — In Committee— <i>continued</i> . Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "ratepayers," in page 4, line 1, to the word "required," in line 4, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the word "ratepayers," in page 4, line 1, to the word "required," in line 4, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	186	100	287	B. M.	
463	" "	Question put accordingly - -	190	102	293	B. M.	
464	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara</i>).—Question proposed, "That the words 'or that' stand part of the Clause."—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	189	90	280	B. M.	
465	" "	Question put accordingly - -	185	84	270	B. M.	
466	" "	And, it being after Midnight, the Chairman proceeded to interrupt the Business.—Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the Clause stand part of the Bill' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the Clause stand part of the Bill.'"	183	83	267	- -	A. M.
467	" "	Question put accordingly - -	178	80	259	- -	A. M.
468	" 4	Clause 10. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. McKenna</i> .)	205	111	317	B. M.	
469	" "	Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word "to," in page 4, line 12, to the word "but," in line 14, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause from the first word "to," in page 4, line 12, to the word "but," in line 14, both inclusive, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	215	110	326	3 M.	
470	" "	Question put accordingly - -	222	109	332	B. M.	
471	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Brynmor Jones</i>)	232	126	359	B. M.	
472	" "	Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill,' be now put."	246	125	372	B. M.	
473	" "	Question put accordingly - -	252	128	381	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- eluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Com- mittee—continued.					
474	Nov. 4	——— Clause 11. — Amendment. — (Sir William Anson.)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. M'Kenna.)	118	245	364	B. M.	
475	" "	——— Question proposed, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill." —Debate arising.—Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	202	89	292	B. M.	
476	" "	——— Question put accordingly - -	205	89	295	B. M.	
477	" 5	——— Clause 12. — Amendment. — (Mr. Lloyd Morgan.)	120	243	364	B. M.	
478	" "	——— Amendment. — (Mr. Joseph A. Pease.)	243	121	365	B. M.	
479	" 6	——— Amendment.—(Sir William Anson.) Amendment to proposed Amendment.— (Mr. Whitley.)	202	102	305	B. M.	
480	" "	——— Amendment.—(Sir William Anson.) —Amendment to proposed Amendment.— (Sir Charles Dilke.)	234	124	359	B. M.	
481	" "	——— Another Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(Mr. Ellis Griffith.)	235	127	363	B. M.	
482	" "	——— Amendment. — (Sir J. T. Wood- house.)	94	196	291	B. M.	
483	" "	——— Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the first word "of" inclusive, in page 4, line 36, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Ques- tion 'That the words of the Clause to the first word "of," inclusive, in page 4, line 36, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	190	92	283	B. M.	
484	" "	——— Question put accordingly - -	192	92	285	- -	A. M.
485	" 7	——— Amendment.—(Sir Edward Strachey)	76	119	196	B. M.	
486	" "	——— Amendment. — (Mr. Channing.)— Question proposed, "That the word 'other' stand part of the Clause."—Debate arising.— Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."— Question put, "That the Question be now put."	160	92	253	B. M.	
487	" "	——— Question put accordingly - -	158	87	246	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i>					
488	Nov. 7	Whereupon Mr. Attorney-General rose in his place, and claimed to move, 'That the words of the Clause to the word "Acts," inclusive, in page 4, line 39, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."—Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "Acts," inclusive, in page 4, line 39, stand part of the Clause,' be now put."	159	90	250	B. M.	
489	" "	Question put accordingly - -	171	93	265	B. M.	
490	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Brynmor Jones)	94	172	267	B. M.	
491	" "	Amendment. — (Mr. Plummer).— Amendment to proposed Amendment.— (Mr. Corrie Grant.)	187	95	283	B. M.	
492	" "	Whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "made," inclusive, in page 5, line 15, stand part of the Clause' be now put."— Question put, "That the Question 'That the words of the Clause to the word "made," inclusive, in page 5, line 15, stand part of Clause' be now put."	181	92	274	B. M.	
493	" "	Question put accordingly - -	179	92	272	B. M.	
496	" 11	(Procedure.)—"That the Proceedings in Committee and on Report of the Education (England and Wales) Bill (including Proceedings on the Financial Resolution relating thereto), shall, unless previously disposed of, be brought to a conclusion at the times and in the manner herein-after mentioned :— (a) The Proceedings in Committee on the remaining part of Clause 12, and on Clause 13, on Wednesday 12th November ; (b) The Proceedings on Clauses 14, 15, 16, and 17, on Thursday 13th November ; (c) The Proceedings on Clauses 18, 19, and 20, and on the Committee Stage of the Financial Resolution, on Friday 14th November ; (d) The Proceedings on Report of the Financial Resolution, and on the New Clause relating to the aid grant, on Monday 17th November ; (e) The Proceedings on the New Clauses relating to endowments, local authority's managers, and grouping, on Tuesday 18th November ; (f) The Proceedings on the New Clause relating to managers, and any other Government New Clauses, on Schedules, and any new Government Schedules, and any other Proceedings necessary to bring the Committee Stage to a conclusion, on Thursday 20th November ; (g) The Consideration of the Report shall be appointed for Tuesday 25th November ; and the Proceedings on Report on any new Clauses and on Amendments to Parts I. and II. of the Bill shall be brought to a conclusion on that day ;	286	154	441	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	<p>Education (England and Wales) Bill.—(Procedure)—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>(h) The Proceedings on Report on Amendments to Part III. of the Bill shall be brought to a conclusion on Thursday 27th November ;</p> <p>(i) The Proceedings on the Report of the Bill shall be concluded on Friday 28th November.</p> <p>At 11 p.m. on the said days, or if the day is a Friday, at 4.30 p.m., the Chairman or Speaker shall put forthwith the Question or Questions on any Amendment or Motion already proposed from the Chair, and shall next proceed successively to put forthwith the Question on any Amendments moved by the Government of which notice has been given, but no other Amendments, and on every Question necessary to dispose of the allotted Business. In the case of new Clauses and Schedules, he shall put only the Question that such Clause or Schedule be added to the Bill. Proceedings under this Order shall not be interrupted (except at an Afternoon Sitting at 7.30 p.m.) under the provisions of any Standing Order relating to Sittings of the House. After the passing of this Order, on any day on which any proceedings on the Education (England and Wales) Bill stand as the first Order of the Day, no dilatory Motion on the Bill, nor under Standing Order 17, nor Motion to postpone a Clause, shall be received unless moved by the Minister in charge of the Bill, and the Question on any such Motion shall be put forthwith. If Progress be reported, the Chairman shall put this Order in force in any subsequent Sitting of the Committee."—(Mr. Balfour.)—Amendment to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House declines to entertain a proposal to restrict debate upon a measure which, since it vitally affects the whole working of local government and administration, and, while assuming to establish a permanent system of national education, endows denominational teaching out of the rates without securing full popular control, demands the most searching examination in every particular.—(Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman.)—Question again proposed, "That the words to the end of line 6, stand part of the Question."—Debate <i>resumed.</i>—Question put.</p>					
497	Nov. 11	<p>— Another Amendment proposed, in line 19, to leave out the words "Thursday 20th," and insert the words "Monday 24th."—(Mr. Runciman.)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."</p>	237	105	343	-	A. M.
498	" "	<p>— Question put, "That the Proceedings in Committee and on Report of the Education (England and Wales) Bill (including Proceedings on the Financial Resolution relating thereto), shall, unless previously disposed of,</p>	224	105	330	-	A. M.

Divisions of Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	<p>Education (England and Wales) Bill.—(Procedure—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>be brought to a conclusion at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned :—</p> <p>(a) The Proceedings in Committee on the remaining part of Clause 12, and Clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, on Thursday 13th November ;</p> <p>(b) The Proceedings on Clauses 18, 19, and 20, and on the Committee Stage of the Financial Resolution, on Friday 14th November ;</p> <p>(c) The Proceedings on Report of the Financial Resolution, and on the New Clause relating to the aid grant, on Monday 17th November ;</p> <p>(d) The Proceedings on the New Clauses relating to endowments, local authority's managers, and grouping, on Tuesday 18th November ;</p> <p>(e) The Proceedings on the New Clause relating to managers, and any other Government New Clauses, on Schedules, and any new Government Schedules, and any other Proceedings necessary to bring the Committee Stage to a conclusion, on Thursday 20th November ;</p> <p>(f) The Consideration of the Report shall be appointed for Tuesday 25th November ; and the Proceedings on Report on any New Clauses and on Amendments to Parts I. and II. of the Bill shall be brought to a conclusion on that day ;</p> <p>(g) The Proceedings on Report on Amendments to Part III. of the Bill shall be brought to conclusion on Thursday 27th November ;</p> <p>(h) The Proceedings on the Report of the Bill shall be concluded on Friday 28th November.</p> <p>At 11 p.m. on the said days, or if the day is a Friday at 4.30 p.m., the Chairman or Speaker shall put forthwith the Question or Questions on any Amendment or Motion already proposed from the Chair, and shall next proceed successively to put forthwith the Question on any Amendments moved by the Government of which notice has been given, but no other Amendments, and on every Question necessary to dispose of the allotted Business. In the case of new Clauses and Schedules, he shall put only the Question that such Clause or Schedule be added to the Bill. Proceedings under this Order shall not be interrupted (except at an Afternoon Sitting at 7.30 p.m.) under the provisions of any Standing Order relating to Sittings of the House. After the passing of this Order, on any day on which any proceedings on the Education (England and Wales) Bill stand as the first Order of the Day, no Dilatory Motion on the Bill, nor under Standing Order 17, nor Motion to postpone a Clause, shall be received unless moved by the Minister in charge of the Bill, and the Question on any such Motion shall be put forthwith. If progress be reported, the Chairman shall put this Order in force in any subsequent Sitting of the Committee.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)</p>					

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued</i> .					
499	Nov. 12.	— Clause 12. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Luke White</i> .)	97	152	250	B. M.	
500	" "	— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	261	140	402	B. M.	
501	" "	— Clause 13. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Chaplin</i> .)	293	16	310	B. M.	
503	" 13	— Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Soares</i>) - -	132	199	332	B. M.	
504	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	129	241	371	B. M.	
505	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Bryce</i>) - -	124	225	350	B. M.	
506	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i>) -	157	74	232	B. M.	
507	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Herbert Lewis</i>)	216	102	319	B. M.	
508	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Herbert Roberts</i>)	234	130	365	B. M.	
509	" "	— And, it being after Eleven of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded successively to put forthwith the Question on the Amendments moved by the Government of which notice has been given, and on every Question necessary to dispose of the allotted Business.—Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	234	126	361	B. M.	
510	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	238	126	365	B. M.	
511	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	240	126	367	B. M.	
512	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	236	123	360	B. M.	
513	" "	— That the Clause as amended stand part of the Bill.	236	127	364	B. M.	
514	" "	— Clause 14. — Amendment. — (<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	221	110	332	- -	A. M.
515	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	104	216	321	- -	A. M.
516	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	206	99	306	- -	A. M.
517	" "	— That the Clause as amended, stand part of the Bill.	201	95	297	- -	A. M.
518	" "	— Clause 15. — Amendment. — (<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	90	191	282	- -	A. M.
519	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	188	87	276	- -	A. M.
520	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	87	189	277	- -	A. M.
521	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	83	185	269	- -	A. M.
522	" "	— Amendment.— (<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	178	83	262	- -	A. M.
523	" "	— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	180	85	266	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
524	1902 : Nov. 13	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i> —— Clause 16. — Amendment. — (<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)	83	175	259	- -	A. M.
525	" "	—— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	79	174	254	- -	A. M.
526	" "	—— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	170	77	248	- -	A. M.
527	" "	—— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i>)	169	77	247	- -	A. M.
528	" "	—— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.)	168	73	242	- -	A. M.
529	" "	—— Clause 17.—That the Clause stand part of the Bill.	63	156	220	- -	A. M.
530	" 14	—— Clause 18. — Amendment. — (<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—(Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George.</i>))	96	193	290	B. M.	
531	" "	—— Amendment.—(<i>Sir Edward Strachey.</i>)	204	101	306	B. M.	
532	" "	—— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	208	103	312	B. M.	
533	" "	—— And, it being half-past Four of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded successively to put forthwith the Question on the Amendments moved by the Government of which notice had been given, and on every Question necessary to dispose of the allotted Business.— Clause 19.— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)	207	86	294	B. M.	
534	" "	—— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	206	95	302	B. M.	
535	" "	—— Clause 20. — Amendment. — (<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)	67	206	274	B. M.	
536	" "	—— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	199	91	291	B. M.	
537	" "	—— (England and Wales) [Grants].— (In Committee)—“That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain Annual Grants to Local Education Authorities in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to make further provision with respect to Education in England and Wales.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—And, it being after half-past Four of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded to put the Question forthwith.	193	48	242	B. M.	
538	" 17	—— (England and Wales) Bill.— (In Committee.)—New Clause (Aid Grant).— (<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Herbert Lewis.</i>)	208	87	296	B. M.	
539	" "	—— Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>) — Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara.</i>)	221	101	323	B. M.	
540	" "	—— Amendment.—(<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i>)	97	215	313	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- ¹ night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i>					
541	Nov. 17	———— Another new Clause (Endowments).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—"That the Clause be now read a second time."	184	77	262	B. M.	
542	" 18	———— New Clause (Endowments) Amendment.—(<i>Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice.</i>)	174	95	270	B. M.	
543	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Samuel Evans</i>)	102	201	304	B. M.	
544	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Soares</i>) - -	220	95	316	B. M.	
545	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Whiteley</i>) -	223	107	331	B. M.	
546	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Samuel Evans</i>)	229	120	350	B. M.	
547	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	237	122	360	B. M.	
548	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Corrie Grant</i>) -	237	116	354	B. M.	
549	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Sir John Gorst.</i>)	190	92	283	B. M.	
550	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. McKenna</i>) -	95	205	301	B. M.	
551	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Henry Hobhouse.</i>)—Amendment to proposed Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Bryce.</i>)—"And, it being Eleven of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded forthwith to put the Question on the Amendment already proposed from the Chair and on the New Clauses proposed by the Government."—Question put.	205	99	305	B. M.	
552	" "	———— Question put, "That those words be there inserted."	111	196	308	B. M.	
553	" "	———— Question put, "That the Clause as amended be added to the Bill."	214	97	312	B. M.	
554	" 19	———— New Clause (Managers).—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	205	112	318	B. M.	
555	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	111	220	332	B. M.	
556	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Alfred Hutton</i>)	99	212	312	B. M.	
557	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	62	119	182	B. M.	
558	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Charles Allen</i>)	75	163	239	B. M.	
559	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	90	196	287	B. M.	
560	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i>)	72	185	258	B. M.	
561	" 20	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan</i>) -	173	84	258	B. M.	
562	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton</i>)	88	202	291	B. M.	
563	" "	———— "That the Clause, as amended, be added to the Bill."	227	102	330	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—In Committee— <i>continued.</i>					
564	Nov. 20	———— New Clause (Apportionment of school fees).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	209	118	328	B. M.	
565	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara</i>)	184	87	272	B. M.	
566	" "	———— "That the Clause be added to the Bill."	198	90	289	B. M.	
567	" "	———— New Clause (Schools attached to institutions).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—"That the Clause, as amended, be added to the Bill."	230	101	332	B. M.	
568	" "	———— "And, it being after Eleven of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded to put forthwith the Questions on another Government New Clause, on Schedules and Government New Schedules, and on other Proceedings necessary to bring the Committee Stage to a conclusion.—Schedule 4 amended.—Question put, "That this Schedule, as amended, be the Fourth Schedule to the Bill."	232	97	330	B. M.	
569	" "	———— New Schedule (Provision as to Education Committees and Managers).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—Question put, "That this Schedule be added to the Bill as the First Schedule."	227	95	323	B. M.	
570	" "	———— New Schedule (Provisions as to Transfer of Property and Officers, and Adjustment).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—Question put, "That this Schedule be added to the Bill as the Second Schedule."	219	92	312	B. M.	
571	" "	———— New Schedule (Modification of Acts).—(<i>Sir William Anson.</i>)—Question put, "That this Schedule be added to the Bill as the Third Schedule."	216	90	307	B. M.	
572	" "	———— Question put, "That the Chairman do report the Bill, as amended, to the House."	214	85	300	- -	A. M.
575	" 25	———— (As amended, considered).—New Clause (Abolition of school fees).—(<i>Mr. Trevelyan.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	103	169	273	B. M.	
576	" "	———— New Clause (Religious education).—(In elementary schools).—(<i>Lord Hugh Cecil.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	59	245	305	B. M.	
577	" "	———— New Clause (Provisions for transfer of school buildings to local education authority).—(<i>Mr. Bryce.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	104	198	303	B. M.	
578	" "	———— New Clause (School board to become the local education authority by resolution of the council).—(<i>Mr. Channing.</i>)—"That the Clause be read a second time."	108	209	318	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—As amended, considered— <i>continued</i> .					
579	Nov. 25	———— New Clause (Religious education).—(<i>Mr. Helme</i>).—"That the Clause be read a second time.	108	212	321	B. M.	
580	" "	———— And, it being after Eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded to put forthwith the Questions on the Amendments proposed by the Government to Parts I. and II. of the Bill.—Amendment, page 2, line 4.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	211	110	322	B. M.	
581	" "	———— Page 2, line 17, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	215	108	324	B. M.	
582	" "	———— Amendment Proposed to be made to the Bill by leaving out clause 5.—(<i>Mr. Duncan</i>).—Question put "That the words of the Clause to the word 'secular,' in page 3, line 2, stand part of the Bill."	168	73	242	B. M.	
583	" 26	———— Page 3, line 2, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. George White</i> .)	173	94	268	B. M.	
584	" "	———— Page 3, line 15, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Runciman</i> .)	119	211	331	B. M.	
585	" "	———— Page 3, line 18, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Compton Rickett</i> .)	180	99	280	B. M.	
586	" "	———— Page 4, line 8, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lambert</i> .)	180	84	265	B. M.	
587	" "	———— Page 4, line 14, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Yozall</i> .)	71	170	242	B. M.	
588	" 27	———— Page 4, line 18, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Frederick Wilson</i> .)	181	90	272	B. M.	
589	" "	———— Page 5, line 6, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Cripps</i> .)	296	37	334	B. M.	
590	" "	———— Page 5, line 22, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	235	110	346	B. M.	
591	" "	———— Page 6, line 33, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	100	228	329	B. M.	
592	" "	———— Page 7, line 16, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	216	93	310	B. M.	
593	" 28	———— Page 9, line 14, Amendment.—(<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> .)	145	64	210	B. M.	
594	" "	———— Page 9 line 35, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Henry Hobhouse</i> .)	83	157	241	B. M.	
595	" "	———— Page 10, line 24, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i> .)	177	83	261	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
596	1902 : Nov. 28	Education (England and Wales) Bill.—As amended, considered— <i>continued</i> . — And, it being after half-past Four of the clock, Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 11th instant, proceeded to put forthwith the Questions on the Amendments proposed by the Government to the remaining portions of the Bill.—Amendment, page 12, line 33.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	80	174	255	B. M.	
597	" "	— Page 13, line 25, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	79	173	253	B. M.	
598	" "	— Page 14, line 13, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	166	72	239	B. M.	
599	" "	— Page 16, line 27, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	158	73	232	B. M.	
600	" "	— Page 22, line 17, Amendment.—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	67	147	215	B. M.	
605	Dec. 3	— "That the Bill be now read the third time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(<i>Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman</i> .)—Question again proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question." Debate <i>resumed</i> .—Question put.	288	136	425	B. M.	
606	" "	— Main Question put - - - -	248	125	374	- -	A. M.
635	" 16	— "That the Lords' Amendments be now considered."—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)—Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now" and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(<i>Sir Charles Dilke</i> .)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	230	87	318	B. M.	
636	" "	— main Question put, and agreed to.—Lords' Amendments considered.—Page 1, lines 21 and 22, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	237	90	328	B. M.	
637	" "	— Page 2, line 26, Amendments made, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment, as amended."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	233	112	346	B. M.	
638	" "	— Page 4, line 20, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lloyd-George</i> .)	167	196	364	B. M.	
639	" "	— Page 4, line 20, Amendment.—(<i>Sir James Fergusson</i> .)	106	202	309	B. M.	
640	" "	— Amendment, after the last Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Gray</i> .)	114	235	350	B. M.	
641	" "	— "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment, as amended."—(<i>Sir James Fergusson</i> .)	199	161	361	- -	A. M.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Education (England and Wales Bill)— <i>continued</i> .					
642	Dec. 17	Page 5, line 10, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Austen Taylor</i> .)	95	217	313	B. M.	
643	" "	"That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	231	84	316	B. M.	
644	" "	Page 5, line 32, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	226	81	308	B. M.	
645	" "	Page 10, line 17, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	206	70	277	B. M.	
646	" "	Page 12, line 6, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	129	45	175	B. M.	
647	" "	Page 20, line 26, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	153	48	202	B. M.	
648	" "	Page 22, line 46, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Sir William Anson</i> .)	154	44	199	B. M.	
1	Jan. 16	Elections,—“That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom for any Lord of Parliament, or other Peer or Prelate, not being a Peer of Ireland at the time elected, and not having declined to serve for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in the election of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, except only any Peer of Ireland, at such Elections in Great Britain respectively where such Peer shall appear as a candidate, or by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected; or for any Lord Lieutenant or Governor of any county to avail himself of any authority derived from his Commission, to influence the Election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word “Kingdom,” in line 2, to the word “for,” in line 8.—(<i>Mr. James Lowther</i> .)—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	343	88	432	B. M.	
14	Feb. 4	Established Church (Wales),—“That, in the best interests of the Welsh nation and of the Church, the State establishment of the Church of England in Wales should cease to exist.”—(<i>Mr. William Jones</i> .)	179	220	400	B. M.	
403	Oct. 21	Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”	178	100	279	B. M.	
408	" 22	(In Committee).—Schedule—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Dalziel</i> .)	162	105	268	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
409	1902 : Oct. 22	Expiring Laws Continuance Bill—continued. Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Flynn</i>).—Question proposed, "That lines 30 and 31 stand part of the Schedule."—Debate arising, <i>Mr. Wyndham</i> rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the question be now put."	164	78	243	B. M.	
410	" "	Question put accordingly, "That lines 30 and 31 stand part of the Schedule."	162	77	240	- -	A. M.
411	" "	Mr. Balfour claimed "That this be the Schedule to the Bill."—Question put, "That this be the Schedule to the Bill."	160	76	237	- -	A. M.
284	July 10	Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (Fruit Preserving).—"That the Special Order of the Secretary of State, dated the 17th day of June 1902, prescribing conditions to Special Exception (Fruit Preserving), be annulled."—(<i>Mr. Talbot</i> .)	78	90	169	- -	A. M.
169	May 13	Finance Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House declines to impose Customs duties upon grain, flour, and other articles of the first necessity for the food of the people."—(<i>Sir William Harcourt</i>).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	298	190	489	- -	A. M.
170	" 14	Question put "That the Bill be now read a second time."	226	136	363	B. M.	
209	June 9	(In Committee).—"That Clause 1 be postponed."—(<i>Sir Henry Fowler</i> .)	178	266	445	B. M.	
210	" "	Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Channing</i> .)	175	238	414	B. M.	
211	" "	Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Flynn</i>)	155	56	212	- -	A. M.
212	" 10	"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."—Closure.—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> .)	284	190	475	B. M.	
213	" "	Question put accordingly - -	281	195	477	B. M.	
214	" "	Clause 2.—Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Flynn</i> .)	140	71	212	B. M.	
215	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Channing</i>) -	231	139	371	B. M.	
216	" 11	New Clause (Reduction of Coal Duty).—(<i>Mr. Joseph Walton</i> .)	149	251	401	B. M.	
217	" "	New Clause (Amendment of Section Two of the Finance Act, 1901).—(<i>Mr. Channing</i> .)	94	120	215	B. M.	
218	" "	Schedule.—Amendment.— <i>Mr. Herbert Lewis</i> .)	202	124	327	B. M.	
219	" "	Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Channing</i>) -	212	150	333	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
220	1902 : Jun '1	Finance Bill—continued. Amendment.—(Mr. Channing)	201	116	318	-	A. M.
225	16	Schedule 1.—Amendment.—(Mr. Flynn.)—Closure.—(Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.)	250	167	418	B. M.	
226	" "	Question put accordingly	245	177	423	B. M.	
227	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Harold Reckitt)	252	169	422	B. M.	
228	" "	Amendment.—(Mr. Kearley)	218	147	366	B. M.	
235	" 18	As amended in Committee and on re-committal considered.—Page 1, leave out Clause 1.—(Mr. J. Morley.)	253	180	434	B. M.	
236	" "	Page 5.—Amendment.—(Sir Edward Strachey.)	232	138	371	B. M.	
237	" "	Page 5, lines 23 to 26 inclusive.—Amendment.—(Mr. Channing.)	145	100	246	B. M.	
238	" "	Page 5, line 28—Amendment.—(Mr. Channing.)	163	109	273	B. M.	
247	" 25	"That the Bill be now read the third time."—Amendment proposed to leave out the word "now" and at the end of the Question to add the words "Upon this day three months."—(Mr. Lough.)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	288	183	472	B. M.	
316	July 25	Financial Relations (England and Ireland).—Motion made and Question put, "That the overtaxation of Ireland, established by the recent Royal Commission on Financial Relations, constitutes a serious and pressing grievance as regards that Country, and demands the early attention of the Government with a view to its removal."—(Mr. Clancy.)	119	170	290	B. M.	
2	Jan. 17	King's Speech (Address in Answer).—Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly represent to Your Majesty that the greatest hardships are inflicted upon many of your working-class subjects by reason of the lack of proper housing accommodation, and that immediate Parliamentary attention to this evil is one of the most pressing of the necessities of domestic policy."—(Dr. Macnamara.)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	125	155	281	B. M.	
3	" "	Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly express our regret that Your Majesty's Speech contains no reference to questions specially affecting the interests of the people of Wales, and that, in view of the failure of Parliament during the past six years to consider those interests, it is desirable	119	166	286	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	King's Speech— <i>continued</i> . that there should be conferred upon the Principality a large extension of powers of local self-government."—(<i>Mr. Herbert Lewis</i> .)—Question put, "That those words be there added."					
4	Jan. 20	———— Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly represent to Your Majesty that this House, while prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war in South Africa, is of opinion that the course pursued by Your Majesty's Ministers, and their attitude with regard to a settlement, have not conduced to the early termination of the war and the establishment of a durable peace."—(<i>Mr. Cawley</i> .)—Ques- tion proposed, "That those words be there added."—Debate arising, Amendment pro- posed to the proposed Amendment, to leave out from the word "House" in line 1, to the word "is," in line 3.—(<i>Mr. Dillon</i> .)—Ques- tion put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."	285	66	352	B. M.	
5	" 21	———— Question again proposed, "That those words be there added."—Question put.	125	335	461	B. M.	
6	" 24	———— Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly represent to Your Majesty that the refusal of Your Majesty's Government to hold out any hope to the people of Ireland of a settlement of the Irish Land Question by a comprehensive measure of compulsory sale of the landlord's interest to the occupying tenants and by the re-organisation of the Congested Districts Board with larger resources and with compulsory powers of acquiring land, has given rise to widespread discontent and agi- tation in Ireland; that the Government of Ireland, instead of applying itself to the removal of the grievances under which the people suffer and so abating the causes of reasonable discontent and of agitation, have after a period of nine years, and at a time when Ireland is absolutely free from agrarian crime, put a criminal statute of an exceptional description once more in operation, suppressed the right of free speech, dispersed legal and peaceable meetings with unprovoked and brutal police violence, and used Courts pre- sided over by magistrates removable at the pleasure of the Executive to send to gaol without fair trial Members of this House and other citizens of Ireland for no other offence than asserting their right to address their constituents and fellow citizens in public meeting assembled; and finally to represent to Your Majesty that the Government of Ireland is not supported by the opinion of the vast majority of the people of Ireland, and that the condition of that country demands the serious and immediate attention of Par- liament, with a view to the establishment of harmony between the Government and the	136	239	376	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded.)	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	King's Speech— <i>continued</i> . great majority of the people."—(<i>Mr. John Redmond</i> .)—Question again proposed, "That those words be there added."					
7	Jan. 27	— Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly represent to Your Majesty that it is essential that a complete inquiry should be made into the working and practical effect of the licences and agreements now being acted upon by the Treasury, the Post Office, and the National Telephone Company, and the desirability of suspending any further transactions or negotiations between those Departments and the Company with reference thereto until such inquiry has been completed and its result considered by Your Majesty's Government."—(<i>Sir Joseph Dimsdale</i> .)—Question put, "That those words be there added."	141	229	371	B. M.	
8	" 29	— Another Amendment proposed, at the end of the Question, to add the words, "But we humbly represent to Your Majesty the desirability of remedying the defects and anomalies which at present exist in the representation of the people in this House by introducing a measure for the redistribution of seats, and which will also provide for the permanent representation of the British Dominions beyond the seas in the Imperial Parliament."—(<i>Mr. Louis Sinclair</i> .)—Question again proposed, "That those words be there added."	25	304	330	B. M.	
122	April 18	Land Purchase Acts (Ireland) (Rules issued by the Irish Land Commission).—"That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that He will be graciously pleased to annul Order I. (Inspection of Holdings.)"—(<i>Mr. Dillon</i> .)	57	115	173	- -	A. M.
229	June 16	Licensing Bill (as amended by the Standing Committee).—New Clause (Power of Justices to grant costs.—(<i>Mr. Galloway</i> .)	105	209	315	B. M.	
233	" 17	— New Clause (supply of non-intoxicant refreshment).—(<i>Mr. Broadhurst</i> .)	156	175	332	B. M.	
234	" "	— Page 2, line 8.—Amendment.—(<i>Sir Barrington Simeon</i> .)	324	54	379	B. M.	
248	" 25	— Page 4, line 21.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Harwood</i> .)	300	70	371	B. M.	
250	" 27	— Page 6, line 13.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Talbot</i> .)—Amendment Amended.—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson</i> .)	121	208	330	B. M.	
264	July 4	— Page 9, line 2.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Goulding</i> .)	15	128	144	B. M.	
265	" "	— Page 9, line 24.—Amendment.—(<i>Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice</i> .)	118	58	177	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
266	1902 : July 4	Licensing Bill— <i>continued.</i> Page 11, line 11.—Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Galloway.</i>)	149	67	217	B. M.	
381	Aug. 6	Lords' Amendments considered, page 11, line 40, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(<i>Mr. Secretary Ritchie.</i>)	120	20	141	- -	A. M.
171	May 14	Loan Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House disapproves of the raising of so large a sum by way of loan, in the absence of fuller and more detailed information than has been given to the House, as to the manner in which the money is to be expended and the grounds on which it is expected that larger contributions towards the expenses of the war will be recovered from the annexed territories."—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	234	111	346	B. M.	
172	" "	Main Question put, "That the Bill be now read a second time."	226	104	331	B. M.	
183	" 28	(In Committee).—Clause 1, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)	176	45	222	B. M.	
200	June 4	"That the Bill be now read the third time."	218	51	270	B. M.	
342	July 31	Local Government (Ireland) (No. 2.) Bill—In Committee.—Clause 3.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Tully.</i>)	124	88	213	B. M.	
343	" "	"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."	187	50	238	B. M.	
115	April 16	Local Government (Wales and Monmouthshire) Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Colonel Wyndham-Quin.</i>)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	165	203	369	B. M.	
53	Mar. 3	London Water Bill,—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [27th February], "That the Bill be now read a second time."—And which Amendment was, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, while welcoming the adoption of the principle of purchase and the creation of a special court of arbitration, is of opinion that the authority proposed to be created for the purchase and control of the water supply of London, is unsatisfactory and unworkable, and repugnant to the general principles of municipal Government."—(<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton.</i>)—Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate resumed:—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place, and claimed to	225	147	373	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	London Water Bill— <i>continued.</i> move, "That the Question be now put :"— Question put, "That the Question be now put."					
54	Mar. 3	———— Question put accordingly, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	228	142	371	B. M.	
55	" "	———— Main Question put, and <i>agreed to</i> :— Bill read a second time :—Motion made and Question proposed, "That it is expedient that the Bill be committed to a Joint Committee of Lords and Commons, and that a Message be sent to the Lords to acquaint them therewith" :—(<i>Mr. Long.</i>)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "The Bill be committed to a Select Committee :"—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>) Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	195	122	318	B. M.	
85	" 21	———— "That the Resolution of the House of the 3rd day of March relative to the London Water Bill, which was ordered to be communicated to the Lords, and the Message from the Lords of the 13th day of March signifying their concurrence in the said Resolution be read :—That the London Water Bill be committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, to be joined with a Committee of Lords.—That all Petitions against the Bill already presented in the House or deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 25th day of March 1902 be referred to the Committee ; that the Petitioners praying to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, or Witnesses be heard against the Bill, and Council heard in support of the Bill :—That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records :—That Three be the quorum :"—(<i>Mr. Long.</i>)—Amendment proposed, in line 9, to leave out the words "25th day of March," and insert the words "8th day of April :"—(<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	190	104	295	B. M.	
285	July 11	———— (Re-committed) Bill. — In Committee.—Clause 1.—"That the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again."—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	88	125	214	B. M.	
286	" "	———— "That clause 1 be postponed."—(<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton.</i>)	103	165	269	B. M.	
287	" "	———— Clause 1.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lough</i>)	194	104	299	B. M.	
303	" 18	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lough</i>) - -	101	72	174	B. M.	
304	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara</i>) -	140	103	244	B. M.	
305	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Cremer</i>) -	193	97	291	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :	London Water (Re-committed) Bill—In Com- mittee.— <i>continued.</i>					
306	July 18	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Whitmore</i>) -	122	157	280	B. M.	
607	Dec. 4	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Long.</i>)—Amend- ment to proposed amendment.—(<i>Sir John Dickson Poynder.</i>)—Closure.—(<i>Mr. Long.</i>)	158	48	207	B. M.	
608	" "	— Question put accordingly - -	155	50	206	B. M.	
609	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton</i>)	132	39	172	B. M.	
610	" 5	— That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.	126	42	169	B. M.	
611	" "	— Clause 2.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lough</i>)	123	38	162	B. M.	
613	" 8	— Clause 7. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Fletcher Moulton.</i>)	121	47	169	B. M.	
614	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. George Whiteley</i>)	121	50	172	B. M.	
615	" "	— Clause 13. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)	141	49	191	B. M.	
616	" "	— Amendment.—(<i>Dr. Macnamara</i>) -	142	45	188	B. M.	
617	" "	— Clause 15.—Amendment.—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	39	138	178	B. M.	
618	" "	— Clause 23. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton.</i>)	119	33	153	B. M.	
619	" "	— Clause 32. — Amendment. -- (<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)	31	123	155	B. M.	
620	" "	— Clause 48.—"That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."	109	28	138	B. M.	
624	" 10	— As amended, considered.—Page 1, line 6.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Cremer.</i>)	115	52	168	B. M.	
625	" "	— Page 2, line 6.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Causton.</i>)	113	58	172	B. M.	
626	" "	— Page 3, line 15. — Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)	141	58	200	B. M.	
627	" "	— Page 24, line 13.—Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Herbert Samuel.</i>)	139	51	191	B. M.	
628	" "	— Page 32, line 32.—Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)	100	58	159	B. M.	
629	" "	— Page 35, line 5.—Amendment.— (<i>Dr. Macnamara.</i>)	54	58	113	B. M.	
630	" "	— Page 35, line 24.—Amendment.— (<i>Mr. Long.</i>) — Amendment to proposed amendment.—(<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)	35	89	125	B. M.	
631	" "	— "That the Bill be now read the third time."	106	30	137	- -	A. M.
15	Feb. 5	Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.— "That the Bill be now read a second time."— Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, having regard to the fundamental character of the Law	225	147	373	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill—<i>continued</i>. of marriage, cannot agree to the Second Reading of this Bill.—(<i>Sir Francis Lowell</i>)—instead thereof :—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate arising ; Mr. Rutherford rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put." Question put, "That the Question be now put."					
16	Feb. 5	———— Question put accordingly, "That words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	248	127	376	B. M.	
17	" "	———— Mr. Rutherford claimed "That the Main Question be now put."—Main Question put accordingly, "That the Bill be now read a second time."	251	126	378	B. M.	
205	June 6	Midwives Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee, considered.—New Clause.—(Inspection of Premises).—(<i>Mr. Galloway</i> .)	65	100	166	B. M.	
206	" "	———— New Clause.—(Licences to be issued by Local Authorities).—(<i>Mr. T. P. O'Connor</i> .)	60	130	191	B. M.	
207	" "	———— Page 7, line 7. — Amendment. — (<i>Mr. Griffith-Boscawen</i> .)	239	25	265	B. M.	
621	Dec. 9	Militia and Yeomanry Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(<i>Sir Arthur Hayter</i> .)—Question proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."—Debate arising, Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(<i>Mr. Haldane</i> .)	62	92	155	B. M.	
632	" 11	Militia and Yeomanry Bill.—In Committee.—Clause 1. — Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Courtenay Warner</i> .)	109	36	146	B. M.	
633	" "	———— Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Pirie</i> .)	112	43	156	B. M.	
59	Mar. 5	Mines (Eight Hours) Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Mr. Tomlinson</i> .)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	209	210	420	B. M.	
394	Oct. 20	National Expenditure, — Ordered, That Mr. Austen Chamberlain be discharged from the Select Committee.—(<i>Sir Alexander Acland-Hood</i> .)—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Hayes Fisher be added to the Select Committee."—(<i>Sir Alexander Acland-Hood</i> .)—And the Motion being opposed, Mr. Speaker, after permitting a brief statement from a Member opposing the Motion, put the Question in pursuance of Standing Order No. 16.	224	78	303	B. M.	
365	Aug. 4	Navy and Army Expenditure, 1900-1901.—(In Committee.)—(1) "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."—(<i>Mr. Austen Chamberlain</i> .)	141	72	214	- -	A. M.

* See Votes and Proceedings, page 732.

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
366	1902 : Aug. 4	Navy and Army Expenditure, 1900-1901.—(In Committee)— <i>continued</i> . —— (2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."—(<i>Mr. Austen Chamberlain</i>).—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	124	62	187	- -	A. M.
367	" "	—— Question put accordingly. — "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."	124	62	187	- -	A. M.
165	May 7	Order in Debate (Action of Mr. Speaker).— "That during the Sitting of the House on Thursday the 20th day of March the Member for East Mayo, interrupting the Member for West Birmingham in reference to General Villonel, said that General Villonel was a traitor, whereupon the member for West Birmingham said that the Member for East Mayo was a good judge of traitors; that the Member for East Mayo thereupon inquired of Mr. Speaker whether that was a Parliamentary expression, to which Mr. Speaker replied that the honourable Member had himself interrupted the right honourable gentleman by crying out that soldiers serving under the British Crown were traitors, that he deprecated interruptions and he deprecated retorts, and if the honourable Member did not interrupt he would not be subject to retorts; and that, in the opinion of this House, Mr. Speaker ought to have declared the said language of the right honourable Member for West Birmingham unparliamentary and should have required its withdrawal."—(<i>Mr. Mooney</i>).	65	400	466	B. M.	
167	" 9	Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Bill.— "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Mr. Vicary Gibbs</i>).—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	264	21	286	B. M.	
267	July 4	Patent Law Amendment Bill,—read a second time.— "That the Bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Trade, &c."—(<i>Mr. Gerald Balfour</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "Trade," and insert the word "Law."—(<i>Mr. Dalziel</i>).—Question put, "That the word 'Trade' stand part of the Question."	200	60	261	B. M.	
182	May 28	Public Offices (Dublin) Bill.— "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House is not prepared to proceed with this Bill unless the question of site is also left to the Select Committee."—(<i>Mr. Clancy</i>).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of Question."	200	109	310	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
50	1902 : Feb. 25	Railway Men (Hours of Labour).—"That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should exercise their power to call for Returns of the hours exceeding 12 per day worked by railway servants, and of cases where work is resumed with intervals of less than nine hours."—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	153	146	300	- -	A. M.
94	April 9	Rating of Machinery Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Sir James Joyce.</i>)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	184	145	330	B. M.	
95	" "	———— Main Question put - - -	172	137	310	B. M.	
131	" 24	Savings Banks Funds,—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland be added to the Select Committee."—(<i>Sir William Walrond.</i>)—And, the Motion being opposed, after a brief explanatory statement from the Member who made the Motion and from a Member who opposed it, Mr. Speaker put the Question in pursuance of Standing Order No. 16.	202	118	321	B. M.	
13	Feb. 4	Selection of Members for Service on Private Bill Committees (Equal Treatment).—"That it be an instruction to the Committee of Selection that in selecting Members to serve on Committees for the Consideration of Private Bills exemption shall not be granted to any Member on the general ground of the peculiar nature of his private profession, business, or avocation, and all Members shall receive equal treatment and consideration, and be called upon to serve."—(<i>Mr. David Alfred Thomas.</i>)	50	247	298	B. M.	
223	June 13	Shop Clubs Bill.—As amended considered.—Page 2, line 13, Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Jesse Collings.</i>)	278	14	293	B. M.	
224	" "	———— Amendment, Page 2, line 17. — (<i>Mr. Bell.</i>)	157	144	302	B. M.	
22	Feb. 11	Sittings of the House (Ash Wednesday).—"That this House do meet To-morrow, at Two of the clock."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	220	132	353	B. M.	
143	April 29	———— (Exemption from the Standing Order).—"That the consideration of Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House)."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	255	156	412	B. M.	
495	Nov. 11	———— (Exemption from the Standing Order).—"That the consideration of Business relating to the Education (England and Wales) Bill (Procedure), if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House)."—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>)	270	94	365	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued*.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902;	Sittings of the House— <i>continued</i> .					
612	Dec. 8	—“That the Proceedings on the London Water (<i>re-committed</i>) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House).”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	124	13	138	B. M.	
623	„ 10	—(Exemption from the Standing Order). —“That the Proceedings on the London Water Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House).”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	91	25	117	B. M.	
634	„ 16	—(Exemption from the Standing Order). —“That the Proceedings on Consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Education (England and Wales) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this day, be not interrupted under the Standing Order (Sittings of the House).”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i> .)	184	57	242	B. M.	
573	Nov. 24	Sugar Convention (Brussels).—“That this House approves the policy embodied in the Convention relating to Sugar, signed at Brussels on the 5th day of March 1902, and in the event of that Convention receiving the ratifications required to make it binding, is prepared to adopt the necessary measures to enable His Majesty to carry out its provisions.”—(<i>Mr. Gerald Balfour</i>).—Amendment to leave out all the words after the word “House,” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words “declines to approve of the Convention relating to Sugar, signed at Brussels on the 5th day of March 1902.”—(<i>Sir William Harcourt</i>).—Question again proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”—Debate <i>resumed</i> .—And, it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker proceeded to interrupt the Business, whereupon Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move “That the Question be now put.” Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	225	121	347	B. M.	
574	„ „	— Question put accordingly, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	215	128	344	- -	A. M.
42	Feb. 21	Supply (For Committee on Navy Estimates.) —“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.”—Another Amendment proposed, to leave out out from the word “That,” to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, “the growing expenditure on the Naval Defences of the Empire imposes under the existing conditions an undue burden on the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.”—(<i>Mr. Lough</i>).—Question put, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question.”	131	56	188	B. M.	
43	„ 24	—(Navy Estimates).—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Main Question [21st February], “That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.”—Question again proposed.	181	97	279	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Supply (Navy Estimates)— <i>continued.</i> —Debate <i>resumed.</i> —Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."					
44	Feb. 24	———— Main Question put accordingly -	225	53	279	B. M.	
57	Mar. 4	Supply.—For Committee on Army Estimates.—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "This House deplores the great mortality in the concentration camps formed in the execution of the policy of clearing the country in South Africa ; and while recognising the improvements in the administration of those camps, condemns the delays which have occurred in effecting them ; it calls on the Government, especially in view of the approach of the African winter, to state what further measures they intend to take for the preservation of life, and for the protection of the health of the inmates of the camps."—(<i>Mr. Humphreys-Owen.</i>)—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate arising.—And, it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker proceeded to interrupt the Business, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place, and claimed to move "That the Question be now put."—Question put. "That the Question be now put."	232	121	354	- -	A.M.
58	" "	———— Question put accordingly - -	234	113	248	- -	A. M.
61	" 6	Supply Committee (Army Estimates.)—Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Main Question [4th March], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Question again proposed.—Debate <i>resumed.</i> —Question put.	262	53	316	B. M.	
79	" 14	———— For Committee on Civil Services and Revenue Departments.—"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—Amendment proposed to leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the beneficial working of the Irish Congested Districts Board is marred by the slowness and partial character of its operations, by its entire failure to extend any benefits to many districts scheduled as congested, and by the character of recent appointments to the Board; and that the entire question of the Congested Districts demands the immediate attention of the Executive Government."—(<i>Mr. Lundon.</i>)—instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	150	96	247	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
10	1902 : Jan. 31	Supply (In Committee) Army (Supplementary Estimates, 1901-2), £5,000,000 for Additional Expenditure, due to the War in South Africa.—“That Item Vote 6 (Purchase of Remounts) be reduced by £100—(Mr. Labouchere.)	77	108	186	B. M.	
11	” ”	——— Original Question put - -	161	58	220	B. M.	
28	Feb. 14	——— £98,000 Supplementary for Stationery, Printing, Paper, Binding, and Printed Books for the Public Service.—“That £97,900, be granted.—(Captain Norton.)	99	154	254	B. M.	
29	” ”	——— “That £97,800, be granted.”—(Mr. Lloyd-George.)	87	139	227	B. M.	
45	” 24	——— “That 122,500 men and boys be employed for the Sea and Coast Guard Services for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, including 19,805 Royal Marines.”—“That 117,500 men and boys be employed for the said Service.”—(Mr. Dillon)	43	190	234	B. M.	
46	” ”	——— Original Question again proposed.— And, it being Midnight, the Chairman proceeded to interrupt the Business, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place, and claimed to move “That the Question be now put.”—Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	155	75	231	B. M.	
47	” ”	——— Original Question put accordingly -	185	42	228	- -	A. M.
49	” 25	——— £5,962,000.—Wages, &c., to Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines.—“That a sum £5,462,000 be granted.”—(Mr. Dillon.)	49	265	315	B. M.	
51	” 28	——— £19,095,000, on Account, for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments.—“That the Item, Class II., Vote 33 (Chief Secretary for Ireland), be reduced by £100.”—(Mr. Dillon.)	98	186	285	B. M.	
52	” ”	——— Original Question put - - -	196	53	250	- -	A. M.
61	Mar. 7	——— “420,000 number of Land Forces for the year.”—“That 400,000 be maintained.”—(Mr. Dillon.)	56	184	241	B. M.	
62	” ”	——— “£18,940,400 for the Pay, Allowances, and other Charges of His Majesty's Army, at Home and Abroad (exclusive of India) (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments.)”—“That £18,940,300 be granted.”—(Mr. Whiteley.)	75	164	240	B. M.	
63	” 10	——— £8,332,000 for the Supply and Repair of Warlike and other Stores.—“That Item A (Civilian Staff and Wages of Army Ordnance Department) be reduced by £100.”—(Captain Norton.)	106	173	280	B. M.	
64	” ”	——— Original Question again proposed.— “That Item B (Guns and Carriages) be reduced by £50,000.”—(Mr. O'Mara.)	109	204	314	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Supply (In Committee)— <i>continued.</i>					
65	Mar. 10	Original Question put - -	243	53	297	B. M.	
66	" "	£1,100,000. the Expense of Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home, and Abroad, including the cost of Superintendence, Purchase of Sites, Grants in Aid, and other charges connected therewith.—“That £1,095,000 be granted.”—(<i>Mr. O'Mara.</i>)	83	187	271	B. M.	
70	" 11	£17,700 to defray the Expense of Martial Law, including the Cost of Naval Pensions at Home and Abroad.—“That £17,600 be granted.”—(<i>Mr. Kearley.</i>)	135	223	359	B. M.	
71	Mar. 11	Original Question put - -	284	59	344	B. M.	
72	" "	£2,190,000 for the Staff for Engineer Services, and Expenditure for Royal Engineer Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad (including Purchases).	180	58	239	B. M.	
73	" "	£1,786,000 for Retired Pay, Half Pay, and other Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.	180	57	238	B. M.	
118	Apr. 18	£2,411,250 for the Salaries and Working Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service.—“That Item A (Maintenance of the Postal Telegraph System) be reduced by £100.”—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	136	167	304	B. M.	
119	" "	£5,961,815 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the Expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the collection of the Post Office Revenue.—“That Item A (Salaries) be reduced by £100, in respect of the salary of the Postmaster-General.”—(<i>Mr. Thomas Bayley.</i>)	112	152	265	B. M.	
120	" "	“That £5,961,715 be granted for the said Service.”—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	85	147	233	B. M.	
121	" "	Original Question again proposed.—And, objection being taken to further proceeding, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the question be now put.”—Question put, “That the question be now put.”	151	81	233	- -	A. M.
176	May 15	£37,800 for Expenditure in respect of Royal Palaces and Marlborough House.—“That Item A (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £500.”—(<i>Mr. Whitley.</i>)	89	141	231	B. M.	
177	" 26	£5,421,862 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Education, and of the various establishments connected therewith, including sundry Grants in Aid.—“That Item A, 1 (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £100 in respect of the Salary of the Vice-President of the Council.”—(<i>Dr. Macnamara.</i>)	104	183	288	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
178	1902: May 26	Supply (in Committee)— <i>continued.</i> —— £1,000 for a grant in aid of the Revenue of the Island of Cyprus.—“That £500 be granted.”—(<i>Mr. O'Mara.</i>)	32	201	234	B. M.	
179	„ „	—— £277,570 for the Expenses in connection with His Majesty's Embassies, Missions, and Consular Establishments Abroad, and other Expenditure chargeable to the Consular Vote. — “That £277,470 be granted.”—(<i>Mr. Joseph A. Pease.</i>)	61	125	187	B. M.	
180	„ 27	—— £18,442 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Charity Commission for England and Wales.—“That £18,342 be granted.”—(<i>Mr. Cremer.</i>)	120	202	323	B. M.	
184	„ 29	—— £7,665,800 for Expense of the Contract Work for Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.—“That Item I (Royal Reserve of Merchant Cruisers) be reduced by £21,000.” -- (<i>Sir John Colomb.</i>)	75	152	228	B. M.	
188	„ 30	—— £92,356 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department and Subordinate Offices.—“That a sum of £92,256 be granted.”—(<i>Captain Norton.</i>)	110	192	308	B. M.	
201	June 5	—— “That a sum, not exceeding £50,000, be granted to His Majesty, to be issued to Lieutenant-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, in recognition of his eminent services during the war in South Africa.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour.</i>) — Debate arising, Mr. Banbury rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the question be now put.”—Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	275	140	416	B. M.	
202	„ „	—— Question put accordingly - -	382	46	429	B. M.	
221	„ 12	—— £86,580 for the Salaries and other Expenses of the British Museum, and of the Natural History Museum, including certain Grants in Aid.—“That Item A (Salaries and Wages) be reduced by £100.”—(<i>Sir Thomas Esmonde.</i>)	157	217	375	B. M.	
241	„ 19	—— £9,819 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland and Subordinate Office, Expenses under the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, and Expenses under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, including a Grant in Aid of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Fund. —“That Item A (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £100.”—(<i>Mr. Weir.</i>)	112	192	305	B. M.	
242	„ „	—— £10,097 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Fishery Board in Scotland and for Grants in aid of Piers or Quays.—Whereupon motion made, and Question put, “That £9,997 be granted for the said Service.”—(<i>Mr. Weir.</i>)	68	112	176	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in-cluded).	Noes (Tellers in-cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
249	1902: June 26	Supply (in Committee)— <i>continued.</i> £54,267 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department, and other Law Charges, and the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland.—"That Item A (Salaries) be reduced by 500£, in respect of the Salary of the Crown Agent."—(<i>Mr. Weir.</i>)	47	117	165	B. M.	
282	July 10	£769,185 for the Expenses of the Royal Irish Constabulary.—"That £269,185 be granted."—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)	104	197	302	B. M.	
283	" "	£33,517 for Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland.	144	82	227	B. M.	
291	" 15	£5,421,862 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Education, and of the various establishments connected therewith, including Sundry Grants in Aid.—"That Item A (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £200."—(<i>Mr. Whiteley.</i>)	125	179	305	B. M.	
292	" "	£707,712 for Public Education in Scotland, and for Science and Art in Scotland, including a Grant in Aid.—"That £707,612 be granted."—(<i>Mr. Caldwell.</i>)	74	125	200	B. M.	
293	" "	"That £707,512 be granted."—(<i>Mr. Weir.</i>)—Closure.—(<i>The Lord Advocate.</i>)	129	72	202	B. M.	
294	" "	Question put - - - -	73	137	211	B. M.	
295	" "	The Lord Advocate claimed, "That the original Question be now put."—Original Question put accordingly.	143	68	212	B. M.	
296	" "	£1,316,770 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department.—"That £1,314,770 be granted."—(<i>Mr. Flynn.</i>)	59	136	196	- -	A. M.
302	" 17	£332,000 for the Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges of the War Office. That Item A (Salaries of the Staff) be reduced by £100 in respect of the Salary of the Secretary of State.—(<i>Sir Edward Grey.</i>)	100	238	339	B. M.	
315	" 24	£10,108 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary in Dublin and London, and of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.—"That Item A (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £1,000 in respect of the Salary of the Chief Secretary."—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)	137	198	336	B. M.	
337	" 31	£250,000 Supplementary for sundry Colonial Services, including a Grant in Aid for the Sugar Industry in the West Indian Colonies.—"That a sum not exceeding £249,000 be granted for the said Service."—(<i>Mr. Lough.</i>)—Debate arising, <i>Mr. Balfour</i> rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	165	104	270	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Midnight.
338	1902 : July 31	Supply (in Committee)— <i>continued.</i> —— Question put accordingly - -	84	182	267	B. M.	
339	" "	—— Mr. Secretary Chamberlain claimed, "That the Original Question be now put." —— Original Question put accordingly.	185	88	274	B. M.	
340	" "	—— £100 to make good Excesses of Army Expenditure beyond the Grants for the year ended on the 31st day March 1901. —— Debate arising.—Mr. Secretary Brodrick rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put." "Question put, "That the Question be now put."	179	90	270	B. M.	
341	" "	—— Question put accordingly - -	205	65	271	B. M.	
352	Aug. 4	—— £16,066,000 for Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies.—"That £16,065,900 be granted for the said Service."—(Mr. Weir.)	76	151	228	B. M.	
353	" "	—— £118,409 for the Surveys of the United Kingdom and for Minor Services connected therewith. — "That a sum not exceeding £118,309 be granted for the said Service."—(Mr. Weir.)	111	191	303	B. M.	
354	" "	—— Original Question put - -	210	103	314	B. M.	
355	" "	—— And it being after Ten of the Clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th April, put severally the Questions, that the total amount of the Votes outstanding in each Class of the Civil Service Estimates, and the total amount of Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Depart- ments, be granted for the Services defined in those Classes and Estimates. £976,691 for Expenditure on the Services included in Class I. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	203	114	318	B. M.	
356	" "	—— £785,944 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in Class II. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	201	117	319	B. M.	
357	" "	—— £1,597,024 for Expenditure in respect of Services included in Class III. of the Esti- mates for Civil Services.	199	119	319	B. M.	
358	" "	—— £599,538 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in Class IV. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	203	115	319	B. M.	
359	" "	—— £2,090,714 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in Class V. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	208	110	319	B. M.	
360	" "	—— £330,240 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in Class VI. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	200	117	318	B. M.	
361	" "	—— £191,835 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in Class VII. of the Estimates for Civil Services.	201	114	316	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
362	1902 : Aug. 4	Supply (in Committee)— <i>continued.</i> £2,317,800 for Expenditure on the Navy Services.	222	84	307	B. M.	
363	" "	£758,600 for Expenditure on the Army Services.	217	91	309	B. M.	
364	" "	£2,440,185 for Expenditure in respect of the Services included in the Estimates for Revenue Departments.	193	103	297	- -	A. M.
12	Feb. 3	(Report.)—£5,000,000 for Additional Expenditure, due to the War in South Africa.—“That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”	228	66	295	B. M.	
67	Mar. 10	Army Estimates (Report.)—First Resolution :—“That a number of Land Forces, not exceeding 420,000, all ranks, be maintained for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at Home and Abroad, excluding His Majesty’s Indian Possessions, during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903,” read a second time.—Amendment proposed, to leave out “420,000,” and insert “418,500.”—(<i>Mr. Dillon.</i>)—Question put, “That ‘420,000’ stand part of the Resolution.”	196	86	283	B. M.	
68	" "	Second Resolution :—“£18,940,400, for the Pay, Allowances, and other Charges of His Majesty’s Army, at Home and Abroad (exclusive of India) (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments.)”—Question proposed, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”—Debate arising, and, it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker proceeded to interrupt the business, whereupon Mr. Brodrick rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”—Question put, “That the Question be now put.”	186	87	274	B. M.	
69	" "	Question put accordingly, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”	209	52	262	- -	A. M.
77	" 13	£19,095,000, on account, for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments.—Amendment proposed, to leave out “£19,095,000,” and insert “£19,094,900.”—(<i>Mr. John Redmond.</i>)—Question put, “That £19,095,000, stand part of the Resolution.”	217	127	345	B. M.	
187	May 29	£5,961,815, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the Expenses of the Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue.—Question put, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the Second Resolution.”	180	65	246	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
239	1902 : June 18	Supply (Report)— <i>continued.</i> — £50,000, to be issued to Lieutenant-General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in South Africa, in recognition of his eminent services during the war in South Africa.—Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	200	173	274	B. M.	
240	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	229	50	280	- -	A. M.
350	Aug. 1	— Army (Excesses), 1900–1901.—£100 to make good Excesses of Army Expenditure beyond the Grants for the year ended on the 31st day of March 1901.—"That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	139	47	187	B. M.	
369	" 5	— £9,819 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland and Subordinate Office, Expenses under The Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, and Expenses under The Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, including a Grant in Aid of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Fund.—Resolution read a second time.—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£9,819," and insert "£9,719."—(Mr. Weir.)—Question put, "That '£9,819' stand part of the said Resolution."	121	84	206	B. M.	
370	" "	— Army Estimates (Report, Aug. 4).—Resolutions read a second time.—First Resolution :—Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	159	80	240	B. M.	
371	" "	— Postponed Resolutions <i>further considered.</i> —Second Resolution :—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£16,066,000," and insert "£16,065,000."—(Mr. Caldwell.)—Question put, "That '£16,066,000' stand part of the Resolution."	123	73	197	B. M.	
372	" "	— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	179	72	252	B. M.	
373	" "	— Third Resolution :—Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."—And, it being Ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th April, put forthwith the Question necessary to dispose of the Resolution then under consideration.—Question put accordingly, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."	207	97	305	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
374	1902 : Aug. 5	Supply (in Committee)— <i>continued.</i> — Mr. Speaker then proceeded, in pursuance of the same Order, to put forthwith severally the Questions, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of each Class of the Civil Services Estimates, the Navy Estimates, the Army Estimates, and the Revenue Departments Estimates :— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class I. of the Civil Services Estimates."	204	114	319	B. M.	
375	" "	— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class II. of the Civil Services Estimates."	205	118	324	B. M.	
376	" "	— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class III. of the Civil Services Estimates."	206	116	323	B. M.	
377	" "	— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class IV. of the Civil Services Estimates."	213	121	335	B. M.	
378	" "	— Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class V. of the Civil Services Estimates."	223	114	338	B. M.	
173	May 14	Trade Disputes.—"That Legislation is necessary to prevent workmen being placed by Judge-made Law in a position inferior to that intended by Parliament in 1875."—(<i>Mr. Beaumont</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House declines to commit itself to fresh legislation on the subject of Trade Disputes until it is shown that the existing Law does not sufficiently protect workmen in the exercise of their lawful rights."—(<i>Mr. Renshaw</i>).—Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—Debate arising, <i>Mr. Robson</i> rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Question put, "That the Question be now put."	201	179	381	B. M.	
174	" "	— Question put accordingly, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."	176	205	382	- -	A. M.
622	Dec. 9	Uganda Railway [Grant].—(In the Committee).—"That it is expedient to authorise the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of a further sum not exceeding £600,000 for the purposes of the Uganda Railway."—(<i>Viscount Cranborne</i>).—Amendment proposed, to leave out "£600,000" and insert "£500,000"—(<i>Mr. Brynmor Jones</i>).—Question put, "That £600,000 stand part of the Question."	93	16	110	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
37	1902 : Feb. 19	Urban Site Value Rating Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day six months.”—(<i>Mr. Griffith-Boscawen</i>).—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”	160	231	392	B. M.	
203	June 5	War in South Africa (Thanks of the House to Imperial Forces).—“That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers and Warrant Officers of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged campaign in South Africa.—That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Navy, the Army, the Royal Marines, the Militia, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Volunteers throughout the War.—That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of His Majesty’s Colonial and Indian Forces, for their co-operation with His Majesty’s Imperial Forces, and for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform during the prolonged campaign in South Africa.—That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by His Majesty’s Colonial and Indian Forces, and doth also acknowledge the cordial good feeling which animated all His Majesty’s Forces.—That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered at Home and Abroad.—That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valour, devotion, and conduct of those Officers and Men who have perished during the campaign in South Africa in the service of the Empire, and desires to express deep sympathy with their relatives and friends.”—(<i>Mr. Balfour</i>).	384	44	429	B. M.	
108	Apr. 14	Ways and Means.—(In Committee) :— B. Customs.—Corn, Grain and Meal, &c. — “That there shall be charged on and after the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, the following customs import duties :— s. d. Corn and grain of all kinds, and peas, beans, and lentils - - the cwt. 0 3 Flour and all kinds of meal and prepared grain, starch, and all farinaceous and starchy substances used as articles of food - - the cwt. 0 5” —(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).	256	137	394	-	A.M.

Divisions on Public Business—*continued.*

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :	Ways and Means.—(In Committee)— <i>continued.</i> Loan.					
110	Apr. 15	— “That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and three, sums not exceeding thirty-two million pounds may be raised by means of the creation of Two and Three-quarter per Cent. Consolidated Stock within the meaning of The National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, and that any annuities forming stock so created be charged on the Consolidated Fund. That all expenses incurred in connection with raising the said sums, including any additional remuneration to the Banks of England and Ireland, be charged on the Consolidated Fund.”—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).	231	104	336	B. M.	
		Stamp Duty (Bills of Exchange).					
111	” ”	— “That on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, two pence shall be substituted for one penny as the Stamp Duty on bills of exchange payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation, or within three days after date or sight.”—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).	188	121	310	B. M.	
		Continuance of Additional Customs Duties.					
112	” ”	— “That the additional Customs Duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits imposed by sections two, three, four, and five of The Finance Act, 1900 (including any increased Duties imposed by section five of that Act), shall continue to be charged until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and three.”—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).	274	58	333	B. M.	
		Continuance of Additional Excise Duty on Beer and Spirits.					
113	” ”	— “That the additional Excise Duties on Beer and Spirits imposed by sections six and seven of the Finance Act, 1900, shall continue to be charged until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and three.”—(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).	290	58	349	B. M.	
		Customs.—Tea.					
114	” ”	— “That the Customs Duty now charged on Tea shall continue to be charged until the first day of August, nineteen hundred and three (that is to say) :— <div style="text-align: right;">s. d.</div> Tea - - - the pound 0 6 —(<i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>).— Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “Sixpence,” and insert the word “Fourpence.”—(<i>Mr. Field</i>).—Question put, “That the word ‘Sixpence’ stand part of the proposed Resolution.”	230	113	344	B. M.	

Divisions on Public Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902:	Ways and Means.—(In Committee)—continued.					
124	Apr. 21	Income Tax. ——— “That Income Tax shall be charged for the year beginning the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, at the rate of one shilling and three pence.”	292	63	356	B. M.	
126	„ 22	Customs.—Corn, Grain and Meal, &c. ——— (Report). “That there shall be charged on and after the fifteenth day of April, nine- teen hundred and two, the following customs import duties :— <div>s. d.</div> <div>Corn and grain of all kinds, and peas, beans, and lentils - - the cwt. 0 3</div> <div>Flour and of all kinds of meal and prepared grain, starch, and all far- inaceous and starchy substances used as articles of food - the cwt. 0 5”</div> <div>Resolution read a second time.—Motion made, and Question proposed, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”—Debate arising, Mr. Balfour rose in his place, and claimed to move, “That the Question be now put.”— Question put, “That the Question be now put.”</div>	287	197	485	-	A. M.
127	„ „	——— Question put accordingly, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”	285	199	485	-	A. M.
128	„ „	Income Tax. ——— “That Income Tax shall be charged for the year beginning the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and two, at the rate of one shilling and three pence.”—Resolution read a second time.—Motion made, and Question put, “That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.”	299	69	369	-	A. M.

DIVISIONS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS.

Number of the Printed Division List.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers in- cluded).	Noes (Tellers in- cluded.)	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid- night.
	1902 :						
300	July 16	Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill [<i>Lords</i>].—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(<i>Mr. Claude Hay</i> .) Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	176	12	189	B. M.	
116	April 17	Belfast Corporation Bill.—"That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Belfast Corporation Bill to insert a Clause providing that the Ulster Hall be available for the use of any section of the community of Belfast who comply with the general regulations laid down by the Corporation for the letting and use of the hall; and shall not be refused on religious or political grounds by the Corporation to any body of citizens who desire to use it."—(<i>Mr. Dillon</i> .)	180	250	431	B. M.	
27	Feb. 14	Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Mr. Nannetti</i> .)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	295	58	354	B. M.	
222	June 12	Eastbourne Corporation Bill.—As amended, considered.—Clause 9.—Amendment.—(<i>Mr. Spear</i> .)	152	40	193	B. M.	
56	Mar. 4	Kingscourt, Keady, and Armagh Railway Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Mr. Carvill</i> .)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	265	78	344	B. M.	
78	" 14	London County Council (Electric Supply) Bill.—"That the Bill be now read a second time."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months."—(<i>Captain Jessel</i> .)—Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."	175	145	321	B. M.	
204	June 5	London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill.—As amended, considered.—New Clause (Southern Limit of Tramways).—(<i>Mr. Whitmore</i> .)	103	178	287	B. M.	
123	Apr. 21	London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill,—read a second time, and committed.—Motion made, and Question put, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Bill to omit Tramway No. 7 (Victoria Embankment)." — (<i>Mr. Boulnois</i> .)	161	180	342	B. M.	

Divisions on Private Business—continued.

Number of the Printed Division Lists.	DATE.	SUBJECT OF THE DIVISION.	Ayes (Tellers included).	Noes (Tellers included).	Aggregate Number of Members in the House (Speaker or Chairman included).	Before Midnight.	After Mid-night.
	1902 :						
84	Mar. 21	London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day six months.”—(<i>Major Rasch.</i>)—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”	168	90	259	B. M.	
301	July 16	London United Electric Railways Bill [<i>Lords</i>].—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day three months.”—(<i>Mr. Banbury.</i>)—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”	252	71	324	B. M.	
76	Mar. 13	Manchester (Market Street Area) Improvements Bill.—“That the Bill be now read a second time.”—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day six months.”—(<i>Mr. Crawford Smith.</i>)—Question put, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”	104	181	286	B. M.	
312	July 22	North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill [<i>Lords</i>].—As amended, <i>considered</i> .—A Clause (Company to carry bicycles).—(<i>Mr. Plummer.</i>)— <i>brought up</i> , and read the first and second time.—Motion made, and Question put, “That the Clause be added to the Bill.”	221	50	272	B. M.	
313	” ”	— Amendment, page 48, line 27.—(<i>Mr. Keir Hardie.</i>)	166	131	298	B. M.	
181	May 27	Richmond Hill (Preservation of View) Bill.—Consideration, as amended.—“That the Bill be now considered.”	181	81	263	B. M.	
263	July 3	South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways (<i>re-committed</i>) Bill [<i>Lords</i>].—“That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the re-committed Bill to reconsider their decision upon the Preamble of the Bill as reported by them to the House, except in so far as the same relates to Railway No. 1.”—(<i>Sir William Hart Dyke.</i>)	171	95	267	B. M.	
389	Oct. 16	— Lords’ Amendments to Commons Amendments considered. — Clause 4 B, Section 2.—“That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment.”	193	64	258	B. M.	

RETURN "of the Number of **DIVISIONS** of **THE HOUSE** in the Session of 1902 ; stating the Subject of the Division, and the Number of Members in the Majority and Minority, Tellers included ; also, the **AGGREGATE NUMBER** in the House of each Division ; distinguishing the **DIVISIONS** on **PUBLIC BUSINESS** from **PRIVATE** ; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.206, of Session 1901)."

(Mr. Caldwell.)

1902.

0.258.



RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 March 1902 ;—for,

RETURN “(1) of the NUMBER of DIVISIONS taken in COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY during the years 1891 to 1901, both inclusive, and SHOWING the AMOUNTS (if any) by which the VOTES were REDUCED in those years; and (2) the DIVISIONS on the REPORT OF SUPPLY during the same period.”

Year.	Number of Divisions in Committee of Supply.	Amounts by which Votes were reduced.	Number of Divisions on the Report of Supply.
1891	73	- - - - -	0
1892	25	- - - - -	5
1893-4	30	House of Lords Offices by £500	3
1894	16	- - - - -	3
1895	16	Houses of Parliament Buildings by £500. Houses of Parliament Buildings on Report further reduced by £500. Miscellaneous Charges of the War Office by £100.	3
1895 } Session 2 }	16	- - - - -	0
1896	49	- - - - -	4
1897	66	- - - - -	3
1898	68	- - - - -	5
1899	67	- - - - -	15
1899 } Session 2 }	3	- - - - -	3
1900	57	- - - - -	14
1900 } Session 2 }	1	- - - - -	0
1901	122	- - - - -	40

Public Bill Office, }
March 1902. }

L. T. Le Marchant.

RETURN “ of the number of PRIVATE BILLS, HYBRID BILLS, and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders introduced into the House of Commons and brought from the House of Lords, and of Acts passed in the Session of 1902, classed according to the following subjects :— Railways; Tramways; Tramroads; Subways; Canals and Navigations; Roads and Bridges; Water; Waterworks; Gas; Gas and Water; Lighting and Improvement; Police and Sanitary Regulations; Corporations, &c. (not relating to Police and Sanitary Regulations, or to Lighting and Improvement Schemes); Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Markets and Fairs; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosure and Drainage; Estate; Divorce; Naturalization; Hospitals, and Miscellaneous: ”

“ Of all the PRIVATE BILLS, HYBRID BILLS, and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders which in the Session of 1902 have been reported on by Committees on Opposed Private Bills or by Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection, together with the names of the selected Members who served on each Committee; the first and also the last day of the sitting of each Committee; the number of days on which each Committee sat; the number of days on which each selected Member has served; the number of days occupied by each Bill in Committee; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved; and, in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed: ”

“ Of all PRIVATE BILLS and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders which, in the Session of 1902, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with the names of the Members who served on each Committee; the number of days on which each Committee sat; and the number of days on which each Member attended: ”

“ And, of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS, HYBRID BILLS, and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders withdrawn or not proceeded with by the parties, those Bills being specified which have been referred to Committees and dropped during the sittings of the Committee (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.200, of Session 1901). ”

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

1 9 0 2.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLISHED WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919

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INDEX of MEMBERS' NAMES, with a Reference to the GROUP or SELECT COMMITTEE on which they Served.

* Indicates that the Member served on the Select Committee on the New Forest (Sale of Lands for Public Purposes) Bill, see page 12.

† Indicates that the Member served on the Select Committee on the Osborne Estate Bill, see page 12.

‡ Indicates that the Member served on the Select Committee on the Post Office (Sites) Bill, see page 13.

Name.	Group or Select Committee.	Name.	Group or Select Committee.
A.		F.	
Allen, Mr. C. P. - - -	E.	Faber, Mr. Edmund - - -	C.
Allhusen, Mr. - - -	M.	Fardell, Sir George - - -	G.
Archdale, Mr. - - -	5.	Fisher, Mr. W. Hayes - - -	†
Ashton, Mr. - - -	1. 10.	Fison, Mr. - - -	J.
		Foster, Mr. Philip - - -	9.
		Fuller, Mr. - - -	4. *
B		G.	
Bain, Colonel - - -	N.	Gore, Mr. Ormsby - - -	K.
Balcarres, Lord - - -	A. *	Gray, Mr. Ernest - - -	5.
Balfour, Captain C. B. - - -	G.	Gunter, Sir R. - - -	H.
Balfour, Major K. - - -	A.		
Bill, Mr. - - -	G.	H.	
Blundell, Colonel - - -	H.	Hammond, Mr. - - -	3.
Boland, Mr. - - -	K.	Haslam, Sir A. - - -	4.
Bowles, Colonel - - -	2.	Hayne, Mr. Seale - - -	5. 11.
Brookfield, Colonel - - -	F.	Heath, Mr. S. H. - - -	B.
Brown, Mr. G. M. - - -	10.	Hoare, Sir S. - - -	6.
Brunner, Sir J. - - -	K.	Hobhouse, Mr. H. - - -	3.
Bullard, Sir H. - - -	7.	Hope, Mr. J. F. - - -	E.
C.		Horniman, Mr. F. J. - - -	3.
Caine, Mr. - - -	E.	Houldsworth, Sir W. H. - - -	C.
Carlile, Mr. - - -	3.	Howard, Mr. - - -	10.
Carson, Sir E. (see Solicitor-General) - - -	—	J.	
Cawley, Mr. - - -	B.	Jessel, Captain - - -	D. †
Chamberlain, Mr. Austen - - -	†	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood - - -	H. N†
Clive, Captain - - -	F.	K.	
Coghill, Mr. - - -	K.	Keswick, Mr. - - -	L.
Corbett, Mr. T. L. - - -	G.	L.	
Craig, Mr. - - -	2.	Lambert, Mr. - - -	E.
Crombie, Mr. - - -	L.	Lambton, Mr. - - -	1.
Crossley, Sir S. - - -	D.	Layland Barratt, Mr. - - -	H.
D.		Levy, Mr. - - -	2.
Dickinson, Mr. - - -	1.	Long, Colonel - - -	E.
Douglas, Mr. C. M. - - -	1.	Lowe, Mr. - - -	11. L.
E.		Lowther, Mr. Claudio - - -	7.
Edwards, Mr. - - -	4.	Lucas, Mr. Reginald - - -	C.
Egerton, Mr. de Tatton - - -	9.	Lyttelton, Mr. Alfred - - -	†
Elibank, Master of - - -	G.		
Emmott, Mr. - - -	12.		
Evans, Sir F. - - -	F.		

INDEX of MEMBERS' NAMES, with a Reference to the Group or Select Committee on which they Served—*continued.*

Name.	Group or Select Committee.	Name.	Group or Select Committee.
M.		S.	
M'Iver, Sir L. - - -	4. 12.	Sadler, Colonel - - -	M.
M'Killop, W. - - -	F.	Samuel, Mr. Stuart - - -	C.
Mansfield, Mr. - - -	9.	Shaw, Mr. Charles - - -	9.
Massey-Mainwaring, Mr. - - -	6.	Sinclair, Mr. Louis - - -	H.
Maxwell, Mr. W. J. H. - - -	2.	Skewes-Cox, Mr. - - -	10.
Middlemore, Mr. - - -	8.	Soares, Mr. - - -	D. *
Montagu, Mr. G. - - -	12.	Solicitor-General, Mr. - - -	†
Montagu, Mr. J. Scott - - -	*	Stevenson, Mr. - - -	D.
Mooney, Mr. - - -	6.	Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J. - - -	11.
Morley, Mr. C. - - -	J.	Strachey, Sir E. - - -	C.
Morrell, Mr. - - -	3.	Stroyan, Mr. - - -	8.
		Strutt, Mr. - - -	J.
N.		T.	
Nicol, Mr. - - -	H. N.	Tennant, Mr. - - -	11. D.
Norton, Captain - - -	9.	Thomas, Mr. Freeman - - -	7.
		Thomas, Mr. J. A. - - -	H. N.
O.		Thorburn, Sir W. - - -	†
O'Donnell, T. - - -	J.	Tomkinson, Mr. - - -	†
		Trevelyan, Mr. - - -	A.
P.		W.	
Partington, Mr. - - -	H.	Walton, Mr. - - -	M.
Pease, Mr. Pike - - -	B.	Wason, Mr. C. - - -	L.
Pemberton, Mr. - - -	8.	Wason, Mr. Eugene - - -	A. †
Priestley, Mr. - - -	G.	Welby, Colonel - - -	C.
		White, Mr. George - - -	3.
R.		White, Mr. Luke - - -	G. N. †
Rea, Mr. - - -	B.	Whiteley, Mr. George - - -	12.
Remnant, Mr. - - -	F.	Whitley, Mr. J. H. - - -	G.
Rickett, Mr. J. Compton - - -	7. 8.	Williams, Mr. - - -	6.
Rigg, Mr. - - -	5.	Wilson, Mr. J. (Glasgow) - - -	H.
		Wilson, Mr. J. W. - - -	G. N.
		Woodhouse, Sir J. T. - - -	M. †

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Acts passed in the Session of 1902, classed according to the following Subjects:—Railways; Tramways; Tramroads; Subways; Canals and Navigations; Roads and Bridges; Water; Waterworks; Gas; Gas and Water; Lighting and Improvement; Police and Sanitary Regulations; Corporations, &c. (not relating to Police and Sanitary Regulations, or to Lighting and Improvement Schemes); Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks; Churches, Chapels, and Burying Grounds; Markets and Fairs; Gaols and other County Buildings; Inclosure and Drainage; Estate; Divorce; Naturalization; Hospitals, and Miscellaneous.

NUMBER of PRIVATE BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT.

Railways - - - - -	47
Tramways - - - - -	19
Tramroads - - - - -	3
Canals and Navigations - - - - -	1
Roads and Bridges - - - - -	2
Water - - - - -	23
Waterworks - - - - -	0
Gas - - - - -	21
Gas and Water - - - - -	1
Lighting and Improvement - - - - -	5
Police and Sanitary Regulations - - - - -	21
Corporations, &c. (<i>not relating to Police and Sanitary Regulations, or to Lighting and Improvement Schemes</i>) - - - - -	5
Ports, Piers, Harbours, and Docks - - - - -	3
Markets and Fairs - - - - -	0
Miscellaneous - - - - -	30
Churches, &c. - - - - -	1
Hospitals - - - - -	0
Subways - - - - -	0
Gaols, &c. - - - - -	0
Inclosure, &c. - - - - -	0
Estate - - - - -	0
Divorce - - - - -	0
Naturalization - - - - -	0
TOTAL - - - - -	182

Private Bill Office, }
18 December 1902. }

John H. Somerset,
Principal Clerk..

OPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of all the **PRIVATE BILLS** and Bills for confirming Provisional Orders which, in the Session of 1902, have been reported on by **COMMITTEES** on Opposed Private Bills; together with the Names of the Selected Members who served on each Committee; the First and also the Last Day of the Sitting of Each Committee; the Number of Days on which each Committee sat; the Number of Days on which each Selected Member has Served; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Proved; the Bills the Preambles of which were reported to have been Not Proved; and in the case of Bills for confirming Provisional Orders, whether the Provisional Orders ought or ought not to be confirmed; and the Bills Withdrawn, or not proceeded with by the Parties.

Note.—(a.) The Groups to which a Number is affixed consist of Railway and Canal Bills; those to which a Letter is affixed consist of Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills.

(b.) Particulars about the following Select Committees, which deal exclusively with Private Business, are to be found in the Select Committee's Return : Court of Referees, Standing Orders, Divorce Bills, and in the same Return particulars about the Committee of Selection, which is chiefly occupied with Private Business.

[illegible]

RETURN OF PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

[illegible]

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Com- mittee.	Last Sitting of the Com- mittee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Days occupied by each Bill in Committee.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble <i>not</i> Proved.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP A.										
Mr. Eugene Wason (Chairman).	10	10	12 Mar.	25 Mar.	1. Middlesex County Council Tramways.	2	12 Mar.			
Lord Balcarras -	10				2. Commercial Gas -	3	14 Mar.			
Mr. Trevelyan -	9				3. South Metropolitan Gas.	4	19 Mar.			
Major Kenneth Bal- four.	10				4. West Ham Gas -	2	21 Mar.			
					5. Kent Water - -	2	52 Mar.			
GROUP B.										
Mr. Cawley (Chair- man).	13	13	15 April	2 May	1. Richmond Hill (Pre- servation of View).	1	15 April			
Mr. Pike Pease -	13				2. London and India Docks (Various Powers).	5	18 April			
Mr. Russell Rea -	13				3. London County Council (General Powers).	8	29 April			
Mr. Arthur H. Heath (Hanley).	13				4. London County Council (Electric Supply).	3	-	2 May		
GROUP C.										
Sir William Houlds- worth (Chairman), (discharged, 28th February).	-	-	6 Mar.	13 Mar.	1. Leicestershire and Warwickshire Elec- tric Power.	8	10 Mar.			
Sir Edward Strachey	6				2. Northumberland Elec- tric Power.	4	-	13 Mar.	-	Competing Bills.
Mr. Reginald Lucas (discharged, 7th March).	1				3. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply.	4	13 Mar.	-	-	
Mr. S. M. Samuel -	6				4. Kent Electric Power -	1	13 Mar.			
Colonel Welby (added as Chairman, 28th February).	6				5. Cornwall Electric Power (removed from Group, 5th March).					
Mr. E. B. Faber (added, 7th March).	4				6. South Wales Electrical Power Distribution (removed from Group, 7th March).					
					7. Gloucestershire Elec- tric Power (removed from Group, 10th March).					
					8. North Metropolitan Electric Power Sup- ply (removed from Group, 28th February).					
GROUP D.										
Sir Savile Crossley (Chairman).	15	15	27 Feb.	19 Mar.	1. Broadstairs Gas -	4	3 Mar.			
Mr. Tennant (dis- charged, 7th March).	7				2. Bromley Gas -	2	4 Mar.			
Captain Jessel -	14				3. North Warwickshire Water.	2	5 Mar.			
Mr. Soares -	15				4. East Worcestershire Water.	2	7 Mar.			
Mr. Stevenson (added, 7th March).	9				5. Reading Gas -	3	11 Mar.			
					6. Wolverhampton Cor- poration Water.	7	-	19 Mar.		

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—continued.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Com- mittee.	Last Sitting of the Com- mittee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Days occupied by each Bill in Committee.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
GROUP H.										
Mr. Heywood John- stone (Chairman) (added, April 23rd.)	14	19	16 April	10 June	1. Halifax Corporation -	4	18 April			
Mr. J. A. Thomas (Glamorgan) (added, April 23rd.)	11				2. Cleethorpes Improve- ment.	2	22 April			
Mr. Louis Sinclair (discharged, June 3rd.)	15				3. Dartford Improve- ment.	1	23 April			
Mr. Partington (dis- charged, April 24th.)	3				4. Colwyn Bay and Gol- wyn Urban District Council.	6	1 May			
Sir Robert Gunter (Chairman) (dis- charged, April 23rd.)	5				5. Huddersfield Cor- poration.	4	7 May			
Mr. Layland-Barratt (discharged, April 23rd.)	4				6. Leamington Cor- poration.	2	12 May			
Mr. John Wilson (Glasgow) (added, April 24th.)	14				7. West Ham Cor- poration.	1	13 May			
Colonel Blundell (added, May 13th, discharged, May 14th.)	1				8. Buxton Urban District Council.	2	9 June			
Mr. Donald Nicol (added, June 3rd.)	3				9. Bradford Corporation	1	10 June			
GROUP J.										
Mr. Fison (Chair- man).	7	7	29 April	9 May	1. Chand Gas - - -	3	30 April			
Mr. Charles Morley -	7				2. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1).	2	1 May			
Mr. Strutt - -	7				3. Military Lands (No. 2)	1	5 May			
Mr. Thomas O'Donnell	7				4. Electric Lighting Pro- visional Orders (No. 1).	3	8 May			
					5. North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply.	3	9 May			
					6. Tyne Improvement [Commission Lords].	1	9 May			
GROUP K.										
Sir John Brunner (Chairman).	7	7	3 June	13 June	1. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2).	1	3 June			
Mr. Coghill - -	6				2. Lancashire County Lunatic Asylums (Lords).	3	6 June			
Mr. G. R. Ormsby- Gore.	7				3. Pier and Provisional Orders (No. 1).	2	10 June			
Mr. Boland - -	7				4. Rickmansworth Gas -	3	13 June			
GROUP L.										
Mr. Crombie (Chair- man).	1	1	17 June	17 June	1. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).	1	17 June			
Mr. Lowe - -	1				2. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12).	1	17 June			
Mr. Keswick - -	1									
Mr. Cathcart Wason	1									

RETURN of PRIVATE BILLS which have been treated as Opposed Bills—*continued*.

NAMES of MEMBERS Selected.	Number of Days on which each Member attended.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	First Sitting of the Com- mittee.	Last Sitting of the Com- mittee.	NAMES of BILLS.	Days occupied by each Bill in Committee.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble <i>not</i> Proved.	Withdrawn.	REMARKS.
Mr. Austen Chamber- lain (Chairman).	2	2	23 July	3 July	POST OFFICE (SITES) BILL.	2	3 July			
Captain Jessel -	1									
Mr. Luke White -	-									
Sir Walter Thorburn	1									
Mr. Tomkinson -	1									

House of Commons, }
December 1902. }

Reginald Dickinson,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS (1902).

RETURN of all PRIVATE BILLS which, in the Session of 1902, have been referred by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMITTEE of WAYS and MEANS, together with the Names of the Members who served on each Committee, the Number of Days on which each Committee sat, and the Number of Days on which each Member attended (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 0.200, of Session 1901).

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Abertillery Urban District Council [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ashton-under-Lyne and Duckinfield Corporations (Alma Bridge, &c.) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Baker Street and Waterloo Railway [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Barking Gas - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Humphreys-Owen. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Barry Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Bedford Corporation Water - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Bexhill and Rotherfield Railway (Abandonment)	1	
Birmingham Assay Office [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Birmingham Corporation Water [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	
Birmingham and Midland Tramways [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	
Bournemouth Gas and Water - - - - -	1	
Bradford-on-Avon Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramroad.	1	
Bristol Corporation [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—continued.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Bristol Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	
Caterham and District Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Central Argentine and Rosario Railway [<i>Lords</i>]	1	
Central London Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith.
Chigwell, Loughton, and Woodford Gas [<i>Lords</i>]	1	Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
City and Brixton Railway - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Consett Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Cornwall Electric Power - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman.
Darley Dale Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Deal and Walmer Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Electric Power	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Devonport Corporation (General Powers [<i>Lords</i>]).	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith.
Donegal Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	1	Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Dover Harbour - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Edgware and Hampstead Railway [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Erdington Tramways - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Finchley Improvement - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Finedon Urban District Water - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Channing. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Fleetwood Urban District Council - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Horsley-Taylor. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Furness Railway (Steam Vessels) . . .	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer).	1	Deputy-Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Gloucestershire Electric Power - - -	1	
Grand Junction Water - - - -	1	
Great Eastern Railway - - - - -	1	
Great Northern and Strand Railway [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Great Northern Railway (No. 2) [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hastings Harbour District Railway (Extension of Time) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hastings Tramways [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	
Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Channing. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire Extension Lines).	1	Chairman of Ways and Means Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Imperial Institute [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Isle of Wight Central Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	
Leicester Corporation [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Leyland and Farington Gas - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. William Tomlinson. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Lincoln and East Coast Railway and Dock (Abandonment).	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Liverpool Cathedral [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Liverpool Grain Storage and Transit Company [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London and North Western Railway - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London and South Western Railway [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—continued.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
London County Council (Money) - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
London School Board (Superannuation) - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Dr. Macnamara. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Longwood Gas [<i>Lords</i>]. - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Margate Corporation Water [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Metropolitan Railway - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Midland Railway - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Midland Railway (Steam Vessels) - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Newcastle and Gateshead Water [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Corporation Tramways [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North and South Shields Electric Railway [<i>Lords</i>].	1	
North and West London Railway [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North British Railway (Steam Vessels) - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
North British Railway (General Powers) -	1	
North Staffordshire Tramways [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Northumberland Electric Tramways [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Nottingham and Retford Railway - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Norwich Corporation (Electricity, &c.) - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Harry Bullard. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Nottingham Corporation [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Omagh Urban District Gas - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Murnaghan. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Plymouth, Devonport, and South Western Junction Railway [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District Council	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Renfrew Harbour [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	
Rusthall Manor [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	
Rossendale Valley Tramways [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways [<i>Lords</i>]	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Scarborough Tramways - - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Shepton Mallet Gas - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Henry Hobhouse. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
South Wales Electrical Power Distribution -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Street Urban District Council Water [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Swansea Corporation Water [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	
Swindon United Gas [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Taff Vale Railway [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ticehurst Water - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Trevelyan. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tiverton Market [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tyneside Tramways and Tramroads [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	
Wadhurst Gas - - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Waterford and Bishop Foy Endowed Schools [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Weardale and Shilton District Water [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	
West Gloucestershire Water - - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
West Hampshire Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—continued.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Whitechapel and Bow Railway - - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Wrexham District Tramways - - - -	1	
Wrexham Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Ystradfellte Water [<i>Lords</i>] - - - -	1	

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS (1902).

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Commons Regulation (Sudbury) Provisional Order.	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order.	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Education Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (Barnes, &c.) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Education Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (London) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Deputy Chairman. Mr. Parker Smith. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 2) -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3) -	1	
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4) -	1	
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Mr. Bonham Carter (Referee).
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	
Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	
Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) [<i>Lords</i>] -	1	
Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Mr. Parker Smith. Mr. Bonham Carter (Referee).
Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) [<i>Lords</i>].	1	
Hamilton Gas Provisional Order Confirmation [<i>Lords</i>].	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Land Drainage Provisional Order - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) -	1	

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—*continued*.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5) -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10) -	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11) -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14) -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 15) -	1	
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 2).	1	
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 3).	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 4).	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Gas).	1	
Local Government Provisional Orders (Gas) -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes).	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes).	1	
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes) (No. 2).	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law)	1	
Local Government Scheme (Southwark) -	1	
London (Poplar) Provisional Order - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Metropolitan Police Provisional Order - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Military Lands Provisional Orders (No. 1)	1	
Oyster and Mussel Fishery Provisional Orders -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Paisley Gas Provisional Order Confirmation [Lords].	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

RETURN of Private Bills, treated as Unopposed Bills—continued.

NAME OF BILL.	Number of Days on which each Committee sat.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2) -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 4) -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Pilotage Provisional Order - - - -	1	Deputy Chairman. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [<i>Lords</i>]	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Water Orders Confirmation [<i>Lords</i>] - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).
Water Provisional Order (Marlow) - -	1	Chairman of Ways and Means. Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee).

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILLS.

SESSION 1902.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.										Number of Days on which each Member sat.
Chairman of Ways and Means	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Deputy Chairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sir Chandos Leigh (Referee)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Mr. Bonham Carter (Referee)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Parker Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Mr. Humphreys-Owen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Channing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mr. Worsley-Taylor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. William Tomlinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dr. Macnamara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sir Harry Bullard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Henry Hobhouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Trevelyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mr. Murnaghan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Department of Chairman of Committee of }
Ways and Means, December, 1902. {

Horace West.

Number of Bills referred to Chairman of Ways and Means by the Committee of }
Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills - - - - }101

GENERAL SUMMARY of RETURNS relating to PRIVATE BUSINESS for Session 1902.

(A.)—Number of Private Bills introduced by petition into the House of Commons	-	-	115
" " brought from the House of Lords to the House of Commons			82
" " Estate Bills, brought from the House of Lords	-	-	0
" " Divorce Bills	"	"	0
" " Naturalization Bills	"	"	0
" " Provisional Order Confirmation Bills read the first time in the House of Commons	-	-	76
" " Hybrid Bills	-	-	0
TOTAL			273

(B.)—Number of Private Bills	-	-	182
„ Provisional Order Bills	-	} which have received the Royal Assent -	{ 76
„ Hybrid Bills	-		
„ Private Bills	-	} passed in the House of Commons, and not passed in the House of Lords - - -	{ 1 0 0 0
„ Provisional Order Bills	-		
„ Hybrid Bills	-		
„ Private Bills	-		
„ Provisional Order Bills	-	} which have been withdrawn or not proceeded with by the Parties - - - -	{ 6 0 0
„ Hybrid Bills	-		
„ Private Bills	-		
„ Provisional Order Bills	-	} which have not passed Standing Orders Com- mittee or have been rejected in the House -	{ 3 0 0
„ Hybrid Bills	-		
„ Private Bills	-		
„ Provisional Order Bills	-	} which have been rejected in Committee -	{ 5 0
„ Hybrid Bills	-		
TOTAL			273

(C.)—Number of Private Bills	-	-	reported on by Committees on Opposed Bills or	95		
„ Provisional Order Bills	}	Hybrid Bill Committees	-	-	-	9
„ Hybrid Bills reported on by Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection			-	-	-	3
TOTAL					107	

Number of Private Bills	-	-	reported on by Committee on Unopposed Bills	101
" Provisional Order Bills				50
TOTAL				151

Private Bill Office,
18 December 1902.]

John H. Somerset,
Principal Clerk.

PRIVATE BILLS, &c.

RETURNS of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS, HYBRID BILLS, and BILLS for confirming PROVISIONAL ORDERS introduced into the House of Commons and brought from the House of Lords, and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1902; of BILLS, treated as Opposed by the Committee of Selection; and of unopposed BILLS referred to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.200, of Session 1901).

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

1902.

GENERAL ORDER

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND)
ACT, 1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of the HOUSE OF LORDS and
the CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE OF COMMONS
under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND)
ACT, 1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of the HOUSE OF LORDS and
the CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE OF COMMONS
under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND)
ACT, 1899.

WE have taken into consideration the several Draft Provisional Orders
for which petitions, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and
the General Orders thereunder, were presented to the Secretary for
Scotland on or before the 17th December, 1901, and we hereby report as
follows :—

We are of opinion that the provisions of

The Caledonian Railway Order,

The Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited (Ardeer Works Water
Supply) Order,

The North British Railway (General Powers) Order,

The North British Railway (Steam Vessels) Order,

The Renfrew Harbour Order,

and

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society Order

are of such a character that they ought to be dealt with by Private Bills,
and not by Provisional Orders.

MORLEY.

JAMES W. LOWTHER.

23 January 1902.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of
the HOUSE OF LORDS and the CHAIRMAN of
WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE OF COMMONS
under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

(Presented pursuant to 62 & 63 Vict. c. 47, s. 2(3).)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 January 1908.

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PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of LORDS and the CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE of COMMONS, under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

31st January, 1902.

MY LORD,

With reference to our Report of the 23rd January relating to the draft Provisional Orders for which petitions were presented to your Lordship on or before the 17th December 1901, we desire further to represent that clause 23 of the Glasgow Corporation (Gas, &c.) Order appears to us to contain provisions not proper to be inserted in a Provisional Order.

It is a well-recognised practice of Parliament not to authorise by Private Bill for particular localities amendments of the general law with respect to the registration of Parliamentary Voters or otherwise with respect to Parliamentary Representation.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient Servants,

MORLEY.

JAMES W. LOWTHER.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary for Scotland.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT,
1899.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of
COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of LORDS and the
CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE
of COMMONS, under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE
LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT,
1899.

(*Printed pursuant to 62 & 63 Vict. c. 47, s. 2 (3).*)

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[*Price 1d.*]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND)
ACT, 1899.

AMENDING GENERAL ORDER FOR
THE REGULATION OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER AND
IN PURSUANCE OF

THE
PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

(Presented pursuant to Act 62 & 63 Vict. c. 47, s. 15 (3).)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 March 1902.*

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OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1902.

AMENDING GENERAL ORDER

FOR THE

REGULATION OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER AND IN
PURSUANCE OF THE PRIVATE LEGISLA-
TION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899
(62 & 63 Vict. cap. 47, sec. 15).

Leave out General Order 148 and insert in lieu thereof the
following :—

FEEs PAYABLE BY PROMOTERS, OPPONENTS, AND OTHER PETITIONERS.

148. The following scale of fees, fixed with the consent of the
Treasury, shall be a General Order :

SCALE OF FEES UNDER THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

Scale of Fees
payable by
Promoters,
Opponents,
&c.

(1.) Fees payable by Promoters of a Provisional Order :—

On application	-	-	-	£
On issue of modified draft Provisional Order	-	-	-	25
On signature of Provisional Order	-	-	-	25

[The above fees to be increased by one-third when
the capital or money to be raised exceeds 100,000/.,
and does not exceed 250,000/., and to be doubled
when the capital or money to be raised exceeds
250,000/., or is not defined in amount. The fee
payable on application to be returned to Promoters
if it is decided that the proposed Provisional
Order can only proceed as a Bill.]

For every day on which the Examiner shall inquire into compliance with General Orders	-	-	3
For the first day on which the Promoters appear at a local inquiry before Commissioners	-	-	10
For each subsequent day	-	-	5

The Promoters in addition to provide at their own expense
suitable accommodation for the inquiry in the place determined by
the Commissioners, and also to provide *verbatim* shorthand notes
of evidence and transcript, under arrangements to be approved by
the Commissioners or the person appointed to act as clerk to the
Commissioners ; the transcript to be handed in daily to the Com-
missioners ; and the shorthand writer's fee and the cost of tran-
scription in respect of any day to be divided between the Promoters,
who shall pay one-half, and the Petitioners appearing on such day,
who shall jointly pay the other half in equal shares. Any dispute
as to the amount payable by any party for shorthand writer's fee
or transcript to be referred to the person appointed to act as clerk
to the Commissioners.

(2.) Fees payable by Opponents and other Petitioners:—

	£
On deposit of memorial complaining of non-compliance with General Orders - - -	1
For every day on which the Examiner shall inquire into such memorial - - -	3
On deposit of Petition praying to be heard against a proposed Provisional Order - - -	2
On deposit of Petition in favour of or against a proposed Provisional Order not praying to be heard - - -	1
On deposit of Petition in favour of a proposed Provisional Order and praying to be heard against alteration therein - - -	2
For the first day on which an Opponent or other Petitioner appears at a local inquiry before Commissioners - - -	8
For each subsequent day - - -	4

[The fees payable on deposit of Petitions to be returned to Petitioners if it is decided that the proposed Provisional Order can only proceed as a Bill.]

(3.) General:—

	£	s.
For each witness to whom an oath or affirmation is administered at a local inquiry before Commissioners, — payable by the Promoters, Opponents, or other party calling such witness -	0	10
For each order for the attendance of witnesses or for the production of books, papers, plans, or documents,—payable by the applicants for such order - - -	0	10

MORLEY.

A. F. JEFFREYS.

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

20th March 1902.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1898.

•

AMENDING GENERAL ORDER for the
Regulation of Proceedings under and in pur-
suance of the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1898.

(Presented pursuant to Act 62 & 63 Vict. c. 47, s. 15 (3).)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 March 1902.*

[Price 1d.]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of LORDS and the CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE of COMMONS, under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

WE have taken into consideration the several draft Provisional Orders for which petitions, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the General Orders thereunder, were presented to the Secretary for Scotland on or before the 17th of April, 1902, and we hereby report as follows:—

We are of opinion that the provisions of the Highland and Invergarry and Fort Augustus Railway Companies Order are of such a character that they ought to be dealt with by Private Bill, and not by Provisional Order.

MORLEY.

JAMES W. LOWTHER.

6th June 1902..

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1898.

AMENDING GENERAL ORDER for the
Regulation of Proceedings under and in pur-
suance of the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1898.

(Presented pursuant to Act 68 & 68 Vict. c. 47, s. 15 (3).)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 March 1902.

[Price 1d.]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of the HOUSE of LORDS and
the CHAIRMAN of WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE of COMMONS,
under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

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6th June 1902..

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

AMENDING GENERAL ORDER for the
Regulation of Proceedings under and in pur-
suance of the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

(*Presented pursuant to Act 62 & 68 Vict. c. 47, s. 15 (3).*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 March 1902.*

[*Price 1d.*]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

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under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
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We are of opinion that the provisions of the Highland and Invergarry
and Fort Augustus Railway Companies Order are of such a character
that they ought to be dealt with by Private Bill, and not by Provisional
Order.

MORLEY.

JAMES W. LOWTHER.

6th June 1902..

PRIVATE LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT,
1899.

REPORT by the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES of
the HOUSE of LORDS, and the CHAIRMAN of
WAYS and MEANS in the HOUSE of COMMONS,
under Section 2 of THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

(Presented pursuant to 62 & 63 Vict. c. 47, s. 2 (3).)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 June 1902.

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[*Price 4d.*]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902;—for,

RETURN "of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE
~~Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, which is the subject of~~

399.+ PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

Mem.—

It is requested that the accompanying Return may be substituted for
that issued on 3 February 1903.

February 1903.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
16 December 1902. }

REGINALD MACLEOD.

(The Lord Advocate.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 December 1902.*

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1903.

399.+

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

INQUIRIES INTO PROVISIONAL ORDERS (1901).

RETURN of all the draft PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Session of 1901 have been reported on by Commissioners, together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved.

Names of Commissioners appointed.		Member of Parliament.	Member of Extra-Parliamentary Panel.	No. of days on which each Commissioner attended.	No. of days on which each body of Commissioners sat.	First sitting of Commissioners.	Last sitting of Commissioners.	Names of Orders.	Days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	With-drawn.	Remarks.
Peer.													
Group A: Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (Chairman). The Earl of Mansfield.	-	-	-	-	6	6	Mar. 22	Highland Railway - Ayr Harbour -	1	Mar. 22	-	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
	-	-	-	-	6	6	Mar. 28	Ardsrossan Harbour -	4	Mar. 25	-	-	
	The Honourable J. E. Gordon.	-	-	-	6	6	Mar. 25	Arizona Copper Company, Limited.	2	Mar. 26	-	-	
	Mr. Eugene Wason	-	-	-	6	6	Mar. 27	Falkirk and District Tramways.	3	Mar. 27	-	-	
Group B: Lord Belhaven and Stenton.	-	-	-	-	6	6	April 18	Glasgow Corporation (Police)	3	April 22	-	-	Commissioners sat in Glasgow from 18th to 22nd April, and in Ayr from 23rd to 25th April.
	Sir Walter Thornburn.	-	-	-	6	6	April 25	Ayr County Buildings	2	April 23	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	6	6		Ardsrossan Gas and Water	1	April 24	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	2	2		Irvine Corporation	2	April 25	-	-	
Group C: The Earl of Camperdown (Chairman). The Earl of Glasgow.	-	-	-	-	7*	6	May 3	Paisley Corporation Tramways, and	6	May 9	May 9	-	These were competing Orders, and were considered together.
	-	-	-	-	6	6	May 9	Paisley District Tramways - Clyde Navigation -	1	May 9	-	May 8	
	Sir John G. S. Kinloch, Bart.	-	-	-	6	6		Glasgow Corporation (Tramways and General).	1	-	-	-	
	Mr. Charles Guy Pym.	-	-	-	6	6				-	-	-	

* * The Chairman had a meeting with promoters' agents to adjust clauses on the day after the Commissioners rose.

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

INQUIRIES INTO PROVISIONAL ORDERS (1902).

RETURN of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Session of 1902 have been reported on by Commissioners; together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved.

Names of Commissioners Appointed.		No. of days on which each Commissioner attended.	No. of days on which each body of Commissioners sat.	First sitting of Commissioners.	Last sitting of Commissioners.	Names of Orders.	Days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	Remarks.
Peer.	Member of Parliament.										
Group A: Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (Chairman). Lord Frankfort de Montmorency.	-	-	-	-	-	Buckie Burgh Extension and Buckie Harbour.	7	Apr. 26	-	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
	-	-	10	10	April 22	Aberdeen Suburban Tramways.	2	Apr. 29	-	-	
	Mr. Charles Guy Pym.	-	10	10		Irvine Corporation	3	May 1	-	-	
	Mr. Eugene Wason	-	10	10		Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension).	1	May 2	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	Rothsay Tramways (Extension).	1	May 2	-	-	
Group B -	Mr. Brynmor Jones (Chairman).	-	3	3	July 25	Post Office Site (Oban)	1	-	July 25	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
	Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse.	-	3	3		Dumbarton Corporation (Further Powers).	2	July 26	-	-	
	Mr. A. K. Loyd - Sir Walter Thorburn	-	3	3		Wick Burgh Extension	2	July 28	-	-	
Group C	The Right Hon. W. G. E. Macartney.	-	4	4	Nov. 7	Glasgow Corporation (Water, City Improvements, and General).	4	Nov. 11	-	-	Commissioners sat in Glasgow.
	Mr. George M'Crae	-	4	4							
	Mr. A. Gordon of Newton. Mr. W. J. Mure, C.B.	-	4	4							

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

RETURN of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Sessions of 1801 and 1902 respectively have been reported on by Commissioners; together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not-proved.

(*The Lord Advocates*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 December 1902.

[*Price 1d.*]

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902;—for,

RETURN “of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Sessions of 1901 and 1902 respectively have been reported on by Commissioners; together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved.”

Scottish Office, Whitehall, }
16 December 1902. }

REGINALD MACLEOD.

(*The Lord Advocate.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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1903.

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899

INQUIRIES INTO PROVISIONAL ORDERS (1901).

RETURN of all the draft PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Session of 1901 have been reported on by Commissioners, together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved.

Names of Commissioners appointed.		No. of days on which each Commissioner attended.	No. of days on which each body of Commissioners sat.	First sitting of Commissioners.	Last sitting of Commissioners.	Names of Orders.	Days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	Remarks.
Peer.	Member of Parliament.										
Group A: Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (Chairman). The Earl of Mansfield.	-	-	6	6	Mar. 22	Mar. 28	Highland Railway - Ayr Harbour -	Mar. 22 Mar. 25	-	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
	-	-	6	6			Ardrossan Harbour -	Mar. 25			
	The Honourable J. E. Gordon.	-	6	6			Arizona Copper Company, Limited.	Mar. 26			
	Mr. Eugene Wason	-	6	6			Falkirk and District Tramways.	Mar. 27			
Group B: Lord Belhaven and Stenton.	-	-	6	6	April 18	April 25	Glasgow Corporation (Police)	April 22	-	-	Commissioners sat in Glasgow from 18th to 22nd April, and in Ayr from 23rd to 25th April.
	Sir Walter Thornburn.	-	6	6			Ayr County Buildings	April 23			
	-	-	6	6			Ardrossan Gas and Water	April 24			
	Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. (Chairman).	-	2	6	May 3	May 9	Irvine Corporation	April 25	May 9	-	
Group C: The Earl of Camperdown (Chairman). The Earl of Glasgow.	-	-	7*	6			Paisley Corporation Tramways, and	-	May 9	-	These were competing Orders, and were considered together.
	Sir John G. S. Kinloch, Bart.	-	6	6			Paisley District Tramways -	May 9	-	May 8	Remitted to Scottish Office as an unopposed Order.
	-	-	6	6			Clyde Navigation -	-	-	-	Commissioners on group C. sat in Glasgow.
	Mr. Charles Guy Pym.	-	6	6			Glasgow Corporation (Tramways and General).	-	-	-	

* The Chairman had a meeting with promoters' agents to adjust clauses on the day after the Commissioners rose.

Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899.

INQUIRIES INTO PROVISIONAL ORDERS (1902).

RETURN of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) Act, 1899, which in the Session of 1902 have been reported on by Commissioners; together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were not proved.

Peer.	Names of Commissioners Appointed.		No. of days on which each Commissioner attended.	No. of days on which each body of Commissioners sat.	First sitting of Commissioners.	Last sitting of Commissioners.	Names of Orders.	Days occupied by Commissioners before proved.	Preamble Proved.	Preamble not Proved.	Withdrawn.	Remarks.
	Member of Parliament.	Member of Extra-Parliamentary Panel.										
<i>Group A:</i> Lord Clifford of Chudleigh (Chairman). Lord Frankfort de Montmorency.	-	-	-	10	10	May 2	Buckie Burgh Extension and Buckie (Craigneuroan) Harbour. Aberdeen Suburban Tramways. Irvine Corporation	7	Apr. 26	-	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
	-	-	-	10	10			2	Apr. 29			
	Mr. Charles Guy Pym.	-	-	10	10			3	May 1			
	Mr. Eugene Wason	-	-	10	10		Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension). Rothsay Tramways (Extension).	1	May 2			
<i>Group B</i>	Mr. Brynmor Jones (Chairman). Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse. Mr. A. K. Lloyd Sir Walter Thorburn	-	-	3	3	July 28	Post Office Site (Oban)	1	-	July 26	-	Commissioners sat in Edinburgh.
		-	-	3	3		Dumbarton Corporation (Further Powers). Wick Burgh Extension	2	July 26			
		-	-	3	3			2	July 28			
	The Right Hon. W. G. E. Macartney.	-	-	4	4	Nov. 11	Glasgow Corporation (Water, City Improvements, and General).	4	Nov. 11	-	-	Commissioners sat in Glasgow.
<i>Group C</i>	Mr. George M'Crae	-	-	4	4							
	Mr. A. Gordon of Newton. Mr. W. J. Mure, C.B.	-	-	4	4							

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

RETURN of all the DRAFT PROVISIONAL ORDERS under the PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, which in the Sessions of 1801 and 1902 respectively have been reported on by Commissioners; together with the names of the Commissioners; the first and also the last day of the sittings in each group; the number of days on which each body of Commissioners sat; the number of days on which each Commissioner has served; the number of days occupied by each Draft Provisional Order before Commissioners; the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been proved; and the Draft Provisional Orders, the Preambles of which were reported to have been not proved.

(*The Lord Advocate*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 December 1902.

[*Five 1d.*]

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1902; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the number which were passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the number passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were dropped or postponed and rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.205, of Session 1901).”

(Mr. Caldwell.)

1902.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1902; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were Passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the Number Passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the Stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were Dropped or Postponed and Rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.205, of Session 1901).

SESSION OF 1902.

BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

N.B.—Bills marked thus (*) are Government Bills:

TITLE OF BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
*Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland).	*Mail Ships.
*Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2).	*Marine Works (Ireland).
*Army (Annual).	Midwives.
British Museum [<i>Lords</i>].	*Militia and Yeomanry.
*Consolidated Fund (No. 1).	Musical Copyright [<i>Lords</i>].
*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).	*New Forest Sale of Land for Public Purposes).
*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) (No. 2).	*Osborne Estate.
Cremation [<i>Lords</i>].	*Pacific Cable.
Education Act, 1901 (Renewal).	*Patent Law Amendment.
*Education (England and Wales).	Pauper Children (Ireland) [<i>Lords</i>].
*Electric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland).	*Police Reservists.
*Expiring Laws Continuance.	*Post Offices Sites.
*Finance.	*Prison Officers (Pensions).
*Freshwater Fish (Scotland).	Public Libraries (Ireland).
Immoral Traffic (Scotland).	*Public Works Loans.
*Isle of Man (Customs).	*Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers.
Labour Bureaux (London).	Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland).
Lands (Valuation) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2).	Shop Clubs.
*Licensing.	*Supreme Court of Judicature [<i>Lords</i>].
*Loan.	*Uganda Railway.
*Local Government (Ireland) (No. 2).	University of Wales (Graduates).
*London Water.	Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment [<i>Lords</i>].
	Yardley Charity.

PROVISIONAL ORDER BILLS WHICH RECEIVED THE
ROYAL ASSENT.

*Provisional Orders when reported not confirmed or not proceeded with are
printed in italics.*

TITLE OF BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
*Commons Regulation (Sodbury) Provisional Order.	*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [Bridgend (Glamorganshire), Goring and Streatley District, Marlow, Mid Kent, and Pinxton] [<i>Lords</i>].
*Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order [Dunderry Drainage District].	*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) [Knutsford, Staines and Egham, Syston and Thurmaston, Uckfield, and Worksop] [<i>Lords</i>].
*Education Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (Barnes, &c.) [Barnes, Epping, Liverpool, Manchester, and Swansea United District] [<i>Lords</i>].	*Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [Bothwell and Uddingston, Cirencester, Garw and Ogmore, Rothwell, Skegness and Wellingborough] [<i>Lords</i>].
*Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) [<i>Lords</i>].	Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2) [Bridge of Earn, Clay Cross, Harwich, and Hornsey] [<i>Lords</i>].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 1) [Edmonton, Enfield, Tottenham, and Wood Green].	*Hamilton Gas Provisional Order Confirmation [<i>Lords</i>].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 2) [Beeston, Carnarvon, Eston, Hebden Bridge, Mytholmroyd, Otley, South Bank in Normanby, Stockton (Rural District), Thornaby-on-Tees, and Tipton].	*Land Drainage Provisional Order [Bourne South Fen and Bourne South Fen Pastures].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 3) [Abram, Holyhead, Hucknall, Torkard, Leyland, Louth, Penarth, Saddleworth, Springhead, Tyldesley - with - Shakerley, and Westhoughton].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 1) [Mallow].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 4) [Aberdare, Amble, Dover, Frinton-on-Sea, Gillingham (Kent), Hindhead and District, Leadgate, Leatherhead District (Ashstead and Mickleham), Paignton, and Stanley (Durham)].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 2) [Dungarvan (urban and rural), Fermoy, Kilkeenny (two), and Templemore].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5) [Carnoustie, Dumbarton, Glasgow (Kinning Park), Govan (Extension), Nairn, and St. Andrews] [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 3) [Dungar Joint Burial Board and the Portadown and Banbridge Joint Waterworks Board].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6) [Ardley East and West, Barton, Regis, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Church Stretton, Lees, Lower Bebington, Newburn, Seghill, Earsdon and Tynemouth (Rural), and Stanley (Yorkshire)] [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 4) [Bantry and Mountmellick, the Port of Galway, and the Richmond Lunatic Asylum District].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) [Bedlingtonshire, Chepstow (Urban and Rural), Cowes, Hitchin, Morpeth, Ashington, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, and Morpeth (Rural), Pokesdown, Slough and Datchet, Stevenage, Tadcaster and District, Trefriw, and certain districts and parishes in the West Riding of the county of York] [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Gas) [Ballymena and Strabane].
*Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) [Bermondsey (Extension), Stoke Newington, and Woolwich] [<i>Lords</i>].	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes) [Birr and Blackrock].
	*Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Housing of Working Classes) (No. 2) [Blackrock].
	*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 1) [Cirencester, Daventry (Rural), Oldbury, Ramsgate, Rotherham, Scarborough and Southampton].
	*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) [Acton, Biggleswade (Rural), Dorchester, Durham (Rural), East Barnet Valley, Pontypridd, Richmond (Surrey), Watford (Rural), and Worcester].
	*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) [Atherton, Burnley, St. Helens, Tottenham, and Wallasey].
	*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) [Carlisle (Rural), Folkestone, Harrogate, Liversedge, Sheffield, and Weetslade].

SESS. 1902.—Provisional Order Bills which received the Royal Assent—*continued*.

TITLE OF BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5) [Barnsley, Chadderton, Farnworth, Seven-oaks (Rural), Stratford-upon-Avon, Wells, West Bromwich, and Yeovil].	*Metropolitan Police Provisional Order [St. Leonard, Shoreditch].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) [Bethnal Green, Stoke Newington, and Woolwich].	*Military Lands Provisional Orders (No. 1) [Kilbride, Oranmore].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) [Arundel, Liverpool, and Worthing, and counties of Cornwall, Dorset, and the West Riding of Yorkshire].	*Military Lands Provisional Orders (No. 2) [Kingcase].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) [The Biggleswade, the Birmingham Tame and Rea, the Chelmsford, the Upper Stour Valley, and the Watford United Districts].	*Oyster and Mussel Fishery Provisional Orders [Boston, Tees].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9) [Darlington, Harwarden (Rural), Linslade, Settle (Rural), Sheffield, and Sunderland].	*Paisley Gas Provisional Order Confirmation [Lords].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10) [Croydon, Hindley, and Oswestry].	*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) [Drogheda, Wexford, and Wicklow].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11) [Blackpool (two), Cardiff, Hornsey, Leeds, Southport, and Swindon].	*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2) [Brownies Taing and St. Margaret's Hope].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) [Rotherham and West Hartlepool].	*Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) [Chatham, Falmouth, Harrington, St. Anne's-on-Sea, and Tenby].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 13) [Barry, Bromsgrove (Rural), Caerphilly, Chiswick, Middleton, and Oakengates].	*Pier and Harbour Provisional Order (No. 4) [Watchet].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 14) [Burley-in-Wharfedale and Menston, the Hanley, Stoke, and Fenton, the North Staffordshire, the Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge, and Southborough, and the Waltham United District].	*Pilotage Provisional Order [Newcastle-upon-Tyne].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 15) [Newton Abbot].	*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) [Brighton Corporation, Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council, Lees Urban District Council, Southport Corporation, Stockport Corporation, and Sunderland Corporation] [Lords].
*Local Government Provisional Order, (Gas) [Silsden].	*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) [Heywood Corporation, Leeds Corporation, Pontypridd Urban District Council, Southampton Corporation, West Riding (Knott-ingley Extension), and Wolverhampton Corporation] [Lords].
*Local Government Provisional Orders (Housing of Working Classes) [Birkenhead, Bradford (Yorks), and Liverpool].	*Water Orders Confirmation [Beccles, Burnham and District, Croft (Leicestershire), Borough of Portsmouth, and Woodford Halse] [Lords].
*Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law) [Metropolitan Asylum District].	*Water Provisional Order [Marlow].
*London Government Scheme (Southwark).	
*London (Poplar) Provisional Order.	

CONFIRMATION BILLS UNDER THE PRIVATE
LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899, WHICH
RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

TITLE OF BILL.	TITLE OF BILL.
*Aberdeen Accountants Order Confirmation [Lords].	*Glasgow Corporation (Water and General) Order Confirmation.
*Aberdeen Suburban Tramways Order Confirmation [Lords].	*Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation [Lords].
*Buckie Burgh Extension and Buckie (Craigeroan) Harbour Order Confirmation [Lords].	*Irvine Corporation Order Confirmation.
*Coatbridge Gas Order Confirmation [Lords].	*Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water Order Confirmation.
*Dumbarton Corporation (Further Powers) Order Confirmation.	*Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation.
*Dundee Corporation Libraries Order Confirmation.	*Rothesay Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation.
*Edinburgh and Leith Corporation Gas Order Confirmation.	*Stonehaven Town Hall Order Confirmation [Lords].
*Glasgow and South Western Railway Order Confirmation.	*Wick Burgh (Extension) Order Confirmation.
*Glasgow Corporation (Gas, &c.) Order Confirmation [Lords].	

Government Bills, 30 ; Provisional Order and Confirmation Bills, 76 ; other Bills, 15 ; TOTAL, 121.

BILLS WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO, BUT NOT PASSED BY,
THE COMMONS.

Those marked thus (*) are Government Bills.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stages at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Aged Pensioners - - - - -	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Aged Pensioners (No. 2) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act (1899) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
*Bankers (Ireland) Act Repeal - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Bank Holiday Acts Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Bankruptcy Law Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Beer - - - - -	Second Reading negatived.
Bishopric of Southwark - - - - -	Committee (progress) dropped.
Borough Funds Acts Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Burgh Police and Public Health (Scotland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.

SESS. 1902.—Bills which were Introduced into, but not Passed by, the Commons—*continued*.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Canal Traffic - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Cheap Trains - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Church Parish Councils - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Clergy (Discipline) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Clubs Registration (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Coal Mines (Employment) - - - - -	Second Reading put off for six months.
*Coal Mines Regulation - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Collegiate Charges (Scotland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Colonial Marriages - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Colonial Marriages (No. 2) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Companies Certificates - - - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Compensation for Damage to Crops, &c. - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Congested Districts (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Congested Districts (Scotland) Act (1897) Amend- ment.	Second Reading dropped.
Contempt of Court - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Coroners' Inquests (Railway Fatalities) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
County Councils (Byelaws) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
County Courts - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
County Courts Jurisdiction Extension - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
County Justices' Clerks - - - - -	Adjourned Debate on Committal to Stand- ing Committee on Law, &c., dropped.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amend- ment.	Second Reading dropped.
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amend- ment (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
Cruelty to Animals - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Day Industrial Schools (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Detention of Poor Persons (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Dogs' Begulation - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Drunkards (Ireland) [- - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Drunkards (Ireland) (No. 2) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Ecclesiastical Dilapidations - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Education (England and Wales) (No. 2) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped
Education (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped
Electoral Disabilities Removal - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Electors Registration - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Electric Lighting (London) - - - - -	Read the Second Time.
Employers and Workmen Act (1875) (Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
*Employment of Children - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Evicted Tenants (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.

SESS. 1902.—Bills which were Introduced into, but not Passed by, the Commons—*continued*.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
False Characters - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
False Marking - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act (1893) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
*Fisheries (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Fisheries (Ireland) Acts Amendment - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Food and Drugs Acts Amendment - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Foreigners' Marriages - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Friendly Societies Disqualification Removal -	Second Reading dropped.
Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Grocers' Certificates (Scotland) (No. 2) - -	Second Reading dropped.
Grocers' Licences (Scotland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Higher Education (Local Authorities) - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Highways - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Home Industries - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Home Industries (No. 2) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Extension - -	Second Reading dropped.
Hospitals (Contributions) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Housing of the Working Classes and Rating - -	Second Reading dropped.
Housing of Working Classes (Repayment of Loans)	Second Reading dropped.
Ice Cream Shops (Scotland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Ice Cream Shops (Scotland) (No. 2) - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Imported Meat (Ireland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Inebriates (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Infant Life Protection Act (1897) Amendment -	Second Reading dropped.
Innkeepers' Liability - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment (No. 2) -	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Land Dedication - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Land Purchase Acts (Ireland) Amendment - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act (1854) Amendment	Second Reading dropped.
Leasehold Enfranchisement - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Licences Suspension (Ireland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Licensing Acts Amendment (Scotland) - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.

SESS. 1902.—Bills which were Introduced into, but not Passed by, the Commons—*continued*.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Lighting of Public Clocks (London) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Lights on Vehicles - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Wales) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Local Authorities (Bills in Parliament) - - -	Order for Committee discharged.
Local Authorities Officers' Superannuation - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government Act (1888) Amendment - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government Act (1888) Amendment (London)	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government Act (1888) Amendment (London) (No. 2).	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Ireland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Local Government (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Local Government (Scotland) Amendment - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Local Government (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2)	Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on Second Reading discharged.
*Local Government (Transfer of Powers) - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Local Government (Wales and Monmouthshire) - -	Second Reading put off for six months, April 16.
*London Elections - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Market Gardeners' Compensation - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Marriages Legalization - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister - - -	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Meat Marking (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Committal to Standing Com- mittee on Trade, &c. discharged.
Medical Acts (Extension) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) (Ireland) - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment - - - - -	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Merchant Shipping (Lighthouses) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Mines (Eight Hours) - - - - -	Second Reading put off for six months.
National Monuments in Churches - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
New Licences (Ireland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
New Licences (Ireland) (No. 2) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Old Age Pensions - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Old Age Pensions (No. 2) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) - - - - -	Committee (Progress) dropped.
Parish Council Loans (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Parliamentary Elections (Mariners' Votes) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) -	Second Reading dropped.
Parliamentary Voters Registration - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Pistols - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.

• SESS. 1902.—Bills which were Introduced into, but not Passed by, the Commons—*continued.*

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
*Police Expenses - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
*Police (Superannuation) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Poor Law Officers' Superannuation (Scotland) -	Second Reading dropped.
Poor Law Superannuation (Ireland) - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Poor Law Superannuation (Ireland) (No. 2) - -	Second Reading dropped.
Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams -	Second Reading dropped.
Protection of Canals (Ireland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Provisional Orders (Wales and Monmouthshire) -	Second Reading dropped.
Public Health - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Public Health Acts Amendment - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Public Houses (Hours of Closing) (Scotland) Act (1887) Amendment.	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
*Public Offices (Dublin) - - - - -	Committed to a Select Committee, July 15.
Public Trustee and Executor - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
*Queen Anne's Bounty - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Railway (Labour Disputes) Conciliation and Arbitration.	Second Reading dropped.
Rating of Machinery - - - - -	Adjourned Debate on Committal to Standing Committee on Trade, &c., dropped.
Registration of Clubs - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Registration of Firms - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Registration of Motor Vehicles - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Registration (Scotland) Acts Amendment (Glasgow)	Second Reading dropped.
Rifle Ranges (Acquisition) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Rural Small Dwellings (Ireland) Acquisition -	Committee dropped.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday - - -	Adjourned Debate on Second Reading dropped.
School Board Electorate (Scotland) - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Shops - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Sites Values (London) Rating - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act (1899) Amendment.	Second Reading dropped.
Solicitors [<i>Lords</i>] - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Solicitors (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Steam Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge) -	Second Reading dropped.
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment -	Second Reading dropped.
Sunday Trading (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Teachers of Music (Registration) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Teinds (Scotland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Tied Houses Abolition - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Tied Houses (Freeing) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.

Sess. 1902.—Bills which were introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons—*continued.*

TITLE OF BILL.	Stages at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Trade Disputes - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Trade Marks - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Trade Unions - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Trawlers' Certificates Suspension - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Under Sheriffs (Ireland) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Urban Site Value Rating - - - - -	Second Reading put off for six months February 19.
Vaccination - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Vaccination Prosecutions - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Wages Boards - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Water (Underground Supplies) - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.
Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Amendment -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Amendment (No. 2).	Second Reading dropped.
Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Amendment (No. 3).	Second Reading dropped.
Government Bills, 18 ; other Bills, 153 - -	TOTAL - - - 171.

BILLS WHICH WERE PASSED BY THE LORDS, BUT NOT BY THE COMMONS.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
Bishopric of Southwark - - - - -	Not read the first time.
*County Courts (Ireland) - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment -	Second Reading dropped.
Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Marine Insurance - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Matrimonial Causes Acts Amendment - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Naval Prize - - - - -	Order for Second Reading discharged.
Plumbers Registration - - - - -	Second Reading dropped.

BILLS PASSED BY THE COMMONS, BUT NOT BY THE LORDS.

TITLE OF BILL.	Stage at which they were DROPPED, POSTPONED, or REJECTED, &c.
None.	

GENERAL SUMMARY:

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :		
(1.) Introduced into this House	- - - - -	39
(2.) Brought from the Lords	- - - - -	6
(3.) Provisional Order Bills	- - - - -	76
		121
Total Number of Bills Introduced into, but not Passed by, the Commons	-	171
Total Number of Bills Passed by the Commons, but not Passed by the Lords	- - - - -	—
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not Passed by the Commons	- - - - -	8
	TOTAL - - -	300

Public Bill Office, }
December 1902. }

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN of the number of PUBLIC BILLS, distinguishing Government from other Bills, introduced into this House, or brought from the House of Lords, during the Session of 1902; showing the Number which received the Royal Assent; the Number which were passed by this House, but not by the House of Lords; the Number passed by the House of Lords, but not by this House; and distinguishing the stages at which such Bills as did not receive the Royal Assent were dropped or postponed and rejected in either House of Parliament (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.205, of Session 1901).

(Mr. Caldwell.)

1902.

0.237.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the Number of PUBLIC PETITIONS Presented and Printed in
Session 1902; with the Total Number of Signatures in that year (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.204, of Session 1901).”

	YEAR.	Number of Petitions Presented.	Number of Petitions Printed.	Total Number of Signatures.
	1902 . . .	5,637	267	1,050,879

WILLIAM H. LEY,
Clerk of the Journals.
22nd January, 1903.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Public Petitions
Presented and Printed in Session 1902 ; with the
Total Number of Signatures in that Session (in
continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.204,
of Session 1901).

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

1902.

0.236.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1902, including the STANDING COMMITTEES and the COURT OF REFEREES; the subjects of inquiry; the names of the Members appointed to serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the number of days each Committee met, and the number of days each Member attended; the total expense of the attendance of witnesses at each Select Committee, and the name of the Member who moved for such Select Committee; also, the total number of MEMBERS who served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. .0.201, of Session 1901).”

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

1902.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the NAMES of MEMBERS appointed to serve on SELECT COMMITTEES in the Session of 1902.

SESSION 1902.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.
A.		C.	
Advocate, The Lord. (See Mr. Graham Murray.)	—	Caine, Mr. - - - -	18. 19.
Agg-Gardner, Mr. - - -	19.	Caldwell, Mr. - - - -	19.
Agnew, Sir A. - - - -	16.	Campbell, Mr. John - - -	16.
Allan, Sir W. - - - -	19.	Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. -	5.
Allen, Mr. C. P. - - - -	19.	Carew, Mr. - - - -	18.
Allsopp, Mr. - - - -	12.	Carson, Sir E. H. - - - -	18. 19.
Ambrose, Mr. - - - -	18.	Cawley, Mr. - - - -	19.
Anson, Sir W. - - - -	18.	Cayzer, Sir C. - - - -	19. 21.
Anstruther, Mr. - - - -	19.	Cecil, Mr. E. - - - -	21.
Archdale, Mr. - - - -	19.	Cecil, Lord Hugh - - - -	18.
Arrol, Sir W. - - - -	8. 19.	Chamberlain, Mr. Austen -	9. 11.
Ashton, Mr. - - - -	13.	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. (See Sir M. Hicks Beach.)	—
Asquith, Mr. - - - -	18.	Channing, Mr. - - - -	19.
Athlerley-Jones, Mr. - - -	5. 18.	Churchill, Mr. - - - -	9.
Atkinson, Mr. - - - -	5. 18. 19.	Clancy, Mr. - - - -	6. 13. 18.
Attorney-General, Mr. (See Sir R. Finlay.)	—	Cochrane, Mr. - - - -	5. 7.
Attorney-General for Ireland. (See Mr. Atkinson.)	—	Coddington, Sir W. - - -	20.
B.		Coghill, Mr. - - - -	18.
Bagot, Capt. - - - -	2.	Cohen, Mr. - - - -	11. 18. 19.
Bailey, Mr. - - - -	7. 19.	Collings, Mr. Jesse - - -	4. 18. 19.
Baird, Mr. - - - -	19.	Colomb, Sir J. - - - -	6. 19.
Baldwin, Mr. - - - -	11. 19.	Colston, Mr. - - - -	18.
Balfour, Mr. A. J. - - - -	5.	Condon, Mr. - - - -	19.
Balfour, Capt. C. B. - - -	19.	Corbett, Mr. Cameron - - -	11.
Balfour, Mr. Gerald - - -	19.	Craig, Mr. - - - -	19.
Banbury, Mr. - - - -	11. 16. 18. 19.	Crean, Mr. - - - -	4.
Barlow, Mr. - - - -	18.	Cremer, Mr. - - - -	7. 19.
Barry, Mr. E. - - - -	12.	Cripps, Mr. - - - -	18. 19.
Bartley, Mr. - - - -	16. 18.	Crombie, Mr. - - - -	2. 19.
Bayley, Mr. - - - -	19.	Cross, Mr. Alexander - - -	19.
Beach, Sir M. H. - - - -	16. 19.	Crossley, Sir S. - - - -	18.
Beckett, Mr. - - - -	19.	Cust, Mr. - - - -	21.
Bill, Mr. - - - -	15.	D.	
Black, Mr. - - - -	18. 19.	Dalkeith, Earl of - - - -	19.
Blake, Mr. - - - -	11. 17.	Dalrymple, Sir C. - - - -	12.
Boland, Mr. - - - -	19.	Dalziel, Mr. - - - -	7. 19.
Bond, Mr. - - - -	4. 19.	Davenport, Mr. Bromley -	18.
Bonham-Carter, Mr. (Referee) -	14.	Davies, Sir Horatio - - -	7.
Boscawen, Mr. Griffith - - -	18. 19.	Davies, Mr. Vaughan - - -	18.
Bousfield, Mr. - - - -	19.	Denny, Col. - - - -	19. 21.
Bowles, Capt. - - - -	13.	Dewar, Mr. J. A. - - - -	19.
Bowles, Mr. T. G. - - - -	11.	Dickson, Mr. C. S. - - -	19.
Brand, Mr. - - - -	10.	Digby, Mr. Wingfield - - -	2.
Brigg, Mr. - - - -	15. 19.	Dilke, Sir C. - - - -	18. 19.
Broadhurst, Mr. - - - -	7. 18. 19.	Dillon, Mr. - - - -	3. 9. 18. 19.
Brunner, Sir J. - - - -	19. 20.	Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. -	16. 19.
Bryer, Mr. - - - -	19.	Donelan, Capt. - - - -	15. 19.
Brymer, Mr. - - - -	12.	Dorington, Sir John - - -	5. 9. 17.
Bullard, Sir H. - - - -	7. 19.	Doughty, Mr. - - - -	19.
Burns, Mr. J. - - - -	18. 19.	Douglas, Mr. Akers - - -	3.
Burt, Mr. - - - -	19.	Douglas, Mr. C. - - - -	6.
Butcher, Mr. - - - -	18.	Duke, Mr. - - - -	6. 21.
Buxton, Mr. - - - -	17.	Dunn, Sir W. - - - -	19.
		Dyke, Sir W. Hart - - -	5. 17.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Members appointed to serve on Select Committees, 1902—*continued*.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.
E.		H.	
Edwards, Mr. - - -	18.	Hickman, Sir A. - - -	19.
Egerton, Mr. de Tatton - -	13. 18.	Hill, Mr. - - -	19.
Elliot, Mr. - - -	18.	Hoare, Sir S. - - -	13.
Ellis, Mr. J. E. - - -	1. 19. 20.	Hobhouse, Mr. H. - -	10. 13. 18.
Emmott, Mr. - - -	18. 19.	Holland, Sir W. H. - -	13. 16. 19.
Esmonde, Sir T. - - -	1. 11. 14. 20.	Hornby, Sir W. H. - -	19.
Evans, Mr. Samuel - - -	18.	Houldsworth, Sir W. - -	8. 19.
		Hozier, Mr. - - -	6. 19.
		Humphreys-Owen, Mr. - -	18. 20.
		Hutton, Mr. J. - - -	15.
F.		J.	
Faber, Mr. Edmund - - -	16.	Jacoby, Mr. - - -	7. 18.
Faber, Mr. George - - -	18.	Jameson, Major - - -	19.
Fardell, Sir T. - - -	18.	Jebb, Mr. - - -	18.
Farquharson, Dr. - - -	3. 17. 20.	Jeffreys, Mr. - - -	2. 10. 13. 19.
Farrell, Mr. - - -	19.	Johnston, Mr. W. - - -	19.
Fenwick, Mr. - - -	19.	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood -	2. 14. 15. 18.
Fergusson, Sir J. - - -	1. 9. 18.	Joicey, Sir J. - - -	19.
Field, Mr. - - -	19.	Jones, Mr. Brynmor - - -	10. 14. 18.
Fielden, Mr. - - -	19.	Jones, Mr. W. - - -	2. 15. 18.
Finlay, Sir R. - - -	5. 19.	Jordan, Mr. - - -	18.
Firbank, Sir J. - - -	7.	Joyce, Mr. - - -	19. 21.
Fisher, Mr. W. Hayes - -	9.		
FitzGerald, Sir R. Penrose -	19.	K.	
FitzMaurice, Lord E. - -	1. 19.	Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. -	13.
Flannery, Sir F. - - -	19.	Kearley, Mr. - - -	4.
Flynn, Mr. - - -	10. 18.	Kennaway, Sir J. - - -	13.
Foster, Sir Michael - - -	3. 18.	Kenyon, Mr. - - -	18.
Foster, Sir Walter - - -	9. 18.	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. - -	12. 18.
Fowler, Sir Henry - - -	19.	Kimber, Mr. - - -	13.
		Kitson, Sir Jas. - - -	8.
G.		Knowles, Mr. Lees - - -	18.
Galloway, Mr. - - -	19.		
Garfit, Mr. - - -	16. 19.	L.	
Gibbs, Mr. Vicary - - -	18.	Lambert, Mr. - - -	19.
Goddard, Mr. - - -	3. 11.	Laurie, Gen. - - -	12. 18.
Godson, Sir Frederick - -	18. 19.	Law, Mr. Bonar - - -	9. 15. 19.
Gordon, Mr. J. E. - - -	12.	Law, Mr. Hugh - - -	9.
Goulding, Mr. - - -	6. 18. 19.	Lawrence, Sir J. - - -	18. 19.
Graham, Mr. - - -	18.	Lawrence, Mr. W. F. - -	18. 21.
Greene, Mr. H. D. - - -	14. 18.	Lawson, Mr. Grant - - -	15.
Gretton, Mr. - - -	19.	Lee, Mr. - - -	6.
Grey, Sir E. - - -	19.	Lees, Sir Elliott - - -	19.
Gurdon, Sir W. B. - - -	11. 16.	Leese, Sir J. F. - - -	18. 19.
		Leigh, Sir E. Chandos (<i>Referee</i>)	14.
H.		Leigh-Bennett, Mr. - -	7.
Haldane, Mr. - - -	18.	Lewis, Mr. J. H. - - -	11. 12.
Halsey, Mr. - - -	5. 17. 20.	Lloyd-George, Mr. - -	18. 19.
Hardy, Mr. L. - - -	1.	Lockwood, Col. - - -	7.
Harwood, Mr. - - -	18. 19.	Loder, Mr. - - -	18. 19.
Haslett, Sir J. H. - - -	6. 19.	Long, Col. - - -	19.
Hay, Mr. Claude - - -	4. 19.	Long, Mr. Walter - - -	19.
Hayden, Mr. J. P. - - -	19.	Lonsdale, Mr. - - -	18.
Hayne, Mr. Seale - - -	13.	Lord Advocate, The. (<i>See Mr.</i>	—
Hayter, Sir Arthur - - -	11.	Graham Murray.)	
Healy, Mr. - - -	18.	Lough, Mr. - - -	6. 9.
Heath, Mr. James - - -	18.	Lowe, Mr. - - -	18.
Helder, Mr. - - -	18.	Lowther, Mr. James - -	20.
Hemphill, Mr. - - -	6. 18.		

A 3

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Members appointed to serve on Select Committees, 1902—continued.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.	Committee on which each Member was appointed.
T.		W.	
Talbot, Mr. J. G. - - -	19.	Wallace, Mr. Robert - - -	18.
Taylor, Mr. - - -	19.	Walton, Mr. Lawson - - -	5.
Tennant, Mr. - - -	19.	Warr, Mr. - - -	16. 18.
Thomas, Sir A. - - -	18. 21.	Wason, Mr. Eugene - - -	9. 18.
Thomas, Mr. Freeman - - -	2.	Wharton, Mr. - - -	5. 17.
Thompson, Dr. - - -	18.	White, Mr. George - - -	19.
Thomson, Mr. - - -	19.	White, Mr. Luke - - -	18.
Tollemache, Mr. - - -	12.	Whiteley, Mr. George - - -	19.
Tomlinson, Sir W. E. - - -	18. 19.	Whitmore, Mr. - - -	20.
Trevelyan, Mr. - - -	9.	Whittaker, Mr. - - -	19.
Tritton, Mr. - - -	19.	Williams, Mr. Powell - - -	11.
Tuke, Sir J. - - -	3. 4. 18.	Williams, Col. - - -	19.
Tully, Mr. - - -	19.	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord - - -	12.
		Wills, Sir F. - - -	18. 19.
		Wilson, Mr. F. W. - - -	2.
		Wilson, Mr. H. J. - - -	12.
		Wilson, Mr. John (<i>Durham</i>) - - -	16. 19.
		Wilson, Mr. J. W. - - -	19.
		Wodehouse, Mr. - - -	5. 15. 17. 20.
		Wolf, Mr. - - -	19.
		Woodhouse, Sir J. T. - - -	16. 18. 19.
		Worsley-Taylor, Mr. - - -	10.
		Wortley, Mr. Stuart - - -	1. 18. 19.
		Wylie, Mr. - - -	19.
		Wyndham-Quin, Major - - -	18.
		Y.	
		Young, Mr. S. - - -	19.
U.			
Ure, Mr. - - -	18. 19.		
V.			
Vincent, Sir Howard - - -	18.		
Vincent, Sir Edgar - - -	8. 9. 21.		

RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1902, including the STANDING COMMITTEES and the COURT OF REFEREES; the Subjects of Inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to Serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the Number of Days each Committee Met, and the Number of Days each Member Attended; the Total Expense of the Attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the Name of the Member who Moved for such Select Committee; also, the Total Number of MEMBERS who Served on SELECT COMMITTEES.

Note.—For Return relating to Select Committees nominated partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection, for the consideration of Bills referred to them, see under Return "Private Bills."

SESSION 1902.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
1. Chairmen's Panel - -	- - - - -	-	5	£ s. d. Nil.	
Nominated by the Com- mittee of Selection, 11th February.	Ellis, Mr. John - - -	2			
	Esmonde, Sir Thomas -	2			
	Fergusson, Sir James, Chair- man.	5			
	Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond -	2			
	Hardy, Mr. Laurence - -	3			
	Wortley, Mr. Stuart - -	3			
2. Commons - - - -	- - - - -	-	2	Nil.	
Nominated, 28th May.	Jeffreys, Mr., Chairman -	2			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Bagot, Captain - - -	1	-	-	Added by Committee of Selection.
	Crombie, Mr. - - -	2	-	-	
	Digby, Mr. Wingfield- Freeman-Thomas, Mr. -	1	-	-	Added by Committee of Selection.
	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood -	1			
	Jones, Mr. William - -	1			
	Loyd, Mr. - - -	2			
	Montagu, Mr. George -	2	-	-	Added by Committee of Selection.
	More, Mr. R. J. - - -	1	-	-	
	Roche, Mr. - - -	0			
	Wilson, Mr. F. W. (Norfolk, Mid.)	2	-	-	Added by Committee of Selection.
3. Commons, House of (Ventila- tion). Nominated, 15th April. Moved for by Sir William Walrond	- - - - - Akers-Douglas, Mr., Chairman Dillon, Mr. - - - Farquharson, Dr. - - - Foster, Sir Michael - - Goddard, Mr. - - - Penn, Mr. - - - Tuke, Sir John - - -	- 10 7 8 10 7 8 6	10	337 16 5	Enquiry not yet completed.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
4. Housing of the Working Classes. Nominated, 20th March.	- - - - - Bond, Mr. - - - - - Collings, Mr. Jesse - - - - - Crean, Mr. - - - - - Hay, Mr. Claude - - - - - Kearley, Mr. - - - - - Macnamara, Dr. - - - - - Tuke, Sir John - - - - -	- 12 11 5 11 7 10 8	13	£ s. d. Nil.	
5. Imprisonment of a Member - Nominated, 24th June. Moved for by Mr. John Redmond.	- - - - - Balfour, Mr., Chairman - - - - - Attorney-General, Mr. - - - - - Attorney-General for Ire- land, Mr. - - - - - Atherley-Jones, Mr. - - - - - Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. - - - - - Cochrane, Mr. - - - - - Dorington, Sir John - - - - - Dyke, Sir William Hart - - - - - Halsey, Mr. - - - - - MacNeill, Mr. - - - - - Maxwell, Sir Herbert - - - - - Powell, Sir Francis - - - - - Redmond, Mr. John - - - - - Redmond, Mr. William - - - - - Robertson, Mr. Edmund - - - - - Walton, Mr. Lawson - - - - - Wharton, Mr. - - - - - Wodehouse, Mr. - - - - -	- 8 8 8 7 8 4 8 7 8 8 3 8 7 8 8 4 7 8	8	32 11 0	
					Added 15 July.
					Discharged 15 July.
6. Irish Valuation Acts - - - Nominated, 9th July. Moved for by Mr. Wyndham.	- - - - - The Lord Advocate, Chair- man. - - - - - Clancy, Mr. - - - - - Colomb, Sir John - - - - - Douglas, Mr. Charles - - - - - Duke, Mr. - - - - - Goulding, Mr. - - - - - Haslett, Sir James - - - - - Hemphill, Mr. - - - - - Hozier, Mr. - - - - - Lee, Mr. - - - - - Lough, Mr. - - - - - Macartney, Mr. - - - - - M'Cann, Mr. - - - - - M'Killop, Mr. W. - - - - - Randles, Mr. - - - - -	- 7 4 5 4 2 6 5 7 3 5 7 5 5 5 5	7	57 5 3	
7. Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons). Nominated, 11th February.	- - - - - Lockwood, Colonel, Chairman - - - - - Bailey, Mr. James - - - - - Broadhurst, Mr. - - - - - Bullard, Sir Harry - - - - - Cochrane, Mr. - - - - - Cremer, Mr. - - - - - Dalziel, Mr. - - - - - Davies, Sir Horatio - - - - - Firbank, Sir J. - - - - - Jacoby, Mr. - - - - - Leigh-Bennett, Mr. - - - - - Macdona, Mr. - - - - - MacDonnell, Dr. - - - - - Nicol, Mr. - - - - - Pierpoint, Mr. - - - - - Power, Mr. - - - - - Redmond, Mr. William - - - - -	- 23 15 14 8 10 20 2 - 7 26 13 24 9 10 18 15 8	27		

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	R E M A R K S.
8.				£ s. d.	
London Water Bill (Joint Committee on).	- - - - -	-	24	- Nil.	
Nominated, 25th March.	Arrol, Sir William - -	20			
Moved for by Mr. Long.	Houldsworth, Sir William -	23			
	Kitson, Sir James -	21			
	M'Crae, Mr. - -	23			
	Vincent, Sir Edgar - -	21			
9.					
National Expenditure - -	- - - - -	-	15	- Nil.	Enquiry not yet completed.
Nominated, 8th July.	Fergusson, Sir James, Chair- man.	14			
Moved for by Mr. Arthur Balfour.	Chamberlain, Mr. Austen -	4	-	-	Discharged 21 Octo- ber.
	Churchill, Mr. - -	8			
	Dillon, Mr. - -	4			
	Dorington, Sir John - -	5			
	Fisher, Mr. Hayes - -	10	-	-	Added 21 October.
	Foster, Sir Walter - -	11			
	Law, Mr. Bonar - -	12			
	Law, Mr. Hugh - -	4			
	Lough, Mr. - -	11			
	M'Iver, Sir Lewis - -	6			
	Mowbray, Sir Robert - -	9			
	Smith, Mr. W. F. D. - -	5			
	Trevelyan, Mr. - -	8			
	Vincent, Sir Edgar - -	15			
	Wason, Mr. Eugene - -	13			
10.					
Private Business - -	- - - - -	-	11	- Nil.	
Nominated, 16th June.	Jeffreys, Mr., Chairman -	11			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Brand, Mr. - -	3			
	Flynn, Mr. - -	1			
	Hobhouse, Mr. - -	10			
	Jones, Mr. Brynmor - -	8			
	Renshaw, Mr. - -	8			
	Worsley-Taylor, Mr. - -	10			
11.					
Public Accounts - -	- - - - -	-	20	- Nil.	
Nominated, 7th February.	Hayter, Sir Arthur, Chairman	20			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Baldwin, Mr. - -	13			
	Banbury, Mr. - -	16			
	Blake, Mr. - -	10			
	Bowles, Mr. Gibson - -	15			
	Chamberlain, Mr. Austen -	19			
	Cohen, Mr. - -	19			
	Corbett, Mr. Cameron -	11			
	Esmonde, Sir Thomas -	6			
	Goddard, Mr. - -	18			
	Gurdon, Sir Brampton -	19			
	Lewis, Mr. Herbert - -	6			
	Mowbray, Sir Robert -	19			
	Pym, Mr. - -	12			
	Williams, Mr. Powell -	14			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
12.					
Public Petitions - - - - -	- - - - -	-	11	Nil.	
Nominated, 7th February.	Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Chairman.	11			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Allsopp, Mr. - - -	2			
	Barry, Mr. Edward - -	0			
	Brymer, Mr. - - -	6			
	Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel -	5			
	Laurie, General - - -	1			
	Lewis, Mr. Herbert - -	2			
	Meysey-Thompson, Sir Henry	3			
	Morley, Mr. Charles -	3			
	O'Connor, Mr. T. P. - -	0			
	Philipps, Mr. - - -	5			
	Tollemache, Mr. - - -	6			
	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord	4			
	Wilson, Mr. Henry Joseph -	5			
13.					
Railway and Canal Bills, General Committee on.	- - - - -	-	2	- Nil.	
Nominated, 23rd January.	Kennaway, Sir John, Chair- man.	2			
A Sessional Committee.	Ashton, Mr. - - -	2			
	Bowles, Captain H. F. -	1			
	Clancy, Mr. - - -	0			
	Egerton, Mr. de Tatton -	2			
	Hayne, Mr. Seale - - -	2			
	Hoare, Sir Samuel - - -	1			
	Hobhouse, Mr. Henry - -	1			
	Holland, Sir W. H. - - -	1			
	Jeffreys, Mr. - - -	1	-	-	Discharged 18 Feb- ruary.
	Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. -	0			
	Kimber, Mr. - - -	1			
	Loyd, Mr. A. K. - - -	0	-	-	Added 18 February.
	M'Iver, Sir Lewis - - -	2			
	Rickett, Mr. Compton -	1			
14.					
Referees, Court of - - - - -	- - - - -	-	18	- Nil.	
	Lowther, Mr. J. W., Chair- man.	4			
	Carter, Mr. Bonham, Referee	12			
	Esmonde, Sir Thomas -	1			
	Greene, Mr. H. D. - - -	11	-	-	Acted once as Chair- man.
	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood -	7			
	Jones, Mr. Brynmor - - -	15			
	Leigh, Sir E. Chandos, Referee.	17			
	Mellor, Mr. J. W. - - -	0			
	Paulton, Mr. - - -	7			
	Smith, Mr. Parker - - -	17	-	-	Acted 13 times as Chairman.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
15.					
Repayment of Loans by Local Authorities.	- - - - -	-	14	10 3 0	.
Nominated, 4th March.	Lawson, Mr. Grant, Chair- man.	14			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Bill, Mr. - - - -	5			
	Brigg, Mr. - - - -	7			
	Donelan, Captain - - -	9			
	Hutton, Mr. John - - -	12			
	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood -	4			
	Jones, Mr. William - - -	8			
	Law, Mr. Bonar - - - -	11			
	Loyd, Mr. A. K. - - - -	14			
	M'Crae, Mr. - - - - -	4			
	Murray, Mr. Charles - - -	14			
	Nannetti, Mr. - - - - -	12			
	Rollit, Sir Albert - - - -	12			
	Runciman, Mr. - - - - -	11			
	Wodehouse, Mr. - - - - -	11			
16.					
Savings Banks Funds - - -	- - - - -	-	11	55 1 5	
Nominated, 16th April.	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr., Chairman.	11			
Moved for by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Agnew, Sir Andrew - - -	10			
	Banbury, Mr. - - - - -	10			
	Bartley, Mr. - - - - -	9			
	Campbell, Mr. John - - -	9			
	Dixon-Hartland, Sir Frederick	9			
	Faber, Mr. Edmund - - -	8			
	Garfit, Mr. - - - - -	9			
	Gurdon, Sir Brampton - -	11			
	Holland, Mr. - - - - -	10			
	Morton, Mr. Arthur - - -	7			
	O'Shaughnessy, Mr. - - -	7			
	Pease, Sir Joseph - - - -	2			
	Rollit, Sir Albert - - - -	10			
	Warr, Mr. - - - - -	10			
	Wilson, Mr. John (<i>Durham</i>)	5			
	Woodhouse, Sir James - -	8			
17.					
Selection, Committee of - - -	- - - - -	-	27	Nil.	
Nominated, 23rd January.	Halsey, Mr., Chairman - -	26			
	Blake, Mr. - - - - -	18			
	Buxton, Mr. - - - - -	16			
Moved for by Mr. Halsey.	Dorington, Sir John - - -	12			
	Dyke, Sir William Hart - -	8			
	Faiquharson, Dr. - - - -	19			
	M'Kenna, Mr. - - - - -	20			
	Reed, Sir Edward - - - -	0			
	Stewart, Sir Mark - - - -	18			
	Wharton, Mr. - - - - -	9			
	Wodehouse, Mr. - - - - -	24	-	-	Acted twice as Chairman.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
18. Standing Committee on Law, &c. Nominated, 11th February.	- - - - -	-	4	£ s. d. Nil	
N.B.—Committee sat - 4 days.	Sir James Fergusson (Chair- man).	3			
Midwives Bill - - 2 "	Mr. Stuart Wortley (Chair- man).	1			
Cremation Bill (Lords) - 1 day.	Advocate, The Lord - -	0			
University of Wales (Graduates Bill) - 1 "	Asquith, Mr. - - -	1			
	Atherley-Jones, Mr. - -	2			
	Atkinson, Mr. - - -	0			
	Barlow, Mr. - - -	3			
	Bartley, Mr. - - -	0			
	Butcher, Mr. - - -	0			
	Carew, Mr. - - -	3			
	Cecil, Lord Hugh - - -	2			
	Clancy, Mr. - - -	2			
	Coghill, Mr. - - -	2			
	Cohen, Mr. - - -	2	-	- -	Added 11 March; discharged 14 March.
	Collings, Mr. - - -	1	-	- -	Added 11 March; discharged 14 March.
	Colston, Mr. - - -	1			
	Cripps, Mr. - - -	0			
	Crossley, Sir Savile - -	0			
	Davenport, Mr. Bromley -	1			
	Dilke, Sir Charles - - -	2			
	Dillon, Mr. - - -	1			
	Egerton, Mr. Tatton - -	2			
	Elliot, Mr. Arthur - - -	3			
	Evans, Mr. Samuel - - -	0			
	Faber, Mr. George - - -	0			
	Fardell, Sir George - - -	0			
	Flynn, Mr. - - -	0			
	Gibbs, Mr. Vicary - - -	3			
	Godson, Sir Frederick - -	0			
	Goulding, Mr. - - -	0			
	Graham, Mr. - - -	0			
	Greene, Mr. H. D. - - -	1			
	Haldane, Mr. - - -	0			
	Harwood, Mr. - - -	1			
	Healy, Mr. T. M. - - -	0			
	Heath, Mr. James - - -	2			
	Helder, Mr. - - -	4			
	Hemphill, Mr. - - -	2			
	Hobhouse, Mr. Henry - -	0			
	Jacoby, Mr. - - -	4			
	Jones, Mr. Brynmor - - -	3			
	Jordan, Mr. - - -	1			
	Knowles, Mr. Lees - - -	1			
	Lawrence, Mr. W. F. - -	3			
	Leese, Sir Joseph - - -	1			
	Lloyd Morgan, Mr. - - -	1			
	Loder, Mr. - - -	3			
	Loyd, Mr. A. K. - - -	2			
	Lyttelton, Mr. - - -	0			
	Macnamara, Dr. - - -	0			
	MacNeill, Mr. - - -	0			
	Meysey-Thompson, Sir Henry.	0			
	Moore, Mr. William - - -	2			
	Morton, Mr. Arthur - - -	3			
	Newdigate, Mr. - - -	1			
	Norton, Captain - - -	3			
	Powell, Sir Francis - - -	4			
	Pryce-Jones, Colonel - -	2			
	Reid, Sir Robert - - -	0			
	Ritchie, Mr. Secretary -	0			
	Roberts, Mr. Bryn - - -	2			
	Smith, Mr. Parker - - -	2			
	Soames, Mr. - - -	1			
	Solicitor-General, Mr. -	0			
	Spencer, Sir Ernest - -	0			
	Stevenson, Mr. - - -	0			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expenses of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
18. Standing Committee on Law, &c.— <i>continued</i> .				£ s. d.	
	Stone, Sir Benjamin - -	1			
	Ure, Mr. - - - -	1			
	Vincent, Sir Howard - -	0			
	Wallace, Mr. Robert - -	0			
	Warr, Mr. - - - -	2			
	White, Mr. Luke - - -	1	-	-	Added 11 March;
	Woodhouse, Sir James -	0			discharged 14
	<i>Added in respect of the Midwives Bill (15)</i>	-	2		March.
	Ambrose, Dr. - - -	2			
	Boscawen, Mr. Griffith -	2			
	Burns, Mr. John - - -	2			
	Caine, Mr. - - - -	1			
	Emmott, Mr. - - - -	2			
	Foster, Sir Michael - -	2			
	Foster, Sir Walter - -	2			
	Johnstone, Mr. Heywood -	2			
	Manners, Lord Cecil - -	2			
	O'Connor, Mr. T. P. - -	2			
	Sadler, Colonel - - -	1			
	Schwann, Mr. - - - -	2			
	Simeon, Sir Barrington -	2			
	Tuke, Sir John - - -	2			
	Wason, Mr. Eugene - -	0			
	<i>Added in respect of the Cremation Bill [Lords] (15)</i>	-	1		
	Banbury, Mr. - - - -	0			
	Black, Mr. - - - -	0			
	Broadhurst, Mr. - - -	1			
	Collings, Mr. Jesse - -	1			
	Foster, Sir Michael - -	1			
	Foster, Sir Walter - -	1			
	Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel -	0			
	Lowe, Mr. - - - -	1			
	MacDonnell, Dr. - - -	0			
	Roberts, Mr. Herbert - -	0			
	Seton-Karr, Mr. - - -	0			
	Thompson, Dr. - - - -	0			
	Tomlinson, Sir W. - - -	1			
	White, Mr. Luke - - -	0			
	Wills, Sir Frederick - -	0			
	<i>Added in respect of the University of Wales (Graduates) Bill (15)</i>	-	1		
	Anson, Sir William - -	0			
	Davies, Mr. Vaughan - -	1			
	Edwards, Mr. - - - -	1			
	Foster, Sir Michael - -	0			
	Humphreys-Owen, Mr. - -	0			
	Jebb, Mr. - - - -	1			
	Jones, Mr. William - -	1			
	Kenyon, Mr. - - - -	1			
	Laurie, General - - -	0			
	Lawrence, Mr. Joseph -	1			
	Lloyd George, Mr. - -	0			
	Morgan, Mr. Frederick -	1			
	Roberts, Mr. Herbert - -	1			
	Thomas, Mr. Alfred - -	1			
	Wyndham-Quin, Major -	1			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	
19. Standing Committee on Trade, &c. Nominated, 11th February.	- - - - -	-			
N.B.—Committee sat - 16 days.	Mr. Stuart Wortley (Chair- man).	1	16	-	In respect of Fresh- water Fish (Scot- land) Bill.
Freshwater Fish (Scot- land) Bill - 1 day.	Mr. John Ellis (Chairman) -	10	-	-	In respect of Shop Clubs and Licens- ing Bills.
Shop Clubs Bill - 3 days.	Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice	5	-	-	In respect of Meat Marking (Ire- land) Patent Law Amendment and Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bills.
Licensing Bill - 7 "	(Chairman).				Added 11 March.
Meat Marking (Ireland) Bill - 2 "	Advocate, The Lord -	1	-	-	
Patent Law Amend- ment Bill - 2 "	Attorney-General, Mr. -	8	-	-	
Lands Valuation (Scot- land) Amendment (No. 2) Bill - 1 day.	Baird, Mr. -	5	-	-	Discharged 26 April ; re-added 19 June.
	Baldwin, Mr. -	10	-	-	
	Balfour, Mr. Gerald -	4	-	-	
	Beckett, Mr. -	3	-	-	
	Boland, Mr. -	2	-	-	
	Boscawen, Mr. Griffith- Broadhurst, Mr. -	9 10	-	-	
	Burns, Mr. John -	11	-	-	
	Burt, Mr. -	1	-	-	Discharged during consideration of Shop Clubs Bill 15 April.
	Cayzer, Sir Charles -	0	-	-	
	Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. -	2	-	-	
	Channing, Mr. -	10	-	-	
	Cohen, Mr. -	13	-	-	
	Collings, Mr. Jesse -	11	-	-	
	Colomb, Sir John -	13	-	-	
	Crombie, Mr. -	6	-	-	
	Dewar, Mr. John -	1	-	-	Added 11 March.
	Dillon, Mr. -	0	-	-	
	Dixon-Hartland, Sir Frederick	2	-	-	
	Doughty, Mr. -	3	-	-	
	Farrell, Mr. J. P. -	0	-	-	
	Fenwick, Mr. -	9	-	-	
	FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-	0	-	-	
	Flannery, Sir Fortescue -	2	-	-	
	Fowler, Sir Henry -	0	-	-	
	Galloway, Mr. -	12	-	-	
	Garfit, Mr. -	1	-	-	Discharged 25 April ; re-added 19 June.
	Godson, Sir Frederick -	6	-	-	Added 26 April.
	Goulding, Mr. -	9	-	-	Added 26 April ; dis- charged 19 June.
	Gretton, Mr. -	7	-	-	Added 26 April ; dis- charged 19 June.
	Hayden, Mr. -	7	-	-	Added 26 April.
	Hickman, Sir Alfred -	7	-	-	
	Hornby, Sir William -	0	-	-	Discharged 18 Feb.
	Houldsworth, Sir William -	10	-	-	
	Jeffreys, Mr. -	0	-	-	
	Joicey, Sir James -	4	-	-	
	Lambert, Mr. -	3	-	-	Discharged 26 April ; re-added 19 June.
	Lees, Sir Elliott -	5	-	-	
	Lloyd-George, Mr. -	5	-	-	
	Loder, Mr. -	6	-	-	Added 25 April ; dis- charged 19 June.
	Long, Colonel -	11	-	-	Discharged 26 April.
	Long, Mr. Walter -	0	-	-	
	MacDonnell, Dr. -	1	-	-	
	M'Arthur, Mr. Charles -	10	-	-	Added 11 March.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expenses of Attendance of Witnesses.	R E M A R K S.
19. Standing Committee on Trade, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	Macartney, Mr. - - -	5	-	£ s. d.	Discharged 26 April; re-added 19 June.
	M'Killop, Mr. William - -	6	-	- - -	
	Mather, Sir William - - -	9	-	- - -	
	Maxwell, Mr. W. J. - - -	10	-	- - -	
	Mitchell, Mr. - - -	8	-	- - -	Added 18 February.
	Mooney, Mr. - - -	4	-	- - -	Added 26 April; dis- charged 19 June.
	O'Connor, Mr. T. P. - - -	0	-	- - -	Discharged 26 April.
	Parkes, Mr. - - -	6	-	- - -	
	Pease, Mr. Pike - - -	6	-	- - -	
	Pilkington, Colonel - - -	7	-	- - -	
	Rankin, Sir James - - -	9	-	- - -	
	Renshaw, Mr. - - -	13	-	- - -	
	Rigg, Mr. - - -	6	-	- - -	Added 26 April.
	Roberts, Mr. Herbert - - -	7	-	- - -	
	Rollit, Sir Albert - - -	3	-	- - -	
	Round, Mr. - - -	5	-	- - -	
	Runciman, Mr. - - -	4	-	- - -	Added 26 April;
	Russell, Mr. T. W. - - -	11	-	- - -	discharged 19 June.
	Samuel, Mr. Stuart - - -	6	-	- - -	
	Seton-Karr, Mr. - - -	8	-	- - -	
	Shaw, Mr. Thomas - - -	1	-	- - -	Discharged 26 April.
	Simeon, Sir Barrington - -	9	-	- - -	
	Solicitor-General for Scot- land, Mr. - - -	9	-	- - -	Added 26 April.
	Strachey, Sir Edward - - -	11	-	- - -	
	Talbot, Mr. - - -	11	-	- - -	Added April 11.
	Taylor, Mr. - - -	2	-	- - -	
	Tennant, Mr. - - -	7	-	- - -	Discharged during
	Tomlinson, Mr. - - -	13	-	- - -	consideration of
	Thomson, Mr. Whitley - - -	11	-	- - -	Shop Clubs Bill, 15th April.
	Tully, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	Discharged 26 April.
	Whiteley, Mr. George - - -	3	-	- - -	
	Williams, Colonel - - -	11	-	- - -	
	Wills, Sir Frederick - - -	7	-	- - -	
	Wilson, Mr. John (<i>Durham</i>) -	8	-	- - -	
	Woodhouse, Sir James - - -	5	-	- - -	Added 26 April; dis- charged 19 June.
	Wolff, Mr. - - -	8	-	- - -	
	Young, Mr. Samuel - - -	7	-	- - -	
	<i>Added in respect of the Freshwater Fish (Scot- land) Bill " - (16)</i>				
	Anstruther, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Balfour, Captain - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Black, Mr. - - -	0	-	- - -	
	Bryce, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Caldwell, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Cross, Mr. Alexander - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Dalkeith, Earl of - - -	0	-	- - -	
	Dalziel, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Grey, Sir Edward - - -	0	-	- - -	
	Hozier, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Leese, Sir Joseph - - -	0	-	- - -	
	Maxwell, Sir Herbert - - -	1	-	- - -	
	O'Mara, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Solicitor-General for Scot- land, Mr. - - -	1	-	- - -	
	Stewart, Mr. Shaw - - -	1	-	- - -	

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
19. Standing Committee on Trade, &c.—continued.	<i>Added in respect of Shop Clubs Bill.</i>			£ s. d.	
	Agg-Gardner, Mr. - -	3			
	Allen, Mr. C. P. - -	1			
	Banbury, Mr. - -	3			
	Bayley, Mr. Thomas - -	2			
	Bullard, Sir Harry - -	2			
	Craig, Mr. Hunter - -	2			
	Cremer, Mr. - -	3			
	Dilke, Sir Charles - -	1			
	Goulding, Mr. - -	3			
	Hay, Mr. Claude - -	2			
	Holland, Sir W. H. - -	3			
	Macnamara, Dr. - -	0			
	Nannetti, Mr. - -	3			
	Samuel, Mr. Harry - -	3			
	White, Mr. George - -	1			
	Wilson, Mr. J. W. - -	2			
	Wylie, Mr. - -	2			
	Young, Mr. Samuel - -	0			
	<i>Added in respect of the Licensing Bill - (15)</i>				
	Bailey, Mr. - -	2			
	Bond, Mr. - -	7			
	Bullard, Sir Harry - -	2			
	Caine, Mr. - -	7			
	Cremer, Mr. - -	7			
	Emmott, Mr. - -	6			
	Harwood, Mr. - -	1			
	Jameson, Major - -	0			
	Nussey, Mr. - -	6			
	Remnant, Mr. - -	7			
	Ridley, Mr. White - -	6			
	Ritchie, Mr. Secretary - -	7			
	Rolleston, Sir John - -	4			
	Tritton, Mr. - -	6			
	Whittaker, Mr. - -	6			
	<i>Added in respect of the Meat Marking (Ireland) Bill (15)</i>				
	Archdale, Mr. - -	1			
	Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. - -	2			
	Condon, Mr. - -	0			
	Donelan, Captain - -	0			
	Field, Mr. - -	2			
	Haslett, Sir James - -	1			
	Hill, Mr. - -	0			
	Johnston, Mr. William - -	1			
	Joyce, Mr. - -	2			
	Lonsdale, Mr. - -	1			
	Moore, Mr. - -	0			
	O'Brien, Mr. Patrick - -	2			
	O'Mara, Mr. - -	2			
	Soames, Mr. - -	0			
	Spear, Mr. - -	2			

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who Moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee, and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
19. Standing Committee on Trade, &c.—continued.	<i>Added in respect of the Patent Law Amendment Bill - - - (15)</i> Allan, Sir William - - - 0 Bousfield, Mr. - - - 2 Brigg, Mr. - - - 1 Brunner, Sir John - - - 2 Cawley, Mr. - - - 2 Cripps, Mr. - - - 0 Denny, Colonel - - - 0 Fielden, Mr. - - - 2 Lawrence, Sir Joseph - - - 2 Moulton, Mr. - - - 0 O'Mara, Mr. - - - 0 Platt-Higgins, Mr. - - - 2 Randles, Mr. - - - 1 Reid, Sir Robert - - - 2 Roberts, Mr. Samuel - - - 2 <i>Added in respect of the Lands Valuation (Scot- land) Amendment (No.2) Bill - - - (15)</i> Arrol, Sir William - - - 1 Craig, Mr. - - - 1 Cripps, Mr. - - - 0 Denny, Colonel - - - 0 Dunn, Sir William - - - 0 Gordon, Mr. John Edward - - - 0 Law, Mr. Bonar - - - 1 M'Crae, Mr. - - - 0 Nicol, Mr. - - - 1 Reid, Mr. James - - - 1 Robertson, Mr. Edmund - - - 0 Shaw, Mr. Thomas - - - 1 Soames, Mr. - - - 0 Ure, Mr. - - - 0 Wylie, Mr. - - - 1			£ s. d.	
20. Standing Orders - - -	- - - - -	-	15	Nil.	
Nominated, 23rd January.	Halsey, Mr., Chairman - - - 14 Brunner, Sir John - - - 7 Coddington, Sir William - - - 0				
Moved for by Mr. Halsey	Ellis, Mr. John Edward - - - 7 Esmonde, Sir Thomas - - - 7 Farquharson, Dr. - - - 9 Humphreys-Owen, Mr. - - - 4 Lowther, Mr. James - - - 7 Rankin, Sir James - - - 9 Redmond, Mr. William - - - 2 Stewart, Sir Mark M'Taggart - - - 10 Whitmore, Mr. - - - 10 Wodehouse, Mr. - - - 11		-	- - -	Acted once as Chairman.

Subjects of Inquiry, and Names of the Members who moved for each Committee.	Names of Members appointed to Serve on each Committee and the Chairman of each.	Number of Days each Member at- tended.	Number of Days each Com- mittee met.	Total Expense of Attendance of Witnesses.	REMARKS.
21.				£ s. d.	
Steamship Subsidies -	- - - - -	-	22	23 16 0	
Nominated, 2nd June.	Cecil, Mr. Evelyn, Chairman	22			
Moved for by Sir William Walrond.	Cayzer, Sir Charles - - -	20			
	Cust, Mr. - - - - -	13			
	Denny, Colonel - - - -	13			
	Duke, Mr. - - - - -	14			
	Joyce, Mr. - - - - -	7			
	Lawrence, Mr. W. F. - -	17			
	Norman, Mr. - - - - -	7			
	Nussey, Mr. - - - - -	18			
	Price, Mr. - - - - -	16			
	Redmond, Mr. William -	7			
	Ropner, Sir Robert - -	17			
	Sassoon, Sir Edward - -	15			
	Thomas, Sir Alfred - -	11			
	Vincent, Sir Edgar - -	12			

Number.

Total Number of Members who served on Select Committees - - - 342

House of Commons, }
December 1902. }

Reginald Dickinson,
Principal Clerk of Committees.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

RETURN of the Number of SELECT COMMITTEES appointed in the Session of 1902, including the STANDING COMMITTEES and the COURT OF REFUGEES; the subjects of inquiry; the names of the Members appointed to serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the number of days each Committee met, and the number of days each Member attended; the total expense of the attendance of witnesses at each Select Committee, and the name of the Member who moved for such Select Committee; also, the total number of MEMBERS who served on SELECT COMMITTEES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.201, of Session 1901).

(Mr. Caldwell.)

1902.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 December 1902 ;—*for*,

RETURN “of the Number of DAYS on which THE HOUSE SAT in Session 1902, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of HOURS occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average TIME; and showing the Number of HOURS on which THE HOUSE SAT each Day, and the Number of HOURS after MIDNIGHT; and the Number of ENTRIES in each Day’s Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.203, of Session 1901).”

(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

1902.

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RETURN of the Number of DAYS on which THE HOUSE SAT in Session 1902, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of HOURS occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average TIME; and showing the Number of HOURS on which THE HOUSE SAT each Day, and the Number of HOURS after MIDNIGHT; and the Number of ENTRIES in Each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.203, of Session 1901).

SESSION 1902.

Day of the Month.		Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.		Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1902.			H.	M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	
January	16	Thursday	2	0	11 35 P.M.	9	35	- -	53
	17	Friday	3	0	11 50	8	50	- -	38
	20	Monday	3	0	11 55 A.M.	8	55	- -	19
	21	Tuesday	3	0	12 5 P.M.	9	5	0 5	104
	22	Wednesday	12	0	5 15	5	15	- -	18
	23	Thursday	3	0	12 0 A.M.	9	0	- -	20
	24	Friday	3	0	12 15	9	15	0 15	28
	27	Monday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	23
	28	Tuesday	3	0	12 5 P.M.	9	5	0 5	29
	29	Wednesday	12	0	5 32 A.M.	5	32	- -	19
	30	Thursday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	112
	31	Friday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	116
TOTAL - - -		12 days.	-	-	- -	101	47	0 40	579
1902.			H.	M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	
February	3	Monday	3	0	12 5 A.M.	9	5	0 5	47
	4	Tuesday	3	0	7 15 P.M.	4	15	- -	46
	5	Wednesday	12	0	5 35 A.M.	5	35	- -	62
	6	Thursday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	24
	7	Friday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	24
	10	Monday	3	0	12 10	9	10	0 10	58
	11	Tuesday	3	0	12 10 P.M.	9	10	0 10	47
	12	Wednesday	2	0	5 35 A.M.	3	35	- -	31
	13	Thursday	3	0	1 0	10	0	1 0	34
	14	Friday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	41
	17	Monday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	46
	18	Tuesday	3	0	12 45 P.M.	9	45	0 45	50
	19	Wednesday	12	0	5 40 A.M.	5	40	- -	30
	20	Thursday	3	0	12 25	9	25	0 25	36
	21	Friday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	35
	24	Monday	3	0	12 25	9	25	0 25	51
	25	Tuesday	3	0	12 10 P.M.	9	10	0 10	38
	26	Wednesday	12	0	5 35 A.M.	5	35	- -	39
	27	Thursday	3	0	12 5	9	5	0 5	42
	28	Friday	3	0	12 25	9	25	0 25	40
TOTAL - - -		20 days.	-	-	- -	163	45	4 5	821

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1902.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
March - 3 -	Monday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	60
4 -	Tuesday -	3 0	12 30	9 30	0 30	42
5 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 45	5 45	- -	37
6 -	Thursday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	46
7 -	Friday -	3 0	12 20	9 20	0 20	40
10 -	Monday -	3 0	12 30	9 30	0 30	58
11 -	Tuesday -	3 0	12 10	9 10	0 10	47
12 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 40	5 40	- -	56
13 -	Thursday -	3 0	11 30	8 30	- -	25
14 -	Friday -	3 0	11 30	8 30	- -	49
17 -	Monday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	82
18 -	Tuesday -	3 0	12 15	9 15	0 15	56
19 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 35	5 35	- -	46
20 -	Thursday -	3 0	A.M. 12 20	9 20	0 20	67
21 -	Friday -	3 0	12 10	9 10	0 10	59
24 -	Monday -	3 0	12 25	9 25	0 25	64
25 -	Tuesday -	3 0	P.M. 11 25	8 25	- -	62
26 -	Wednesday -	12 0	1 35	1 35	-	27
TOTAL - - -	18 days	- -	- -	145 55	2 55	923
1902.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
April - 7 -	Monday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	67
8 -	Tuesday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	42
9 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 40	5 40	- -	25
10 -	Thursday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	64
11 -	Friday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	65
14 -	Monday -	3 0	12 30	9 30	0 30	65
15 -	Tuesday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	54
16 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 35	5 35	- -	39
17 -	Thursday -	3 0	A.M. 12 5	9 5	0 5	75
18 -	Friday -	3 0	1 20	10 20	1 20	46
21 -	Monday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	74
22 -	Tuesday -	3 0	1 30	10 30	1 30	60
23 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 50	5 50	- -	66
24 -	Thursday -	3 0	A.M. 12 10	9 10	0 10	72
25 -	Friday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	63
28 -	Monday -	3 0	12 5	9 5	0 5	93
29 -	Tuesday -	3 0	5 40	14 40	5 40	51
30 -	Wednesday -	12 0	P.M. 5 35	5 35	- -	68
TOTAL - - -	18 days	- -	- -	158 35	9 55	1,089

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.		Hour of Adjournment.		Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.		Number of Entries in Votes.
1902.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
May 1	Thursday	3	0	12	5	9	5	0	5	94
2	Friday	3	0	5	45	2	45	-	-	37
5	Monday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	105
6	Tuesday	2	0	11	55	9	55	-	-	65
7	Wednesday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	66
8	Thursday	2	0	12	20	10	20	0	20	74
9	Friday	12	0	5	45	5	45	-	-	56
12	Monday	2	0	12	25	10	25	0	25	100
13	Tuesday	2	0	12	45	10	45	0	45	65
14	Wednesday	2	0	12	30	10	30	0	30	61
15	Thursday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	78
16	Friday	12	0	4	15	4	15	-	-	34
26	Monday	2	0	12	30	10	30	0	30	76
27	Tuesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	61
28	Wednesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	67
29	Thursday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	58
30	Friday	12	0	5	35	5	35	-	-	73
TOTAL	17 days	-	-	-	-	150	30	3	15	1,170
1902.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
June 2	Monday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	73
3	Tuesday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	66
4	Wednesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	59
5	Thursday	2	0	11	50	9	50	-	-	46
6	Friday	12	0	5	40	5	40	-	-	62
9	Monday	2	0	12	55	10	55	0	55	72
10	Tuesday	2	0	11	50	9	50	-	-	56
11	Wednesday	2	0	12	20	10	20	0	20	61
12	Thursday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	54
13	Friday	12	0	5	35	5	35	-	-	52
16	Monday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	83
17	Tuesday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	69
18	Wednesday	2	0	12	25	10	25	0	25	56
19	Thursday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	53
20	Friday	12	0	5	40	5	40	-	-	52
23	Monday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	95
24	Tuesday	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	77
25	Wednesday	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	39
26	Thursday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	31
27	Friday	12	0	5	40	5	40	-	-	25
30	Monday	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	65
TOTAL	21 days	-	-	-	-	195	50	3	35	1,246

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—*continued.*

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.		Hour of Adjournment.		Number of Hours Sitting.		Number of Hours after Midnight.		Number of Entries in Votes.
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1902.										
July - - - 1	Tuesday	2	0	12	2	10	2	0	2	35
2	Wednesday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	50
3	Thursday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	43
4	Friday	12	0	5	32	5	32	-	-	51
7	Monday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	69
8	Tuesday	2	0	12	30	10	30	0	30	57
9	Wednesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	44
10	Thursday	2	0	12	50	10	50	0	50	50
11	Friday	12	0	5	35	5	35	-	-	43
14	Monday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	75
15	Tuesday	2	0	12	25	10	25	0	25	63
16	Wednesday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	68
17	Thursday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	65
18	Friday	12	0	5	40	5	40	-	-	50
21	Monday	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	90
22	Tuesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	64
23	Wednesday	2	0	12	5	10	5	0	5	55
24	Thursday	2	0	12	10	10	10	0	10	58
25	Friday	12	0	5	40	5	40	-	-	64
28	Monday	2	0	3	0	13	0	3	0	43
29	Tuesday	2	0	12	20	10	20	0	20	72
30	Wednesday	2	0	1	25	11	25	1	25	51
31	Thursday	2	0	1	5	11	5	1	5	75
TOTAL - - -	23 days	-	-	-	-	221	34	9	7	1,335
1902.										
August - 1	Friday	12	0	8	30	8	30	-	-	49
4	Monday	2	0	3	10	13	10	3	10	79
5	Tuesday	2	0	12	35	10	35	0	35	54
6	Wednesday	2	0	2	25	12	25	2	25	60
7	Thursday	2	0	1	0	11	0	1	0	66
8	Friday	12	0	5	35	5	35	-	-	30
TOTAL - - -	6 days	-	-	-	-	61	15	7	10	338

RETURN of the Number of Days on which the House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—*continued*.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1902.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
October - 16	Thursday	2 0	P.M. 12 0	10 0	- -	77
17	Friday	12 0	A.M. 5 27	5 27	- -	21
20	Monday	2 0	P.M. 12 10	10 10	0 10	43
21	Tuesday	2 0	A.M. 11 57	9 57	- -	31
22	Wednesday	2 0	P.M. 12 30	10 30	0 30	21
23	Thursday	2 0	P.M. 12 5	10 5	0 5	32
24	Friday	12 0	A.M. 5 32	5 32	- -	17
27	Monday	2 0	P.M. 12 10	10 10	0 10	29
28	Tuesday	2 0	A.M. 12 2	10 2	0 2	25
29	Wednesday	2 0	P.M. 12 20	10 20	0 20	24
30	Thursday	2 0	P.M. 12 5	10 5	0 5	30
31	Friday	12 0	A.M. 5 45	5 45	- -	17
TOTAL -	12 days	- -	- -	108 3	1 22	367
1902.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
November 3	Monday	2 0	A.M. 12 25	10 25	0 25	29
4	Tuesday	2 0	P.M. 12 2	10 2	0 2	25
5	Wednesday	2 0	P.M. 12 1	10 1	0 1	27
6	Thursday	2 0	A.M. 12 15	10 15	0 15	23
7	Friday	12 0	P.M. 5 35	5 35	- -	14
10	Monday	2 0	A.M. 12 2	10 2	0 2	23
11	Tuesday	2 0	P.M. 12 58	10 58	0 58	18
12	Wednesday	2 0	P.M. 12 20	10 20	0 20	21
13	Thursday	2 0	A.M. 3 0	13 0	3 0	18
14	Friday	12 0	P.M. 5 40	5 40	- -	19
17	Monday	2 0	A.M. 12 5	10 5	0 5	26
18	Tuesday	2 0	P.M. 11 40	9 40	- -	23
19	Wednesday	2 0	A.M. 12 3	10 3	0 3	18
20	Thursday	2 0	P.M. 12 15	10 15	0 15	24
21	Friday	12 0	A.M. 5 27	5 27	- -	14
24	Monday	2 0	P.M. 12 30	10 30	0 30	27
25	Tuesday	2 0	A.M. 12 3	10 3	0 3	24
26	Wednesday	2 0	P.M. 12 10	10 10	0 10	21
27	Thursday	2 0	A.M. 11 55	9 55	- -	19
28	Friday	12 0	P.M. 5 35	5 35	- -	10
TOTAL -	20 days	- -	- -	188 1	6 9	423

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—continued.						
Day of the Month.	Date of the Week.	Hour of Meeting.	Hour of Adjournment.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
1902.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
December - 1 -	Monday -	2 0	P.M. 7 0	5 0	- -	21
2 -	Tuesday -	2 0	A.M. 12 2	10 2	0 2	19
3 -	Wednesday -	2 0	12 15	10 15	0 15	13
4 -	Thursday -	2 0	12 3	10 3	0 3	20
5 -	Friday -	12 0	P.M. 5 29	5 29	- -	8
8 -	Monday -	2 0	A.M. 12 28	10 28	0 28	20
9	Tuesday -	2 0	P.M. 11 40	9 40	- -	24
10 -	Wednesday -	2 0	A.M. 12 20	10 20	0 20	20
11 -	Thursday -	2 0	P.M. 7 10	5 10	- -	14
12 -	Friday -	12 0	2 25	2 25	- -	9
15 -	Monday -	2 0	11 40	9 40	- -	16
16 -	Tuesday -	2 0	A.M. 12 30	10 30	0 30	20
17 -	Wednesday -	2 0	P.M. 11 30	9 30	- -	22
18 -	Thursday -	- -	Prorogation.	- -	- -	12
TOTAL -	14 days	- -	- -	108 32	1 38	238

RETURN of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in Session of 1902, &c.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

M O N T H.	Number of Days Sitting.	Number of Hours Sitting.	Number of Hours after Midnight.	Number of Entries in Votes.
SESSION 1902.		H. M.	H. M.	
January - - - - -	12	101 47	0 40	579
February - - - - -	20	163 45	4 5	821
March - - - - -	18	145 55	2 55	923
April - - - - -	18	158 35	9 55	1,089
May - - - - -	17	150 30	3 15	1,170
June - - - - -	21	195 50	3 35	1,246
July - - - - -	23	221 34	9 7	1,335
August - - - - -	6	61 15	7 10	338
October - - - - -	12	108 3	1 22	367
November - - - - -	20	188 1	6 9	423
December - - - - -	14	108 32	1 38	238
TOTAL - - -	181	1,603 47	49 51	8,529

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SITTING, DAILY - - 8 hours 51 minutes 38³⁴/₁₈₁ seconds.

22nd January 1903.

WILLIAM H. LEY,
Clerk of the Journals.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of Days on which
THE HOUSE SAT in Session 1902: stating,
for each Day, the Date of the Month and Day
of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and
the Hour of Adjournment, &c.

(*Mr. Cuddehll.*)

1902

STANDING COMMITTEES (TITLES OF BILLS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 17 February 1902 ;—for,

RETURN “showing the Titles of those Bills which have been committed to the Standing Committees for Law and Trade respectively in each year since 1882, and the number of days upon which each of those Bills was discussed in the Committee, and the further stages through which they passed after Committee.”

(*Lord Hugh Cecil.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 March 1902.*

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1902.

RETURN showing the Titles of those Bills which have been committed to the Standing Committees for Law and Trade respectively in each year since 1882, and the number of days upon which each of those Bills was discussed in the Committee, and the further stages through which they passed after Committee.

LAW.

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1883 :— Court of Criminal Appeal - Criminal Code (Indictable Offences).	13 7	June 26 June 26	Withdrawn Aug. 1. Dropped.			
Session 1884 :— Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices).	4	May 16	June 30, July 24 - -	July 24	Aug. 14	
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases.	2	May 30	Withdrawn July 11.			
Criminal Lunatics - -	3	July 17	July 31 - - -	July 31	Aug. 14	
Session, 1884-5 } " i., 1886 } None. " ii., 1886 } " 1887 - }						
Session 1888 :— County Courts Consolidation and Amendment.	4	May 14	Aug. 10.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 45 and reported.	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	
Mortmain and Charitable Uses.	2	June 7	Aug. 10 - - -	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	
Bail (Scotland) [Lords] -	1	June 7	Aug. 8 - - -	Aug. 8	Aug. 13	
Employers Liability for Injuries to Workmen.	7	July 12	Dec. 7.—Bill withdrawn Dec. 14.			
Liability of Trustees - -	1	Aug. 3	Dec. 4, Dec. 7, Dec. 8, Dec. 19. —Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 1 and reported.	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	
Session 1889 :— Court of Session and Bill Chamber (Scotland) Clerks.	1	June 27	July 8 - - -	July 8	Aug. 30	Cited as Clerks of Session (Scotland) Regulation Act, 1889.
Judicial Factors (Scotland)	1	June 27	July 31 - - -	July 31	Aug. 12	
Lunacy Acts Amendment [Lords].	3	July 15	July 30 - - -	July 30	Aug. 26	
Session 1890 :— Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices).	1	June 9	June 30 - - -	June 30	Aug. 18	
Housing of the Working Classes Acts Amendment, and Housing of the Working Classes Acts Consolidation.	3	July 10	July 21 - - -	July 21	Aug. 18	Consolidated by instruction into Housing of the Working Classes Bill.
Police - - -	4	July 22	Aug. 2, Aug. 4, Aug. 5.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 29 and Schedule I. and reported.	Aug. 5	Aug. 14	
Session 1890-1 :— Public Health (London) Law Amendment and Public Health (London) Law Consolidation.	7	June 4	June 26 - - -	June 26	Aug. 5	Consolidated by instruction into the Public Health (London) Bill.
Penal Servitude - -	1	June 11	June 24, June 25 - -	June 30	Aug. 5	
Stamp Duties - -	1	June 26	July 6 - - -	July 6	July 21	
Stamp Duties Management	1	June 26	July 6 - - -	July 6	July 21	
Session 1892 :— Clergy Discipline (Immorality) [Lords].	5	May 24	June 2 - - -	June 2	June 22	
Evidence in Criminal Cases [Lords].	—	—	Dropped - - -	—	—	Committed to the Standing Committee on Law, May 6, but not proceeded with.
Session 1893-4 :— Places of Worship Enfranchisement.	4	Mar. 23	Dropped.			
Places of Worship (Sites) -	2	Apr. 27	May 8 - - -	May 8	—	Returned from the Lords with amendments and dropped.

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1893-4—cont. Employers Liability -	6.	June 22	Nov. 8, Nov. 9, Nov. 13, Nov. 14, Nov. 15, Nov. 16, Nov. 23.	Nov. 23	With- drawn Feb. 23, 1894.	
Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland).	2	July 13	Withdrawn Sept. 11.			
Session 1894 :— Building Societies (No. 2)	1	May 24	Aug. 2, Aug. 6, Aug. 8 -	Aug. 8	Aug. 25	
Building Societies (No. 3)	1	May 24	Dropped.			
Church Patronage - -	2	June 11	July 18. Dropped.			
Session 1895 :— Pistols - - -	3	Mar. 18	Dropped.			
Municipal Franchise (Ireland).	3	Apr. 8	Reported without amendment	June 12	Dropped	
Church Patronage - -	2	May 13	Dropped.			
Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1883) Amendment.	2	May 28	July 4 - - -	July 4	July 6	
Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women).	1	June 17	July 3 - - -	July 3	July 6	
Session 1896 :— Benefices - - -	9	Apr. 28	June 3, June 10. Dropped.			
Poor Law Officers Superannuation.	1	May 1	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	
Public Health (Ireland) -	1	May 8	May 19, Aug. 3.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of five new clauses, and reported. Aug. 6.	Aug. 6	Aug. 14	
Judicial Trustees - -	1	May 15	July 8 - - -	July 8	Aug. 14	
Labourers (Ireland) -	1	June 30	July 21 - - -	July 21	Aug. 14	
Locomotives on Highways [Lords].	1	July 10	July 30.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.—July 31.	July 31	Aug. 14	
Session 1897 :— Public Health (Scotland) -	10	June 3	July 22, July 28.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments to clauses 122 and 189 and of the First Schedule, and of new clauses relating to Port Sanitary Authorities, and reported.	July 28	Aug. 6	
Session 1898 :— Benefices - - -	7	Apr. 1	Dropped.			
Benefices (No. 2) - -	7	Apr. 1	June 16, June 20, June 21, June 22, June 23.	June 28	Aug. 12	
Solicitors (Ireland) - -	1	Apr. 26	June 15 - - -	June 15	July 25	
Poor Law Unions (Associations)	2	May 3	June 8 - - -	June 8	July 25	
Prisons - - -	6	June 7	June 28, July 27 - -	July 27	Aug. 12	
Poor Law (Scotland) -	1	June 10	June 23 - - -	June 23	July 25	
Universities and College Estates.	1	June 14	Reported without amendment	July 18	Aug. 14	
Vaccination - - -	7	July 5	July 19, July 20, July 30 -	July 30	Aug. 12	
Habitual Inebriates - -	1	July 8	July 18.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of an amendment to clause 25 and reported.	July 18	Aug. 12	
London University Commission [Lords].	3	July 19	July 25.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.	July 25	Aug. 12	
Vexatious Actions (Scotland).	1	July 12	July 15 - - -	July 15	Aug. 12	
Session 1899 :— Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts (Amendment).	1	Mar. 10	Reported without amendment.	Mar. 15	June 6	
Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownerships).	2	May 1	June 28, July 3.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 12 and reported.	July 4	Aug. 9	

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1899—cont.						
Board of Education [Lords].	2	July 7	Aug. 1 - - -	Aug. 1	Aug. 9	
Improvement of Land -	1	July 14	July 26.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments on the Notice Paper and reported. July 27.	July 27	Aug. 9	
Session 1900:—						
Midwives -	2	Mar. 27	Dropped.			
Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners).	1	Apr. 3	May 8, June 27. - -	June 27	Aug. 6	Title changed in Committee to "Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and others)."
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland).	1	May 8	Reported without amendment -	June 18	July 30	
Town Councils (Scotland)	2	June 22	June 28 - - -	June 28	Aug. 8	
Land Charges [Lords] -	1	May 15	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 30	
Burial Grounds - -	1	May 22	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 10	
Borough Funds - -	1	May 25	Withdrawn July 20.			
County and Borough Franchise Assimilation (London).	1	June 29	July 10 - - -	July 12	July 30	
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment.	1	July 10	Dropped.			
Veterinary Surgeons Amendment.	1	July 3	Reported without amendment	July 4	July 30	
Executors (Scotland) -	1	June 29	July 2 - - -	July 2	Aug. 8	
Elementary Education -	3	July 20	Reported without amendment	July 31	Aug. 8	
Money Lending [Lords] -	2	July 24	July 31 - - -	July 31	Aug. 8	
Session 1901:—						
Isolation Hospitals - -	1	Apr. 30	June 17 - - -	June 17	July 26	
Cremation [Lords] -	1	May 3	June 19, June 26. Dropped.			
Larceny - - -	1	June 21	July 22 - - -	July 22	Aug. 9	
Youthful Offenders - -	1	July 2	Aug. 12, Aug. 13 - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children.	7	July 26	Aug. 14 - - -	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	
Purchase of Land (Ireland) (No. 2).	1	July 30	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Education (Young Children) (School Attendance) (Scotland).	1	May 10	June 12, June 19 - -	June 19	Aug. 9	Title changed to Education (Scotland) Bill.
Burgh Sewerage, Drainage, and Water Supply (Scotland).	1	Aug. 6	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	

TRADE.

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Com- mittee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1883 :— Bankruptcy - - -	19	June 25	Aug. 14.—Bill recommitted to Committee of whole House in respect of six clauses, and reported.	Aug. 14	Aug. 25	
Patents - - -	4	July 9	Aug. 4 - - -	Aug. 4	Aug. 25	
Session 1884 } " 1885 } Committee " 1886 } did not meet. " 1887 }						
Session 1888 :— Railway and Canal Traffic	11	July 16	July 25 - - -	July 25	Aug. 10	
Sea Fisheries Regulation -	2	July 27	Aug. 8. — Recommitted to Committee of whole House in respect of clause 8, and reported.	Aug. 8	Dec. 24	
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances).	1	Aug. 2	Aug. 6 - - -	Aug. 6	Aug. 10	
Session 1889 :— Weights and Measures -	3	May 16	June 4 - - -	June 4	July 26	
Merchant Shipping (Ton- nage).	3	June 27	July 19 - - -	July 19	Aug. 26	
Merchant Shipping (Pilot- age).	2	July 8	Aug. 24 - - -	Aug. 24	Aug. 30	
Factors Acts Consolidation	1	—	Withdrawn July 30.			
Light Railways (Ireland)	5	Aug. 15	Aug. 19 - - -	Aug. 19	Aug. 30	
Factors (Lords) - - -	—	July 25	Aug. 2.—Bill recommitted to Committee of whole House in respect of a clause, and reported.	Aug. 2	Aug. 26	
Session 1890 :— Companies (Winding-up)	10	May 19	July 4 - - -	July 4	Aug. 18	
Companies (Memorandum of Association).		Apr. 17	April 29 - - -	Apr. 29	Aug. 18	
Directors' Liability - - -		May 22	June 25 - - -	July 2	Aug. 18	
Bankruptcy - - -		June 30	July 9 - - -	July 9	Aug. 18	
Session 1890-1 :— Factories and Workshops	9	May 4	June 18, 19 - - -	June 19	Aug. 5	
Industrial Assurance -	2	—	Withdrawn June 19.			
Session 1892 :— Committee did not meet.						
Session 1893-4 :— Railway Servants (Hours of Labour).	1	Mar. 20	Apr. 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 27 -	Apr. 27	July 27	
Plumbers Registration -	3	July 27	Dropped.			
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs.	2	Aug. 9	Aug. 29 - - -	Aug. 29	Sept. 22	
Session 1894 :— Notice of Accident -	1	June 5	June 12 - - -	June 12	July 20	
Market Gardeners Com- pensation.	2	July 3	Withdrawn July 26.			
Session 1895 :— Rating of Machinery -	1	Mar. 14	Dropped.			
Market Gardeners Com- pensation Bills (No. 1).	1	Mar. 25	April 29, May 6 - - -	May 6	July 6	Market Gardeners Com- pensation (No. 2) Bill reported without amend- ment and dropped. March 25.
Factories and Workshops	15	July 1	July 3 - - -	July 3	July 6	
Session 1896 :— Shops (Early Closing) -	5	Mar. 26	Dropped.			
Light Railways - - -	5	Apr. 30	June 1, June 4, July 2 -	July 31	Aug. 14	
Trucks - - -	3	May 21	July 27, 30 - - -	July 30	Aug. 14	

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1896—cont.						
Conciliation (Trades Disputes). Boards of Conciliation (No. 2).	1	July 7	July 27 - - -	July 27	Aug. 7	
Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2).		July 7	Dropped.			
Railways (Ireland) - -		July 14	July 22 - - -	July 22	Aug. 14	
	1	July 24	- - - -	July 27	Aug. 14	Bill reported without amendment.
Session 1897: -						
Plumbers Registration -	2	May 18	June 30 and July 7. Dropped.			
Merchant Shipping (Undermanning).	1	May 18	May 17 - - -	May 31	Aug. 6	
Market Gardeners Compensation (Scotland).	1	May 17	May 20 - - -	May 25	July 15	
Chaff-cutting Machines (Accidents).	1	July 5	July 6 - - -	July 6	Aug. 6	
Locomotives on Highways	1	July 5	Dropped.			
Weights and Measures (Metric System).	1	July 5	- - - -	July 9	Aug. 6	Bill reported without amendment.
Session 1898:—						
Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund).	2	Mar. 31	July 27.—Recommitted to Committee of whole House in respect of one clause, and reported.	July 27	Aug. 12	
Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners).	1	May 2	- - - -	May 3	July 25	Bill reported without amendment.
Locomotives on Highways	2	June 9	June 15 - - -	June 15	Aug. 2	
Session 1899:—						
Sale of Food and Drugs -	8	May 12	July 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 -	July 25	Aug. 9	
Telegraphs (Telephonic Communication, &c.).	2	July 6	July 24, 25 - - -	July 31	Aug. 9	
Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland).	4	July 20	July 24 - - -	July 24	Aug. 9	
Session 1900:—						
Workmen's Compensation Act (1897) Extension.	1	Apr. 2	June 20 - - -	June 27	July 30	
Railway (Prevention of Accidents).	8	May 14	May 28 - - -	June 21	July 30	
Agricultural Holdings -	5	June 21	July 2, 10, 11, 12 -	July 19	Aug. 8	
Companies - -	6	July 19	July 24, 30 - - -	July 31	Aug. 8	
Session 1901:—						
Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment and Factory and Workshop Acts Consolidation, consolidated into Factory and Workshop Amendment and Consolidation.	12	July 29	August 12, 13 - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	Consolidated by instruction of the House of July 18.

STANDING COMMITTEES (TITLES
OF BILLS).

RETURN showing the Titles of those Bills which have been committed to the Standing Committees for Law and Trade respectively in each year since 1882, and the number of days upon which each of those Bills was discussed in the Committee, and the further stages through which they passed after Committee.

(*Lord Hugh Cecil.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 March 1902.*

[*Price 1d.*]

RESERVE AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
(HOUSE OF COMMONS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 January 1902 ;—for,

RETURN “showing the Persons employed on the fixed Establishment of the House of Commons as Messengers, Hall-keepers, Porters, Night Watchmen, Attendants, Cloak-room Attendants, Office-keepers, Cleaners, and Fire-lighters, indicating the Names by Initials, and showing the Pay received by each such Person in respect of such Employment, the Date of his Appointment, whether he is a Reserve or Discharged Soldier, and, if he is, specifying the Rank he formerly held, and the Corps to which he used to belong, in the following form :—

Name, indicated by Initials.	Office or Position held.	Pay received.	Date of Appointment.	Whether a Reserve or Discharged Soldier, and, if so, Rank and Corps.

(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 209, of Session 1898).

(Colonel Brookfield.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1902.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

RETURN showing the Persons employed on the fixed Establishment of the House of Commons as Messengers, Hall-keepers, Porters, Night Watchmen, Attendants, Cloak-room Attendants, Office-keepers, Cleaners, and Fire-lighters, indicating the Names by Initials, and showing the Pay received by each such Person in respect of such Employment, the Date of his Appointment, whether he is a Reserve or Discharged Soldier, and, if he is, specifying the Rank he formerly held, and the Corps to which he used to belong.

RETURN of MESSENGERS in the DEPARTMENT of the CLERK of the HOUSE.

Name (Initials).	Office or Position held.	Pay received in Year ended 31st March 1901.	Date of Appointment.	Whether a Reserve or Discharged Soldier.
		£. s. d.		
H. J.	Office Messenger	165 - -	May 1883	No.
J. J. S.	"	185 - -	April 1876	"
W. Q.	"	150 - -	Nov. 1882	"
C. D.	"	155 - -	Aug. 1877	"
G. D. W.	"	120 - -	Feb. 1886	"
J. A.	"	135 - -	April 1887	"
J. W.	"	135 - -	Feb. 1893	"
J. I.	"	112 9 -	April 1895	"
G. N.	"	107 - -	May 1897	"
F. J. S.	"	13 6 8	Feb. 1901	"

W. Gibbons

SPEAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Position held.	Pay received in Year ended 31st March 1901.	Date of Appointment.	Whether a Reserve or Discharged Soldier.
		£ s. d.		
W. M.	Messenger in Speaker's Secretary's Office.	13 12 3	Feb. 1901	No.
W. H.	Extra Messenger in Library.	104 - -	10 Feb. 1879	"
*A. F.	Messenger in Library	180 - -	1 April 1897	"

* Though called a messenger, the duties of this official are really those of a clerk.

Edward Gully,
Speaker's Secretary.

SERJEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT.

Name indicated by Initials.	Office or Position held.	Pay received in Year ended 31st March 1901.	Date of Appointment.	Whether a Reserve or Discharged Soldier, and, if so, Rank and Corps.
C. J. H. S. -	Office Messenger -	£ 230 - -	1 April 1884	
H. H. -	Messenger, 1st class -	200 - -	23 April 1873	
C. W. -	" " -	200 - -	5 Feb. 1867	
R. R. -	" " -	200 - -	20 Dec. 1876	
J. H. -	" " -	200 - -	26 April 1873	
	Extra duty -	11 12 6		
J. S. -	Messenger, 1st class -	200 - -	15 Nov. 1883	
A. A. -	" " -	200 - -	29 Jan. 1884	
T. B. S. -	" " -	200 - -	12 March 1885	
G. T. -	" " -	190 - -	7 April 1885	
R. H. -	" " -	180 - -	1 Jan. 1887 -	Discharged soldier, trooper, 2nd Life Guards.
G. W. T. A. -	" " -	170 - -	12 Feb. 1889	
J. H. D. -	" " -	130 - -	9 April 1889 -	Discharged soldier, private, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
J. H. -	Messenger, 2nd class -	120 - -	26 June 1890 -	Discharged soldier, quartermaster sergeant, Scots Guards.
G. W. -	" " -	120 - -	6 June 1891	
J. G. -	" " -	120 - -	23 Nov. 1893	
R. T. -	" " -	120 - -	5 Feb. 1895	
A. H. -	" " -	120 - -	12 Feb. 1895 -	Discharged soldier, quartermaster sergeant, Grenadier Guards.
A. C. J. -	" " -	115 - -		
G. C. -	" " -	100 - -	22 Feb. 1900 -	Discharged soldier, quartermaster sergeant, Scots Guard.
H. E. L. -	" " -	100 - -	1 April 1900	
W. B. -	Assistant, Members' cloak-room.	80 - -	21 April 1876	
J. O. -	Porter, cloak-room -	71 10 -	19 May 1880	
T. M. -	" " -	71 10 -	5 Oct. 1887	
B. W. -	" dressing-room -	71 10 -	22 Jan. 1900	
J. H. -	Fire-lighter -	71 10 -	18 June 1900 -	Discharged soldier, lance-corporal, Royal Fusiliers.
F. L. -	" -	71 10 -	1 Feb. 1901	
T. N. -	Watchman -	71 10 -	8 Jan. 1900	
	Extra duty -	2 15 -		
J. G. -	Watchman -	71 10 -	1 July 1900 -	Discharged soldier, private, Grenadier Guards.
	Extra duty -	2 15 -		
W. H. -	Office-keeper -	88 - -	17 April 1883	
	Extra duty -	34 - -		
S. H. -	Office-keeper -	88 - -	28 July 1874	
	Extra duty -	23 12 6		
H. B. -	Office-keeper -	88 - -	1 Jan. 1883	
	Extra duty -	26 7 6		
E. L. C. -	Office-keeper -	88 - -	1 July 1877	
	Extra duty -	16 - -		
J. G. -	Attendant on Chairman of Ways and Means.	145 - -	29 June 1875	
J. G. -	Hall-keeper -	170 - -	1 April 1886 -	Discharged soldier, quartermaster sergeant, Grenadier Guards.
W. H. T. P. -	Porter -	100 - -	1 April 1880	
R. A. H. C. -	" -	100 - -	24 Feb. 1883	
H. A. -	" -	100 - -	1 Jan. 1884	
G. S. -	" -	100 - -	17 Jan. 1884	
A. W. -	" -	100 - -	23 Nov. 1886	
W. M. -	" -	100 - -	20 Oct. 1891	
W. B. S. -	Attendant on Lobby -	100 - -	6 Feb. 1872	
H. G. B. -	Cleaner and attendant on Speaker's Counsel.	84 10 -	1 April 1897	
W. C. B. -	Attendant on Examiners -	66 5 -	1 April 1878	
E. G. -	Cleaner -	71 10 -	1 July 1867	
	Extra duty -	5 - -		
W. H. F. -	Cleaner -	71 10 -	5 March 1894	
	Extra duty -	31 - -		
A. H. -	Cleaner -	71 10 -	15 May 1893	
	Extra duty -	31 - -		
W. C. W. -	Cleaner -	71 10 -	1 July 1897	
	Extra duty -	15 10 -		
W. H. -	Cleaner -	71 10 -	1 July 1898	
R. A. C. -	" -	71 10 -	22 Jan. 1900 -	Discharged soldier, bandsman, 18th Hussars; also corporal, Cape Mounted Rifles.
	Extra duty -	7 16 -		

H. D. Erskine,
Serjeant-at-Arms.

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1893-4—cont. Employers Liability -	6.	June 22	Nov. 8, Nov. 9, Nov. 13, Nov. 14, Nov. 15, Nov. 16, Nov. 23.	Nov. 23	With- drawn Feb. 23, 1894.	
Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland).	2	July 13	Withdrawn Sept. 11.			
Session 1894 :— Building Societies (No. 2)	1	May 24	Aug. 2, Aug. 6, Aug. 8 -	Aug. 8	Aug. 25	
Building Societies (No. 3)	1	May 24	Dropped.			
Church Patronage - -	2	June 11	July 18. Dropped.			
Session 1895 :— Pistols - - -	3	Mar. 18	Dropped.			
Municipal Franchise (Ireland).	3	Apr. 8	Reported without amendment	June 12	Dropped	
Church Patronage - -	2	May 13	Dropped.			
Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1888) Amendment.	2	May 28	July 4 - - -	July 4	July 6	
Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women).	1	June 17	July 3 - - -	July 3	July 6	
Session 1896 :— Benefices - - -	9	Apr. 28	June 3, June 10. Dropped.			
Poor Law (Officers Superannuation).	1	May 1	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	
Public Health (Ireland) -	1	May 8	May 19, Aug. 3.—Bill recommended to a Committee of the whole House in respect of five new clauses, and reported. Aug. 6.	Aug. 6	Aug. 14	
Judicial Trustees - -	1	May 15	July 8 - - -	July 8	Aug. 14	
Labourers (Ireland) -	1	June 30	July 21 - - -	July 21	Aug. 14	
Locomotives on Highways [Lords].	1	July 10	July 30.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.—July 31.	July 31	Aug. 14	
Session 1897 :— Public Health (Scotland) -	10	June 3	July 22, July 28.—Bill recommended to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments to clauses 122 and 189 and of the First Schedule, and of new clauses relating to Port Sanitary Authorities, and reported.	July 28	Aug. 6	
Session 1898 :— Benefices - - -	7	Apr. 1	Dropped.			
Benefices (No. 2) - -	7	Apr. 1	June 16, June 20, June 21, June 22, June 23.	June 28	Aug. 12	
Solicitors (Ireland) - -	1	Apr. 26	June 15 - - -	June 15	July 25	
Poor Law Unions (Associations)	2	May 3	June 8 - - -	June 8	July 25	
Prisons - - -	6	June 7	June 28, July 27 - - -	July 27	Aug. 12	
Poor Law (Scotland) - -	1	June 10	June 23 - - -	June 23	July 25	
Universities and College Estates.	1	June 14	Reported without amendment	July 18	Aug. 14	
Vaccination - - -	7	July 5	July 19, July 20, July 30 -	July 30	Aug. 12	
Habitual Inebriates - -	1	July 8	July 18.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of an amendment to clause 25 and reported.	July 18	Aug. 12	
London University Commission [Lords].	3	July 19	July 25.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.	July 25	Aug. 12	
Vexatious Actions (Scotland).	1	July 12	July 15 - - -	July 15	Aug. 12	
Session 1899 :— Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts (Amendment).	1	Mar. 10	Reported without amendment.	Mar. 15	June 6	
Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownerships).	2	May 1	June 28, July 3.—Bill recommended to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 12 and reported.	July 4	Aug. 9	

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1899—cont.						
Board of Education [Lords].	2	July 7	Aug. 1 - - -	Aug. 1	Aug. 9	
Improvement of Land -	1	July 14	July 28.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments on the Notice Paper and reported. July 27.	July 27	Aug. 9	
Session 1900 :—						
Midwives -	2	Mar. 27	Dropped.			
Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners).	1	Apr. 3	May 8, June 27. - -	June 27	Aug. 6	Title changed in Committee to "Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and others)."
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland).	1	May 8	Reported without amendment -	June 18	July 30	
Town Councils (Scotland)	2	June 22	June 28 - - -	June 28	Aug. 8	
Land Charges [Lords] -	1	May 15	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 30	
Burial Grounds -	1	May 22	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 10	
Borough Funds -	1	May 25	Withdrawn July 20.			
County and Borough Franchise Assimilation (London).	1	June 29	July 10 - - -	July 12	July 30	
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment.	1	July 10	Dropped.			
Veterinary Surgeons Amendment.	1	July 3	Reported without amendment	July 4	July 30	
Executors (Scotland) -	1	June 29	July 2 - - -	July 2	Aug. 8	
Elementary Education -	3	July 20	Reported without amendment	July 31	Aug. 8	
Money Lending [Lords] -	2	July 24	July 31 - - -	July 31	Aug. 8	
Session 1901 :—						
Isolation Hospitals -	1	Apr. 30	June 17 - - -	June 17	July 26	
Cremation [Lords] -	1	May 3	June 19, June 26. Dropped.			
Larceny -	1	June 21	July 22 - - -	July 22	Aug. 9	
Youthful Offenders -	1	July 2	Aug. 12, Aug. 13 - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children.	7	July 26	Aug. 14 - - -	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	
Purchase of Land (Ireland) (No. 2).	1	July 30	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Education (Young Children) (School Attendance) (Scotland).	1	May 10	June 12, June 19 - -	June 19	Aug. 9	Title changed to Education (Scotland) Bill.
Burgh Sewerage, Drainage, and Water Supply (Scotland).	1	Aug. 6	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1893-4— <i>cont.</i> Employers Liability -	6	June 22	Nov. 8, Nov. 9, Nov. 13, Nov. 14, Nov. 15, Nov. 16, Nov. 23.	Nov. 23	With- drawn Feb. 23, 1894.	
Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland).	2	July 13	Withdrawn Sept. 11.			
Session 1894 :— Building Societies (No. 2)	1	May 24	Aug. 2, Aug. 6, Aug. 8 - -	Aug. 8	Aug. 25	
Building Societies (No. 3)	1	May 24	Dropped.			
Church Patronage - -	2	June 11	July 18. Dropped.			
Session 1895 :— Pistols - - -	3	Mar. 18	Dropped.			
Municipal Franchise (Ireland).	3	Apr. 8	Reported without amendment	June 12	Dropped	
Church Patronage - -	2	May 13	Dropped.			
Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act (1888) Amendment.	2	May 28	July 4 - - -	July 4	July 6	
Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women).	1	June 17	July 3 - - -	July 3	July 6	
Session 1896 :— Benefices - - -	9	Apr. 28	June 3, June 10. Dropped.			
Poor Law Officers Superannuation.	1	May 1	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	
Public Health (Ireland) -	1	May 8	May 19, Aug. 3.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of five new clauses, and reported. Aug. 6.	Aug. 6	Aug. 14	
Judicial Trustees - -	1	May 15	July 8 - - -	July 8	Aug. 14	
Labourers (Ireland) -	1	June 30	July 21 - - -	July 21	Aug. 14	
Locomotives on Highways [Lords].	1	July 10	July 30.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.—July 31.	July 31	Aug. 14	
Session 1897 :— Public Health (Scotland) -	10	June 3	July 22, July 28.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments to clauses 122 and 189 and of the First Schedule, and of new clauses relating to Port Sanitary Authorities, and reported.	July 28	Aug. 6	
Session 1898 :— Benefices - - -	7	Apr. 1	Dropped.			
Benefices (No. 2) - -	7	Apr. 1	June 16, June 20, June 21, June 22, June 23.	June 28	Aug. 12	
Solicitors (Ireland) - -	1	Apr. 26	June 15 - - -	June 15	July 25	
Poor Law Unions (Associations)	2	May 3	June 8 - - -	June 8	July 25	
Prisons - - -	6	June 7	June 28, July 27 - -	July 27	Aug. 12	
Poor Law (Scotland) -	1	June 10	June 23 - - -	June 23	July 25	
Universities and College Estates.	1	June 14	Reported without amendment	July 18	Aug. 14	
Vaccination - - -	7	July 5	July 19, July 20, July 30 -	July 30	Aug. 12	
Habitual Inebriates - -	1	July 8	July 18.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of an amendment to clause 25 and reported.	July 18	Aug. 12	
London University Commission [Lords].	3	July 19	July 25.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of a new clause and reported.	July 25	Aug. 12	
Vexatious Actions (Scotland).	1	July 12	July 15 - - -	July 15	Aug. 12	
Session 1899 :— Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts (Amendment).	1	Mar. 10	Reported without amendment.	Mar. 15	June 6	
Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownerships).	2	May 1	June 28, July 3.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of clause 12 and reported.	July 4	Aug. 9	

Title of Bill.	Days occupied in Committee.	Report.	Considered as Amended.	Third Reading.	Royal Assent.	Remarks.
Session 1899—cont.						
Board of Education [Lords].	2	July 7	Aug. 1 - - -	Aug. 1	Aug. 9	
Improvement of Land -	1	July 14	July 26.—Bill recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments on the Notice Paper and reported. July 27.	July 27	Aug. 9	
Session 1900:—						
Midwives - - -	2	Mar. 27	Dropped.			
Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners).	1	Apr. 3	May 8, June 27. - -	June 27	Aug. 6	Title changed in Committee to "Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and others)."
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland).	1	May 8	Reported without amendment -	June 18	July 30	
Town Councils (Scotland)	2	June 22	June 28 - - -	June 28	Aug. 8	
Land Charges [Lords] -	1	May 15	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 30	
Burial Grounds - - -	1	May 22	June 18 - - -	June 18	July 10	
Borough Funds - - -	1	May 25	Withdrawn July 20.			
County and Borough Franchise Assimilation (London).	1	June 29	July 10 - - -	July 12	July 30	
Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment.	1	July 10	Dropped.			
Veterinary Surgeons Amendment.	1	July 3	Reported without amendment	July 4	July 30	
Executors (Scotland) -	1	June 29	July 2 - - -	July 2	Aug. 8	
Elementary Education -	3	July 20	Reported without amendment	July 31	Aug. 8	
Money Lending [Lords] -	2	July 24	July 31 - - -	July 31	Aug. 8	
Session 1901:—						
Isolation Hospitals - -	1	Apr. 30	June 17 - - -	June 17	July 26	
Cremation [Lords] -	1	May 3	June 19, June 26. Dropped.			
Larceny - - -	1	June 21	July 22 - - -	July 22	Aug. 9	
Youthful Offenders - -	1	July 2	Aug. 12, Aug. 13 - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children.	7	July 26	Aug. 14 - - -	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	
Purchase of Land (Ireland) (No. 2).	1	July 30	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	
Education (Young Children) (School Attendance) (Scotland).	1	May 10	June 12, June 19 - -	June 19	Aug. 9	Title changed to Education (Scotland) Bill.
Burgh Sewerage, Drainage, and Water Supply (Scotland).	1	Aug. 6	Aug. 13 - - -	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	

STANDING ORDERS

OF

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PART I.—PUBLIC BUSINESS.
PART II.—PRIVATE BUSINESS.

WITH TABLE OF FEES, AND INDEX.

1902.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 December 1902.*

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1902.

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OF STANDING ORDERS OF 1901 AND NUMBERS OF
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Number of Standing Order in 1901.	Number of Standing Order in 1902.	Number of Standing Order in 1901.	Number of Standing Order in 1902.
1	1	50	50
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OF 1902 WERE PASSED AND AMENDED.

Number of Standing Orders in 1902.	Dates at which each Standing Order was passed and amended.	Number of Standing Orders in 1902.	Dates at which each Standing Order was passed and amended.
1	24 February 1888 and 2 May 1902.	34	19 July 1854.
2	5 August 1853 and 8 April 1902.	35	27 November 1882.
3		36	19 July 1854.
4	11 April 1902.	37	19 July 1854.
5	28 February 1888.	38	19 July 1854.
6	29 February 1888.	39	5 August 1853.
7	5 August 1853.	40	27 November 1882.
8	1 May 1902.	41	28 February 1888.
9	7 March 1888 and 29 April 1902.	42	21 July 1856.
10	27 November 1882 and 29 April 1902.	43	13 July 1854.
11	7 March 1888 and 2 May 1902.	44	24 July 1849.
12	5 August 1853.	45	24 July 1849.
13	5 August 1853 and 7 March 1888.	46	7 March 1888.
14	28 July 1870.	47	7 March 1888 and 1 May 1902.
15	28 April 1902.	48	7 March 1888.
16	3 May 1861 and 2 May 1902.	49	7 March 1888.
17	27 November 1882, 7 March 1888, and 17 February 1902.	50	7 March 1888 and 22 April 1901.
18	28 February 1880, 22 November 1882, and 17 February 1902.	51	28 February 1888 and 17 February 1891.
19	27 November 1882 and 28 February 1888.	52	27 November 1882
20	28 February 1888.	53	19 July 1854.
21	17 February 1902.	54	21 July 1856 and 7 March 1888.
22	27 November 1882.	55	25 June 1852.
23	27 November 1882 and 28 February 1888.	56	25 June 1852.
24	3 May 1861.	57	25 June 1852.
25	1 May 1902.	58	25 June 1852.
26	18 March 1887 and 7 March 1888.	59	25 June 1852.
27	28 February 1888.	60	25 June 1852.
28	19 July 1854.	61	25 June 1852.
29	19 July 1854.	62	25 June 1852.
30	29 February 1888.	63	9 August 1875.
31	5 August 1853 and 17 February 1902.	64	25 June 1852 and 21 July 1856.
32	5 August 1853.	65	29 February 1888.
33	19 July 1854.	66	11 June 1713, 25 June 1852, and 20 March 1866.
		67	29 March 1707.
		68	25 March 1715.
		69	22 February 1821.
		70	21 July 1856.
		71	20 March 1866.
		72	13 July 1869.
		73	13 July 1869.
		74	13 July 1869.
		75	2 April 1862 and 28 March 1870.

Number of Standing Orders in 1902.	Dates at which each Standing Order was passed and amended.	Number of Standing Orders in 1902.	Dates at which each Standing Order was passed and amended.
76	14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.	84	30 April 1866.
77	14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.	85	1 July 1880.
78	14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.	86	20 February 1872.
79	14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.	87	20 February 1872.
80	14 April 1842 and 5 August 1853.	88	5 February 1845.
81	20 July 1855 and 11 February 1902.	89	5 February 1845.
82	6 April 1835.	90	19 July 1854.
83	29 April 1858.	91	7 March 1888.
		92	25 June 1852.
		93	25 June 1852.
		94	25 June 1852.
		95	25 June 1852.
		96	14 August 1896.

PART I.

**STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC
BUSINESS.**

STANDING ORDERS.

1902.

PART I.

STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Sittings of the House.

1.—Unless the house otherwise order, the house shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at two of the clock for an afternoon sitting, and at nine of the clock for an evening sitting.

At one of the clock at the evening sitting, the speaker shall adjourn the house without question put, unless a bill originating in committee of ways and means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any act of parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted as hereinafter provided from the operation of this standing order, be then under consideration.

At half-past seven of the clock and at midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past five of the clock on Fridays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted; and, if the house be in committee, the chairman shall leave the chair, and make his report to the house; and if a motion has been proposed for the adjournment of the house, or of the debate, or in committee that the chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, every such dilatory motion shall lapse without question put.

Provided always, that on the interruption of business the closure may be moved; and if moved, or if proceedings under the closure rule be then in progress, the speaker or chairman shall not leave the chair, until the questions consequent thereon and on any further motion, as provided in the rule "closure of debate," have been decided.

After the business under consideration at twelve and half-past five, respectively, has been disposed of, no opposed business shall be taken; and after the business under consideration at half-past seven of the clock has been disposed of no other business shall be taken.

All business appointed for any sitting, and not disposed of before the termination of the sitting, shall stand over until the next sitting, or until such other sitting on any day on which the house ordinarily sits as the member in charge of the business may appoint.

A motion may be made by a minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the following effect: "That the proceedings on any specified business, if under discussion at twelve this night, be not interrupted under the standing order 'sittings of the house,'" or to the following effect: That the proceedings on any specified business, if under discussion on the interruption of business at this afternoon's sitting, be resumed and proceeded with, though opposed, after the interruption of business at this evening's sitting.

Provided always, that after any business exempted from the operation of this order is disposed of, the remaining business of the sitting shall be dealt with according to the provisions applicable to business taken after twelve o'clock.

Provided also, that the chairman of ways and means do take the chair as deputy speaker, when requested so to do by Mr. Speaker, without any

formal communication to the house; and that Mr. Speaker shall nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five members to act as temporary chairmen of committees, when requested by the chairman of ways and means.

Duration of
Friday sit-
tings.

2.—The house shall meet every Friday, at twelve o'clock at noon, for private business, petitions, orders of the day, and notices of motions, and shall continue to sit until six o'clock, unless previously adjourned.

Termination
of Friday
sittings.

3.—When such business has been disposed of, or at six o'clock precisely, notwithstanding there may be business under discussion, Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the house, without putting any question.

Arrangement of Public Business.

Precedence
of business
at different
sittings.

4.—Unless the house otherwise direct—

- (a.) Government business shall have precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday and the sitting on Friday;
- (b.) At the evening sittings of Tuesday and Wednesday notices of motion and public bills, other than government bills, shall have precedence of government business;
- (c.) After Easter government business shall have precedence at the evening sittings of Tuesday;
- (d.) After Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, government business shall have precedence at all evening sittings, and at all Friday sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday;
- (e.) At the evening sittings at which government business has not precedence notices of motion shall have precedence of the orders of the day;
- (f.) At all afternoon sittings the house will first proceed with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notices of motions, and unopposed private business.

Arrange-
ment of
government
business.

5.—On days on which government business has priority, the government may arrange such government business, whether orders of the day or notices of motions, in such order as they may think fit.

Precedence
of bills after
Whitsuntide.

6.—After Whitsuntide, public bills, other than government bills, shall be arranged on the order book so as to give priority to the bills most advanced, and lords' amendments to public bills appointed to be considered shall be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, bills in progress in committee, bills appointed for committee, and second readings.

Period for
which
notices of
motion may
be given.

7.—No notice shall be given beyond the period which shall include the four days next following on which notices are entitled to precedence; due allowance being made for any intervening adjournment of the house, and the period being in that case so far extended as to include four notice days falling during the sitting of the house.

Private Business.

Time for
taking
private
business.

8.—No opposed private business shall be set down for the sittings on Friday, or for the evening sittings on Wednesday between Easter and Whitsuntide.

All private business which is set down for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, and is not disposed of by fifteen minutes after two of the clock shall

shall, without question put, be postponed until such time as the chairman of ways and means may determine.

Provided that such private business shall always be taken at the beginning of an evening sitting after any motion for the adjournment of the house standing over from an afternoon sitting has been disposed of, and that such postponed business shall be distributed as near as may be proportionately between the sittings on which government business has precedence and the other sittings.

At an evening sitting at which government business has not precedence, no opposed private business other than that then under consideration shall be taken after a quarter-past ten of the clock.

Unopposed private business shall have precedence of opposed private business.

Questions.

9.—Notices of questions shall be given by members in writing to the clerk at the table, without reading them *vivâ voce* in the house, unless the consent of the speaker to any particular question has been previously obtained. Questions to members.

On days when there are two sittings of the house, questions shall be taken at a quarter past two of the clock.

No questions shall be taken after five minutes before three of the clock, except questions which have not been answered in consequence of the absence of the minister to whom they are addressed, and questions which have not appeared on the paper, but which are of an urgent character, and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of business.

Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, but notice of any such question must appear at latest on the notice paper circulated on the day before that on which an answer is desired.

If any member does not distinguish his question by an asterisk, or if he or any other member deputed by him is not present to ask it, or if it is not reached by five minutes before three of the clock, the minister to whom it is addressed shall cause an answer to be printed and circulated with the votes, unless the member has signified his desire to postpone the question.

Adjournment on Matter of Public Importance.

10.—No motion for the adjournment of the house shall be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business at the afternoon sitting have been disposed of, and no such motion shall be made before the orders of the day, or notices of motion have been entered upon, except by leave of the house, unless a member rising in his place at an afternoon sitting shall propose to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than forty members shall thereupon rise in their places to support the motion, or unless, if fewer than forty members and not less than ten shall thereupon rise in their places, the house shall, on a division, upon question put forthwith, determine whether such motion shall be made. If the motion is so supported, or the house so determines that it shall be made, it shall stand over until the evening sitting of the same day. Motion for adjournment on matter of urgent public importance.

Bringing in Bills and Nominating Select Committees at Commencement of Public Business.

11.—On Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and, if set down by the government, on Mondays and Thursdays, motions for leave to bring in bills, and for the nomination of select committees, may be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business. If such motions be opposed, Mr. Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes any such motion respectively, may, without further debate, put the question thereon, or the question, that the debate be now adjourned. Motions for leave to bring in bills and nomination of select committees at commencement of public business.

Orders of the Day.

Orders of day to be read without question put.

12.—At the time fixed for the commencement of public business, on days on which orders have precedence of notices of motions, and after the notices of motions have been disposed of, on all other days, Mr. Speaker shall direct the clerk at the table to read the orders of the day, without any question being put.

Order of disposing of orders of day.

13.—The orders of the day shall be disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the paper; the right being reserved to His Majesty's ministers of placing government orders or motions at the head of the list, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which government bills have precedence.

Supply and Ways and Means.

Appointment of committees.

14.—This house will, in future, appoint the committees of supply and ways and means at the commencement of every session, so soon as an address has been agreed to, in answer to His Majesty's speech.

Business of supply.

15.—As soon as the committee of supply has been appointed and estimates have been presented, the business of supply shall, until disposed of, be the first order of the day on Thursday, unless the house otherwise order on the motion of a minister of the crown, moved at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate.

Not more than twenty days, being days before the 5th of August, shall be allotted for the consideration of the annual estimates for the army, navy, and civil services, including votes on account. The days allotted shall not include any day on which the question has to be put that the speaker do leave the chair, or any day on which the business of supply does not stand as first order.

Provided that the days occupied by the consideration of estimates supplementary to those of a previous session or of any vote of credit, or of votes for supplementary or additional estimates presented by the government for war expenditure, or for any new service not included in the ordinary estimates for the year, shall not be included in the computation of the twenty days aforesaid.

Provided also that on motion made after notice, to be decided without amendment or debate, additional time, not exceeding three days, may be allotted for the purposes aforesaid, either before or after the 5th of August.

On a day so allotted, no business other than the business of supply shall be taken before midnight, and no business in committee or proceedings on report of supply shall be taken after midnight, whether a general order for the suspension of the twelve o'clock rule is in force or not, unless the house otherwise order on the motion of a minister of the crown, moved at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate.

Of the days so allotted, not more than one day in committee shall be allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At midnight on the close of the day on which the committee on that vote is taken, and at the close of the sitting on which the report of that vote is taken, the chairman of committees or the speaker, as the case may be, shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the vote or the report.

At ten of the clock on the last day but one of the days so allotted the chairman shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the vote then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put the question with respect to each class of the civil service estimates that the total amount of the votes outstanding in that class be granted for the services defined in the class, and shall in like manner put severally the questions that the total amounts of the votes outstanding in the estimates for the

[navy

navy, the army, and the revenue departments be granted for the services defined in those estimates.

At ten of the clock on the last, not being earlier than the twentieth, of the allotted days, the speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the report of the resolution then under consideration, and shall then forthwith put, with respect to each class of the civil service estimates, the question, that the house doth agree with the committee in all the outstanding resolutions reported in respect of that class, and shall then put a like question with respect to all the resolutions outstanding in the estimates for the navy, the army, the revenue departments, and other outstanding resolutions severally.

On the days appointed for concluding the business of supply, the consideration of that business shall not be anticipated by a motion of adjournment, and no dilatory motion shall be moved on proceedings for that business and the business shall not be interrupted under any standing order.

Any additional estimate for any new matter not included in the original estimates for the year, shall be submitted for consideration in the committee of supply on some day not later than two days before the committee is closed.

For the purposes of this order two Fridays shall be deemed equivalent to a single day of two sittings.

16.—The committees of supply and ways and means shall be fixed for Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and may also be appointed for any other day on which the house shall meet for despatch of business.

Days for
committees
of supply
and ways
and means.

17.—Whenever the committee of supply stands as an order of the day, Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, unless on first going into supply on the army, navy, or civil service estimates respectively, or on any vote of credit, an amendment be moved, or question raised, relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in supply.

When chair
to be left
without
question
put.

Order in the House.

18.—Whenever any member shall have been named by the speaker, or by the chairman of a committee of the whole house, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the chair, or of abusing the rules of the house by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the house, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such member in the house, the speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, "That such member be suspended from the service of the house;" and, if the offence has been committed in a committee of the whole house, the chairman shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the committee and report the circumstance to the house; and the speaker shall on a motion being made thereupon put the same question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the house itself.

Order in
debate.

If any member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion ~~shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month.~~

Provided always, that suspension from the service of the house shall not exempt the member so suspended from serving on any committee for the consideration of a private bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension.

Provided also, that not more than one member shall be named at the same time, unless several members, present together, have jointly disregarded the authority of the chair.

Provided also, that if any member, or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this order from the service of the house, shall refuse to obey the direction of the speaker, when severally summoned under the speaker's orders by the serjeant-at-arms to obey such direction, the speaker shall call the attention of the house to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction, and the member or members named by him as having refused to obey his direction shall thereupon and without further question put, be suspended from the service of the house during the remainder of the session.

Provided always, that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the house of the power of proceeding against any member according to ancient usages.

Note.—The words printed in erased type were struck out on the 13th February 1902, but the proceedings on the amendment of the standing order were not resumed after that date.

Irrelevance
or repeti-
tion.

19.—Mr. Speaker or the chairman, after having called the attention of the house, or of the committee, to the conduct of a member, who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments, or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Disorderly
conduct.

20.—Mr. Speaker or the chairman shall order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the house during the remainder of day's sitting; and the serjeant-at-arms shall act on such orders as he may receive from the chair in pursuance of this resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr. Speaker or the chairman deems that his powers under this standing order are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of the standing order "Order in debate," or he may call upon the house to adjudge upon the conduct of such member or members.

Provided always, that members who are ordered to withdraw under this standing order, or who are suspended from the service of the house under the standing order "Order in debate," shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the house, subject, however, in the case of such suspended members, to the proviso in that standing order regarding their service on private bill committees.

Power of
speaker to
adjourn
house or
suspend
sitting.

21.—In the case of grave disorder arising in the house the speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the house without question put, or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Adjournment and Counting Out.

Debate on
motion for
adjournment.

22.—When a motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the house during any debate, or that the chairman of a committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be confined to the matter of such motion; and no member, having moved or seconded any such motion; shall be entitled to move, or second, any similar motion during the same debate.

Dilatory
motion in
abuse of
rules of
house.

23.—If Mr. Speaker, or the chairman of a committee of the whole house, shall be of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the house, during any debate, or that the chairman do report progress, or do leave the chair, is an abuse of the rules of the house, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the house.

24.—Which

24.—While the committees of supply and ways and means are open, the house, when it meets on Friday, shall, at its rising, stand adjourned until the following Monday, without any question being put, unless the house shall otherwise resolve.

Adjournment from Friday to Monday.

25.—At an evening sitting the house shall not be counted before ten o'clock, but if on a division taken on any business at an evening sitting before ten o'clock it appears that forty members are not present, the business shall stand over until the next sitting of the house, and the next business shall be taken.

Counting out at evening sittings.

Closure of Debate.

26.—After a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move, "That the question be now put," and, unless it shall appear to the chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the house, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, "That the question be now put," shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

Closure of debate.

When the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the chair, as aforesaid, not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the chair; and also if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the chair, as aforesaid, not having been withheld), that the question, that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of, or be added to the bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the speaker or the chairman of ways and means is in the chair.

27.—Questions for the closure of debate under standing order "Closure of debate" shall be decided in the affirmative, if, when a division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the chair, that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion.

Majority for closure.

Divisions.

28.—So soon as the voices have been taken, the clerk shall turn a two-minute sand-glass, to be kept on the table for that purpose, and the doors shall not be closed until after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by such sand-glass.

Turning of two-minute glass

29.—The doors shall be closed so soon after the lapse of two minutes as the speaker or the chairman of the committee of the whole house shall think proper to direct.

Time for closing doors.

30.—Mr. Speaker or the chairman, may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the house, or committee, by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places; and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the house or committee, or name tellers for a division. And, in case there is no division, the speaker or chairman

Division frivolously claimed.

chairman shall declare to the house or the committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the house, and printed with the lists of divisions.

Public Bills.

Presentation
or introduc-
tion and first
reading.

31.—When any bill shall be presented by a member, in pursuance of an order of this house, or shall be brought from the Lords, the questions “That this bill be now read a first time,” and “That this bill be printed,” shall be decided without amendment or debate.

A member may, if he thinks fit, after notice, present a bill without an order of the house for its introduction ; and when a bill is so presented, the title of the bill shall be read by the clerk at the table, and the bill shall then be deemed to have been read a first time, and shall be printed.

Procedure
on reading
order for
committee.

32.—When a bill or other matter (except supply or ways and means) has been partly considered in committee, and the chairman has been directed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and the house shall have ordered that the committee shall sit again on a particular day, the speaker shall, when the order for the committee has been read, forthwith leave the chair without putting any question, and the house shall thereupon resolve itself into such committee.

Reference of
bills together
to committee.

33.—Bills which may be fixed for consideration in committee on the same day, whether in progress or otherwise, may be referred together to a committee of the whole house, which may consider on the same day all the bills so referred to it, without the chairman leaving the chair on each separate bill ; provided that, with respect to any bill not in progress, if any member shall object to its consideration in committee, together with other bills, the order of the day for the committee on such bill shall be postponed.

Amendments
in com-
mittee.

34.—It shall be an instruction to all committees of the whole house to which bills may be committed, that they have power to make such amendments therein as they shall think fit, provided they be relevant to the subject-matter of the bill ; but that if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the bill, they do amend the title accordingly, and do report the same specially to the house.

Postpone-
ment of
preamble.

35.—In committee on a bill, the preamble shall stand postponed until after the consideration of the clauses, without question put.

Discon-
tinuance of
first and
second read-
ing stages in
committee.

36.—The questions for reading a bill a first and second time in a committee of the whole house shall be discontinued.

Question not
to be put on
blanks.

37.—In going through a bill no questions shall be put for the filling up words already printed in *italics*, and commonly called blanks, unless exception be taken thereto ; and if no alterations have been made in the words so printed in *italics*, the bill shall be reported without amendments, unless other amendments have been made thereto.

Procedure on
offer of new
clause.

38.—On a clause being offered in the committee on the bill, or on the consideration of report of a bill, Mr. Speaker or the chairman shall desire the member to bring up the same, whereupon it shall be read a first time without question put, but no clause shall be offered on consideration of report without notice.

Report of
bill.

39.—At the close of the proceedings of a committee of the whole house on a bill, the chairman shall report the bill forthwith to the house, and when amendments shall have been made thereto, the same shall be received, without debate, and a time appointed for taking the same into consideration.

40.—When

40.—When the order of the day for the consideration of a bill, as amended in the committee of the whole house, has been read, the house shall proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration, or a motion shall be made to re-commit the bill. Consideration of bill as amended.

41.—Upon the report stage of any bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in committee without an instruction from the house. Amendments on report.

42.—No amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any bill on the third reading. Amendments on third reading.

43.—Lords' amendments to public bills shall be appointed to be considered on a future day, unless the house shall order them to be considered forthwith. Lords' amendments.

44.—With respect to any bill brought to this house from the House of Lords, or returned by the House of Lords to this house, with amendments, whereby any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee shall be authorized, imposed, appropriated, regulated, varied, or extinguished, this house will not insist on its ancient and undoubted privileges in the following cases :— Pecuniary penalties.

1. When the object of such pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is to secure the execution of the act, or the punishment or prevention of offences.

2. Where such fees are imposed in respect of benefit taken or service rendered under the act, and in order to the execution of the act, and are not made payable into the treasury or exchequer, or in aid of the public revenue, and do not form the ground of public accounting by the parties receiving the same, either in respect of deficit or surplus.

3. When such bill shall be a private bill for a local or personal act.

45.—The precise duration of every temporary law shall be expressed in a distinct clause at the end of the bill. Temporary laws.

Standing Committees.

46.—The resolutions of the house of the 1st December 1882 relating to the constitution and proceedings of standing committees for the consideration of bills relating to law, and courts of justice, and legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, shall be revived, and trade shall include agriculture and fishing. Revival of standing committees.

47.—Two standing committees shall be appointed for the consideration of all bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and to trade, shipping, and manufactures, which may by order of the house in each case, be committed to them; and the procedure in such committees shall be the same as in a select committee, unless the house shall otherwise order: provided, that strangers shall be admitted, except when the committee shall order them to withdraw; and the said committees shall not sit, after a quarter past two of the o'clock, whilst the house is sitting, without the order of the house: provided also, that any notice of amendment to any clause in a bill which may be committed to a standing committee, given by any honourable member in the house, shall stand referred to such committee: provided also, that twenty be the quorum of such standing committees. Constitution of standing committees for bills relating to law, trade, &c.

Nomination
of standing
committees.

48.—Each of the said standing committees shall consist of not less than sixty nor more than eighty members, to be nominated by the committee of selection, who shall have regard to the classes of bills committed to such committees, to the composition of the house, and to the qualifications of the members selected; and shall have power to discharge members from time to time, and to appoint others in substitution for those discharged. The committee of selection shall also have power to add not more than fifteen members to a standing committee in respect of any bill referred to it, to serve on the committee during the consideration of such bill.

Chairman
of standing
committees.

49.—The committee of selection shall nominate a chairmen's panel to consist of not less than four nor more than six members, of whom three shall be a quorum; and the chairmen's panel shall appoint from among themselves the chairman of each standing committee, and may change the chairman so appointed from time to time.

Report of
bills referred
to standing
committees.

50.—All bills which shall have been committed to one of the said standing committees shall, when reported to the house, be proceeded with, as if they had been reported from a committee of the whole house: provided only, that all bills reported from a standing committee, whether amended or not, shall be considered on report by the house without question put, unless the member in charge thereof desire to postpone its consideration or a motion be made to re-commit the bill.

Committees of the whole House.

When
speaker
leaves chair
without
question
put.

51.—Whenever an order of the day is read for the house to resolve itself into committee (not being a committee to consider a message from the Crown, or the committee of supply, or the committee on the East India revenue accounts), Mr. Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, and the house shall thereupon resolve itself into such committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of.

When chair-
man of com-
mittee leaves
chair without
question put.

52.—When the chairman of a committee has been ordered to make a report to the house, he shall leave the chair without question put.

Report to
be brought
up without
question
put

53.—Every report from a committee of the whole house shall be brought up, without any question being put.

Select Committees.

Sittings.

54.—All committees shall have leave to sit, except while the house is at prayers, during the sitting, and notwithstanding any adjournment of the house.

Number.

55.—No select committee shall, without leave of the house, consist of more than fifteen members; such leave shall not be moved for without notice; and in the case of members proposed to be added or substituted, after the first appointment of the committee, the notice shall include the names of the members proposed to be added or substituted.

Consent of
members.

56.—Every member intending to move for the appointment of a select committee shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each member proposed to be named by him on such committee will give his attendance thereupon.

Notice of
names of
members.

57.—Every member intending to move for the appointment of a select committee, shall, one day next before the nomination of such committee, place

place on the notices the names of the members intended to be proposed by him to be members of such committee.

58.—Lists shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the committee office and in the lobby of the house of all members serving on each select committee. Lists of members serving.

59.—To every question asked of a witness under examination in the proceedings of any select committee there shall be prefixed in the minutes of the evidence the name of the member asking such question. Entry of questions asked.

60.—The names of the members present each day on the sitting of any select committee shall be entered on the minutes of evidence, or on the minutes of the proceedings of the committee (as the case may be), and reported to the house on the report of such committee. Entry of members attending.

61.—In the event of any division taking place in any select committee, the question proposed, the name of the proposer, and the respective votes thereupon of each member present, shall be entered on the minutes of evidence, or on the minutes of the proceedings of the committee (as the case may be), and reported to the house on the report of such committee. Entry of divisions.

62.—If, at any time during the sitting of a select committee of this house, the quorum of members fixed by the house shall not be present, the clerk of the committee shall call the attention of the chairman to the fact, who shall thereupon suspend the proceedings of the committee until a quorum be present, or adjourn the committee to some future day. Quorum.

63.—Every select committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records, shall have leave to report their opinion and observations, together with the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the house, and also to make a special report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of the house. Power to report | opinion and observations.

64.—The serjeant-at-arms attending this house shall, from time to time, when the house is going to prayers, give notice thereof to all committees ; and all proceedings of committees, after such notice, are declared to be null and void, unless such committees be otherwise empowered to sit after prayers. Notice of prayers.

Address in answer to King's Speech.

65.—The stages of committee and report on the address to His Majesty to convey the thanks of the house for His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, at the opening of the session, shall be discontinued. Discontin-
uance of
stages on
address in
in answer
to King's
speech.

Public Money.

66.—This house will receive no petition for any sum relating to public service, or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the consolidated fund or out of money to be provided by parliament, unless recommended from the Crown. Recommen-
dation from
Crown when
required on
application
relating to
public
money.

67.—This house will not proceed upon any petition, motion, or bill, for granting any money or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing, to the Crown, without the sanction of a committee of the whole house. Certain pro-
ceedings
relating to
public
money to be
initiated in
committee.

Restrictions on receipt of petitions relating to public money.

68.—This house will not receive any petition for compounding any sum of money owing to the Crown, upon any branch of the revenue, without a certificate from the proper officer or officers annexed to the said petition, stating the debt, what prosecutions have been made for the recovery of such debt, and setting forth how much the petitioner and his security are able to satisfy thereof.

Procedure on address to Crown for issue of public money.

69.—This house will not proceed upon any motion for an address to the Crown, praying that any money may be issued, or that any expense may be incurred, but in a committee of the whole house.

Procedure on application for charge on revenues of India.

70.—This house will not receive any petition, or proceed upon any motion for a charge upon the revenues of India, but what is recommended by the Crown.

Procedure on motion for charge on public revenue.

71.—If any motion be made in the house for any aid, grant, or charge upon the public revenue, whether payable out of the consolidated fund or out of money to be provided by parliament, or for any charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof shall not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the house shall think fit to appoint, and then it shall be referred to a committee of the whole house before any resolution or vote of the house do pass therein.

Packet and Telegraphic Contracts.

Contracts to be approved by resolution.

72.—In all contracts extending over a period of years, and creating a public charge, actual or prospective, entered into by the government for the conveyance of mails by sea, or for the purpose of telegraphic communications beyond sea, there should be inserted the condition that the contract shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the house.

Contracts to be laid on table.

73.—Every such contract, when executed, shall forthwith, if parliament be then sitting or, if parliament be not then sitting, within fourteen days after it assembles, be laid upon the table of the house, accompanied by a minute of the lords of the treasury, setting forth the grounds on which they have proceeded in authorizing it.

Contracts to be confirmed by public Act.

74.—In cases where any such contract requires to be confirmed by act of parliament, the bill for that purpose shall not be introduced and dealt with as a private bill, and power to the government to enter into agreements by which obligations at the public charge shall be undertaken, shall not be given in any private act.

Public Accounts.

Standing committee on public accounts.

75.—There shall be a standing committee, to be designated "the committee of public accounts," for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by parliament to meet the public expenditure, to consist of eleven members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every session, and of whom five shall be a quorum.

Public Petitions.

Presentation of petitions.

76.—Every member offering to present a petition to the house, not being a petition for a private bill, or relating to a private bill before the house, shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, and of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer of such petition.

77.—Every

77.—Every such petition not containing matter in breach of the privileges of this house, and which, according to the rules or usual practice of this house, can be received, shall be brought to the table by the direction of the speaker, who shall not allow any debate, or any member to speak upon, or in relation to such petition ; but it may be read by the clerk at the table, if required.

No debate on presentation.

78.—In the case of such petition complaining of some present personal grievance, for which there may be an urgent necessity for providing an immediate remedy, the matter contained in such petition may be brought into discussion on the presentation thereof.

Petition as to present personal grievance.

79.—All other such petitions, after they shall have been ordered to lie on the table, shall be referred to the committee on public petitions, without any question being put ; but if any such petition relate to any matter or subject, with respect to which the member presenting it has given notice of a motion, and the said petition has not been ordered to be printed by the committee, such member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the votes.

Reference of petitions to committee on public petitions.

80.—Subject to the above regulations, petitions against any resolution or bill imposing a tax or duty for the current service of the year shall be henceforth received, and the usage under which the house has refused to entertain such petitions shall be discontinued.

Petitions against imposition of a tax.

Speaker.

81.—Whenever the house shall be informed by the clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee of ways and means shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of speaker in relation to all proceedings of this house, as deputy speaker, until the next meeting of the house, and so on from day to day, on the like information being given to the house, until the house shall otherwise order ; provided that if the house shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the deputy speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

Deputy speaker and deputy chairman.

At the commencement of every parliament or from time to time, as necessity may arise, the house may appoint a deputy chairman, who shall, whenever the house is informed by the clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of the chairman of ways and means, be entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the chairman of ways and means, including his powers as deputy speaker.

Members.

82.—No member's name shall be affixed to any seat in the house before the hour of prayers ; and the speaker shall give directions to the doorkeepers accordingly.

Seats not to be taken before prayers.

83.—Any member having secured a seat at prayers shall be entitled to retain the same until the rising of the house.

Seats secured at prayers.

84.—Members may take and subscribe the oath required by law, at any time during the sitting of the house, before the orders of the day and notices of motions have been entered upon, or after they have been disposed of ; but no debate or business shall be interrupted for that purpose.

Time for taking seats.

85.—Every person returned as a member of this house, who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath, shall henceforth (notwithstanding so much of the resolution adopted by this house on the 22nd day of June 1880 as relates to affirmation) be permitted, without

Affirmation in lieu of oath.

question, to make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form prescribed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, as altered by the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute.

Witnesses.

86.—Any oath or affirmation taken or made by any witness before the house, or a committee of the whole house, may be administered by the clerk at the table.

87.—Any oath or affirmation taken or made by any witness before a select committee may be administered by the chairman, or by the clerk attending such committee.

Strangers

88.—The serjeant-at-arms attending this house shall, from time to time, take into his custody any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any part of the house or gallery appropriated to the members of this house, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any other part of the house or gallery, shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw, while the house, or any committee of the whole house, is sitting; and no person so taken into custody shall be discharged out of custody, without the special order of the house.

89.—No member of this house shall presume to bring any stranger into any part of the house or gallery appropriated to the members of this house, while the house, or a committee of the whole house, is sitting.

90.—Except when Mr. Speaker or the chairman of a committee of the whole house shall otherwise direct, his order for the withdrawal of strangers during a division shall be understood to apply to strangers occupying seats below the bar and in the front gallery, and shall be enforced by the serjeant-at-arms accordingly.

91.—If at any sitting of the house, or in committee, any member shall take notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker, or the chairman (as the case may be), shall forthwith put the question, "That strangers be ordered to withdraw," without permitting any debate or amendment: provided that the speaker, or the chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the house.

Letters.

92.—To prevent the intercepting or losing of letters directed to members of this house, the person appointed to bring letters from the General Post Office to this house, or some other person to be appointed by the postmaster general, shall for the future, every day during the session of parliament, Sundays excepted, constantly attend, from ten of the clock in the morning till seven in the afternoon, at the place appointed for the delivery of the said letters, and take care during his stay there, to deliver the same to the several members to whom they shall be directed, or to their known servant or servants, or other persons bringing notes under the hands of the members sending for the same.

93.—The said officer shall, upon his going away, lock up such letters as shall remain undelivered; and no letter shall be delivered but within the hours aforesaid.

94.—The

94.—The said orders shall be sent to the postmaster general at the commencement of each session.

Orders to be sent to postmaster general.

95.—When any letter or packet directed to this house shall come to Mr. Speaker, he shall open the same; and acquaint the house, at their next sitting, with the contents thereof, if proper to be communicated to this house.

Mode of dealing with letters directed to house.

Parliamentary Papers.

96.—If, during the existence of a parliament, papers are commanded to be presented to this house by His Majesty at any time, the delivery of such papers to the librarian of the House of Commons shall be deemed to be for all purposes the presentation of them to this house.

Presentation of command papers.

*C. R. Mont
Cl. Ho. Comm*

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1.

L
The Two
Classes of
Private Bills.

L.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

I.

THE TWO CLASSES OF PRIVATE BILLS.

1. For the purposes of the Standing Orders of this House, all Private Bills to which the Standing Orders are applicable shall be divided into the Two following Classes, according to the subjects to which they respectively relate:—

Private Bills
divided into Two
Classes.

1st CLASS :

1st Class.

Burial Ground, Making, Maintaining or Altering.
Charters and Corporations, enlarging or altering Powers of.
Church or Chapel, Building, Enlarging, Repairing or Maintaining.
City or Town, Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing or Improving.
Company, Incorporating, Regulating, or giving Powers to.
County Rate.
County or Shire Hall, Court House.
Crown, Church, or Corporation Property, or Property held in Trust for Public or Charitable Purposes.
Ferry, where no work is to be executed.
Fishery, Making, Maintaining or Improving.
Gaol or House of Correction.
Gas Work.
Improvement Charge, unless proposed in connection with a Second Class Work to be authorised by the Bill.
Land, Inclosing, Draining or Improving.
Letters Patent.
Local Court, Constituting.
Market or Market-place, Erecting, Improving, Repairing, Maintaining or Regulating.
Police.
Poor, Maintaining or Employing.
Poor Rate.
Powers to sue and be sued, Conferring.
Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Public Officer, Payment of.

And

Continuing or amending an Act passed for any of the purposes included in this or the Second Class, where no further work than such as was authorized by a former Act is proposed to be made.

The Two Classes
of
Private Bills.

2nd Class.

2nd CLASS :

Making, Maintaining, Varying, Extending or Enlarging any

Aqueduct.

Archway.

Bridge.

Canal.

Cut.

Dock.

Drainage—where it is not
provided in the Bill that
the Cut shall not be
more than Eleven feet
wide at the bottom.

Embankment for reclaim-
ing Land from the Sea
or any Tidal River.

Ferry, where any work is
to be executed.

Harbour.

Navigation.

Pier.

Port.

Public Carriage Road.

Railway.

Reservoir.

Sewer.

Street.

Subway.

Tramway.

Tramroad.

Tunnel.

Waterwork.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners of
Petitions.

2. THERE shall be one or more Officers of this House, to be called "THE EXAMINERS OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS," who shall be appointed by Mr. Speaker.

II.
Standing
Orders, com-
pliance with
which is to be
proved before
the Exami-
ners of Peti-
tions for
Private Bills.

II.
STANDING ORDERS,
COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED
BEFORE THE EXAMINERS
OF PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

II.

STANDING ORDERS, COMPLIANCE WITH WHICH IS TO BE PROVED BEFORE THE EXAMINERS.

[In these Orders, unless the context otherwise requires—

the term "Tramway" means a Tramway laid along a street or road ;
the term "Tramroad" means a Tramway laid elsewhere than along a street or road : Provided that where a Bill relates partly to Tramroad and partly to Tramway as here defined, the provisions of these Orders shall apply to such Tramroad or Tramway however the same may be described in the Bill ;

the term "Railway" includes "Tramroad" ;

the term "Lessee" includes a person holding an agreement for a lease ;

the term "Occupier" applies only to ratepayers, and to other persons not being ratepayers, whose interest in the premises occupied is not less than that of a quarterly tenant ;

the term "*London*," except where the City of *London* is expressly mentioned, means the administrative County of *London* ;

the term "Mechanical Power," includes steam, electrical, and every other motive power not being animal power ;

Other expressions defined in The Interpretation Act, 1889, have the same meanings in these Orders as if these Orders were an Act of Parliament passed after the commencement of that Act.]

COMPLIANCE with the following Standing Orders shall be proved before one of the Examiners ; viz.—

1. *Notices by Advertisement.*

3. IN all cases where Application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a Bill relating to any of the subjects included in either of the Two Classes of Private Bills, Notice shall be given stating the objects of such intended application, and the time at which copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office ; and if it be intended to apply for powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands or Houses, or compulsory user of the same, or for extending the time granted by any former Act for that purpose, or to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease the Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company, or to enter into working agreements or traffic arrangements, or to dissolve any Company, or to amend or repeal any former Act or Acts, or to levy any Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to alter any existing Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemptions from payment of Tolls, Rates or Duties, or to confer, vary, or extinguish any other rights or privileges, or to impose on any lands or houses, or to render any lands or houses liable to the imposition of, any charge in respect of any improvement, the Notice shall specify such intention, and shall also specify the Company, person, or persons with, to, from, or by whom it is intended to be proposed that such amalgamation, sale, purchase, lease, working agreements, or traffic arrangements shall be made ; and the whole of the Notice relating to the same Bill shall, except as provided by Standing Order 9, be included in the same Advertisement, which shall be headed by a short title, descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, and shall be subscribed with the name and address of the person, Company, Corporation, or firm responsible for the publication of the Notice.

Notices to state objects of application when Bills will be deposited in Private Bill Office, and intention to seek for powers to purchase Lands, or to amalgamate, &c., or to levy or alter Tolls or impose an Improvement Charge, to be stated, and also the Companies, &c., with whom any amalgamation, &c., is proposed.

4. IN cases of Bills included in the Second Class, and of Bills of the First Class, in respect to which Plans are required to be deposited, such Notices shall also contain a description of all the Termini, together with the Names of the Parishes, Townlands and extra-parochial places from, in, through, or into which the Work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which any land or houses intended to be taken are

In Second Class Bills, Notices to contain Names of Parishes, &c.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

situate, and where any common or commonable land is intended to be taken, or used compulsorily, such Notice shall contain the name of such common or commonable land (if any), and the name of any parish in which such land is situate, together with an estimate of the quantity of such common or commonable land proposed to be taken or used compulsorily, and shall state the time and place of deposit of the Plans, Sections, Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette Notice respectively, with the Clerks of the Peace and Sheriff Clerks, and also with the officers respectively mentioned in Standing Order 29, as the case may be.

Notices to specify
limits of Burial
Ground, of Gas
Works, &c.

5. IN cases of Bills for constructing Gas Works, or Sewage Works, or Works for the Manufacture or Conversion of the Residual Products of Gas or Sewage, or for making or constructing a Sewage Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor, or Hospital for Infectious Disease, the Notices shall set forth and specify the Lands in or upon which such Gas Works, Sewage Works, Works for the Manufacture or Conversion of Residual Products, Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor, or Hospital, is intended to be made or constructed.

This Order shall apply in the case of every Bill in which compulsory powers are sought, of taking lands for the construction of a station for generating electricity.

Street Tramways.

6. IN cases of Bills for laying down a Tramway, the Notice shall specify at what point or points, and on which side of the Street or Road it is proposed to lay such Tramway, so that for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards a less space than Nine feet Six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways, a less space than Ten feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on the side of the street or road and the nearest rail of the Tramway; in the case of a Bill for constructing a Tramroad or Tramway, the Notice shall specify the gauge to be adopted and the motive power to be employed.

Tramroads.

Notices in the case
of Tramroad Bills.

Cuts, Canals, Navi-
gations, &c.

When it is intended
to divert Water
from an existing
Cut, &c.

7. IN all cases where it is proposed to divert into any existing or intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any Water from any existing Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, whether the water is to be abstracted directly or indirectly from any such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or from any feeder thereof, and whether under any agreement with the Proprietors thereof or otherwise, the Notices shall contain the name of every such last-mentioned Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation.

Letters Patent.

Name of Invention
to be prefixed in
Capitals to Notice.

8. IN cases of Bills relating to Letters Patent, each Notice shall have prefixed to it in Capital Letters the name by which the Invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the Invention for which such Letters Patent have been obtained, and also an account of the Term of their Duration.

Notice in Official
Journal of Patent
Office.

8a. In addition to the ordinary Notices, Notice of the intention to apply to Parliament for a Bill relating to Letters Patent shall be published twice in the Official Journal of the Patent Office, before the introduction of the Bill in this House.

Publication of
Notices in Gazettes
and Newspapers.

9. IN the months of *October* and *November*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, the Notice shall be published once in the *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in the following Newspapers, namely:—

(1.) In the case of a Bill relating specially to any particular city, borough, town, or urban district, the Notice shall be published once in each of two successive weeks, with an interval between such publications of not less than six clear days in some newspaper or newspapers published in such city, borough, town, or district, or if there be no newspaper

Newspaper published therein, then in some Newspaper or Newspapers published in the county in which such city, borough, town, or district, or any part thereof is situate ;

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

(2.) In the case of a Bill authorising the construction of works or the taking of lands, or extending the time granted by a former Act for the construction of works or taking of lands, situate in one county only, or relating to an undertaking or to lands situate in one county only, or promoted by a Company or Companies, or other parties possessed of an undertaking situate in one county only, the notice shall be published once in each of two successive weeks, with an interval between such publications of not less than six clear days, in some Newspaper or Newspapers published in that county, or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in some Newspaper or Newspapers published in some county adjoining or near thereto ;

(3.) In the case of a Bill authorizing the construction of works or the taking of lands, or extending the time granted by a former Act for the construction of works or the taking of lands, in more than one county, or relating to an undertaking or to lands situate in more than one county, or promoted by a Company or Companies or other parties possessed of an undertaking situate in more than one county, the Notice shall be published once in each of two successive weeks, with an interval between such publications of not less than six clear days, in some Newspaper or Newspapers of the county in which the principal office of the Company or Companies or other parties who are the promoters of the Bill is situate, and in some Newspaper or Newspapers published in each county in which any new works are proposed to be constructed, or in which any lands are intended to be taken, or in which any works or lands are situate, in respect of which any new or further powers for the completion or taking thereof are intended to be applied for, or if there be no Newspaper published therein, then in some newspaper or Newspapers published in some county adjoining or near thereto : Provided always, That, if the Bill relates to lands or works, situate in more than one county, it shall be sufficient (at the option of the promoters) to publish in each of such counties so much only of the Notice as relates specifically to the lands or works situate in that county, together with the short title of the Notice and an intimation that the Notice has been published in full or sent for publication in full in the *Gazette* ;

(4.) No publication under this Order shall be made after the 27th day of November.

10. In the months of *October* and *November*, or one of them, immediately preceding the Application for any Bill for laying down a Tramway, or constructing an underground Railway, when such Bill contains powers authorising any alteration or disturbance of the surface of any Street or Road, Notice thereof shall be posted for Fourteen consecutive Days in every such Street or Road in such manner as the authority having the control of such Street or Road shall direct, and if after such Application to such authority no such direction shall be given, then in some conspicuous position in every such Street or Road, and such Notice shall also state the place or places at which the Plans of such Tramway or Railway will be deposited.

Street Tramways.

Notices to be
posted in Street or
Road.

2. *Notices and Applications to Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of Lands and Houses.*

11. ON or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill for power to take any Lands or Houses compulsorily or for compulsory user of the same, or for an extension of the time granted by any former Act for that purpose, or to impose an improvement charge on any Lands or Houses, or to render any Lands or Houses liable to the imposition

Application to
Owners, &c. on
or before 15th
December.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

imposition of an improvement charge, application in writing shall be made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all such Lands and Houses, inquiring whether they assent, dissent, or are neuter in respect of such application ; and in cases of Bills included in the second class, such application shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form set forth in the Appendix marked (A.).

Lists of Owners,
&c. assenting, dis-
senting, and neuter.

12. SEPARATE Lists shall be made of the Names of such Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, distinguishing those who have assented, dissented or are neuter in respect to such application, or who have returned no answer thereto ; and where no written acknowledgment has been returned to an application forwarded by post, or where such application has been returned as undelivered at any time before the making up of such list, the direction of the letter in which the same was so forwarded shall be inserted therein.

Notice to Fron-
tagers in case of
Tramways.

13. ON or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill for the laying down a Tramway, Notice in writing shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees, or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all houses, shops, or warehouses abutting upon any part of any street or road where, for a distance of Thirty feet or upwards, it is proposed that a less space than Nine feet Six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway, or a less space than Ten feet Six inches, if it is intended to run on the Tramway carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways. On or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for any Bill for laying down a Tramway crossing any Railway or Tramway on the level, or crossing any Railway, Tramway, or Canal by means of a Bridge, or otherwise affecting or interfering with such Railway, Tramway, or Canal, Notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the Owner or reputed Owner, and upon the Lessee or reputed Lessee of such Railway, Tramway, or Canal, and such Notice shall state the place or places at which the plans of the Tramway to be authorised by such Bill have been or will be deposited.

Notice to Owners
and Lessees of
Railways, Tram-
ways, or Canals
crossed, affected, or
interfered with by
proposed Tramway.

Notices when it is
proposed to ab-
stract Water from
any Stream.

14. ON or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill, whereby it is proposed to abstract Water from any Stream for the purpose of supplying any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct, Navigation, or Waterwork, Notice in writing of such Bill shall be given to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of all Mills and Manufactories or other Works using the Waters of such Stream for a distance of Twenty miles below the point at which such Water is intended to be abstracted, such distance to be measured along the course of such Stream, unless such Waters shall, within a less distance than Twenty miles, fall into or unite with any navigable Stream, and then only to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of such Mills and Manufactories, or other Works as aforesaid, which shall be situate between the point at which such Water is proposed to be abstracted, and the point at which such Water shall fall into or unite with such navigable Stream ; and such Notice shall state the name (if any) by which the Stream is known at the point at which such Water shall be immediately abstracted, and also the Parish in which such point is situate, and the time and place of deposit of Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference and Copies of the Gazette Notice respectively with the Clerks of the Peace and Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be.

Burial Grounds and
Gas Works, &c.

Notice to Owners
and Occupiers of
Houses.

15. ON or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill for constructing Gas Works or Sewage Works, or Works for the Manufacture or Conversion of the Residual Products of Gas and Sewage, or for making or constructing a Sewage Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor, or Hospital for Infectious Disease, Notice shall be served upon the Owner, Lessee and Occupier of every Dwelling House situated within 300 Yards of the lands in or upon which such Gas Works, Sewage Works, Works for the Manufacture of Residual Products,

Products, Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor or Hospital may be made or constructed.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

16. ON or before the *Fifteenth* day of *December* immediately preceding the Application for a Bill whereby the whole or any part of a Work authorised by any former Act is intended to be relinquished, Notice in writing of such Bill shall be served upon the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers of the Lands in which any part of the said Work intended to be thereby relinquished is situate.

Relinquishment of Works.

Notice to Owners, &c., when the Bill is to abridge any Public Works.

17. ON or before the *Twenty-first* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill, whereby any express statutory provision then in force for the protection of the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of any Property, or for the protection or benefit of any public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person, specifically named in such provision, is sought to be altered or repealed, Notice in writing of such Bill, and of the intention to alter or repeal such provision, shall be served upon every such Owner, Lessee, or Occupier, public Trustees or Commissioners, Corporation or Person.

Notice to Owners &c., in cases of Alteration or Repeal of Provisions.

18. ON or before the *Twenty-first* day of *December* immediately preceding the application for a Bill whereby any compulsory running powers are proposed to be taken over any railway, Notice in writing of such Bill, and of the intention to apply for such running powers, shall be served upon every Company owning or working such railway.

Notice in case of Application for compulsory running powers.

19. ALL Applications shall be made, and Notices served, either by delivering the same personally to the party entitled to such Application or Notice, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or, in his absence from the United Kingdom, with his agent, or by forwarding the same by post in a registered letter, addressed with a sufficient direction to his usual place of abode, and posted on or before the third day previously to the day required for delivery of the same personally, at such places, at such hours and according to such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time appoint for the posting and registration of such letters, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the Standing Orders which regulate the time and mode of presenting Petitions in opposition to Bills.

How Application to be made, and Notices served.

20. IN all cases the written acknowledgment of the party applied to shall, in the absence of other proof, be sufficient evidence of such application having been made, or notice given; and in case of an application or notice having been forwarded by a registered letter, the production of the Post Office receipt for such letter shall be sufficient evidence of the due delivery of such letter: Provided it shall appear that the same was properly and sufficiently directed, and that the same was not returned by the Post Office as undelivered.

Written acknowledgment of Party applied to, and, in case of Application or Notice by post, Post Office Receipt sufficient evidence of application.

21. No notice served or application made on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or Easter Monday, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day, shall be deemed valid, except in the case of delivery of letters by post.

Notices not to be given on Sunday, &c.

22. IN cases of Bills to authorise the laying down of a Tramway, the promoters shall obtain the consent of the local authority of the district or districts through which it is proposed to construct such Tramway, and where in any district there is a road authority distinct from the local authority, the consent of such road authority shall also be necessary in any case where power is sought to break up any road, subject to the jurisdiction of such road authority. For the purposes of this Order, in *England* and *Scotland*, the local and road authorities shall be the local and road authorities for the purposes of "The Tramways Act, 1870," except that in the case of a rural district in *England* the rural district council shall be deemed to be the local authority, and in *Ireland* the local and road authorities shall be the district

Consents in case of Tramways Bill.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

district councils and the county councils respectively. Provided that where it is proposed to lay down a continuous line of Tramway in two or more districts, and any local or road authority having jurisdiction in any such districts does not consent thereto, the consents of the local and road authority, or the local and road authorities having jurisdiction over Two-thirds of the length of such proposed line of Tramway, shall be deemed to be sufficient.

3. Documents required to be deposited, and the Times and Places of Deposit.

Deposit not to be
made on Sunday,
&c.

23. No Deposit required by the following Orders shall be deemed valid if made on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or Easter Monday, or before Eight o'clock in the forenoon, or after Eight o'clock in the afternoon of any day.

Deposits on or before the 30th November.

Plans and Books of
Reference, and
Sections to be de-
posited with Clerk
of the Peace, &c.

24. IN cases of Bills of the Second Class, a Plan and also a Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, and a Section and also a Duplicate thereof, as hereinafter described, and in cases of Bills of the First Class, under the powers of which any lands or houses may be taken or used compulsorily, and in the case of all Bills by which any charge is imposed upon any lands or houses, or any lands or houses are rendered liable to have a charge imposed upon them in respect of any improvement, a Plan and Duplicate thereof, together with a Book of Reference thereto, shall be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for every County, Riding, or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, or in the office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into districts or divisions, then also in the office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk, in or for each district or division, in or through which the Work is proposed to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or in which such lands or houses are situate, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill; and in the case of Railway Bills, the Ordnance Map on the scale of one inch to a mile, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall be deposited with such Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference; and the Clerks of the Peace or Sheriff Clerks, or their respective Deputies, shall make a Memorial in writing upon the Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference so deposited with them, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices, and shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine one of the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; and one of the two Plans and Sections so deposited shall be sealed up and retained in the possession of the Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk until called for by order of one of the Two Houses of Parliament. In cases of Bills whereby it is proposed to alter or extend the Municipal Boundary of any City, Borough, or Urban District, a Map on a scale of not less than three inches to a mile, and also a Duplicate thereof, showing as well the present Boundaries of the City, Borough, or Urban District as the Boundaries of the proposed Extension, shall be deposited with the Town Clerk of such City or Borough, or clerk of such Urban District, who shall at all seasonable hours of the day permit any person to view and examine such Map, and to make copies thereof; and a copy of the said Map, with the said Boundaries delineated thereon, shall also be deposited at the Office of the Board of Agriculture.

In cases of Rail-
ways, Ordnance or
Map to be deposited
with Clerk of
Peace, &c.

Clerks of Peace to
indorse a Memorial
on Plans, &c.

In case of proposed
alteration or exten-
sion of Municipal
Boundaries Map
and Duplicate to
be deposited with
Town Clerk, &c.,
and at the Office of
the Board of
Agriculture.

Deposit of Plans
&c. in Private
Bill Office.

25. ON or before the 30th day of *November*, a copy of the said Plans, Sections and Books of Reference, and in the case of Railway Bills, also a copy of the Ordnance Map, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office of this House.

Deposit of Tram-
way Map at the
Office of Board of
Trade.

25a. IN the case of Bills for laying down a Tramway, an Ordnance Map of the district on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, with the line of

of the proposed Tramway marked thereon, and a Diagram on a scale of not less than two inches to a mile, prepared in accordance with the specimen to be obtained at the Office of the Board of Trade, must also be deposited at that Office on or before the 30th *November*.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

25*b*. THAT in cases of Bills for the supply of electrical energy, an ordnance map on a scale of not less than one inch to the mile, with the proposed area of supply marked thereon, shall be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade on or before the 30th day of November.

Deposit of Map in
case of Bills for
supply of electrical
energy.

26. IN cases where Tidal Lands within the ordinary Spring Tides are to be acquired, or in any way affected, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, be deposited at the Office of the Fisheries and Harbour Department, Board of Trade, marked "TIDAL WATERS," and on such copy all Tidal Waters shall be coloured blue, and if the Plans include any Bridge across Tidal Waters, the dimensions, as regards span and headway of the nearest Bridges, if any, across the same Tidal Waters above and below the proposed new Bridge, shall be marked thereon; and in all such cases, such Plans and Sections shall be accompanied by an Ordnance Map of the country over which the Works are proposed to extend, or are to be carried, with their position and extent, or route accurately laid down thereon.

In cases where
Tidal Lands are to
be acquired, &c.,
Plans, Sections,
and Map to be
deposited at the
Office of the
Fisheries and
Harbour Depart-
ment, Board
of Trade.

26*a*. AND, in cases where the work is to be situate on the banks, foreshore, or bed of any river, a copy of the Plans and Sections shall, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill, be deposited—

Where works are
situate on banks, &c.
of any River, Plans,
Sections, and Map
to be deposited at
the Offices of the
Fisheries and
Harbour Depart-
ment of the Board
of Trade, the
Secretary for
Scotland, the
Irish Offices,
Westminster and
Dublin, and at
the Office of the
Conservators of
the River.

- (1) if the river is in England or Wales, at the Office of the Fisheries and Harbour Department of the Board of Trade;
- (2) or, if the river is in Scotland, at the Office of the Secretary for Scotland;
- (3) or, if the river is in Ireland, at the Irish Office, Westminster, and at the Office of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin;
- (4) and if the river is subject to a Board of Conservators, at the Office also of such Board;

and if the Plans include any tunnel under or Bridge over the River, the dimensions as regards depth below bed of the River, and span and headway, shall be marked thereon; and such Plans shall be accompanied by an Ordnance Map of the country over which the works are proposed to extend or are to be carried, with their position and extent or route accurately laid down thereon.

27. IN the case of Railway, Tramway, and Canal Bills, a Copy of all Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, required to be deposited in the Office of any Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk, on or before the 30th day of *November* immediately preceding the application for the Bill (and in the case of Railway Bills also a Copy of the Ordnance Map, with the Line of Railway delineated thereon), shall on or before the same day be deposited in the Office of the Board of Trade.

Deposit of Plans,
&c., at the Office of
the Board of
Trade.

28. WHERE the Work or any part thereof will be situate in London, or where powers are sought to take or use any Lands compulsorily in London, a Copy of so much of the Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference as relates to London shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the London County Council.

Deposit of Plans
and Sections with
London County
Council.

29. WHERE, under the powers of any Bill, any work is intended to be made, maintained, varied, extended, or enlarged, or any lands or houses may be taken or used compulsorily, or an improvement charge may be imposed,

Deposit of Plans,
Sections, and
Books of Reference.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

a Copy of so much of the said Plans and Sections as relates to any of the areas hereinafter mentioned, together with a Copy of so much of the Book of Reference as relates to such area, shall, on or before the 30th day of *November*, be deposited with the Officer respectively hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in the case of—

- (a) The City of London, or any borough in *England* or *Wales*, whether Metropolitan or other, with the Town Clerk of such City or Borough ;
- (b) Any Urban District in *England* or *Wales*, not being a Borough, with the Clerk of the District Council ;
- (c) Any Parish in *England* or *Wales* having a Parish Council, with the Clerk of the Parish Council, or, if there is no Clerk, with the Chairman of that Council ;
- (d) Any Parish in *England* or *Wales* comprised in a Rural District, and not having a Parish Council, with the Clerk of the District Council ;
- (e) Any Burgh in *Scotland*, with the Town Clerk or Clerk ;
- (f) Any Parish in *Scotland*, outside a Burgh, with the Clerk of the Parish Council ;
- (g) Any Urban or Rural District in *Ireland*, with the Clerk of the District Council.

Deposit of Plans,
&c., at the Home
Department and
the Board of
Agriculture.

30. Where by any Bill power is sought to take any Churchyard, Burial Ground, or Cemetery, or any part thereof, or to disturb the bodies interred therein, or where power is sought to take any Common or Commonable Land, as the case may be, a copy of so much of the Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference required by these Orders to be deposited in the Private Bill Office in respect of such Bill as relates to such Churchyard, Burial Ground or Cemetery, Common or Commonable Land, shall, on or before the *Thirtieth* day of *November*, be deposited at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a copy of so much of the said Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference as relates to such Common or commonable land shall, on or before the said day, be deposited at the Office of the Board of Agriculture.

Gazette Notice to
be deposited with
Plans, &c.

31. WHEREVER any Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, or parts thereof, are required to be deposited, a copy of the Notice published in the *Gazette* of the intended application to Parliament shall be deposited therewith.

Deposits on or before the 21st December.

Petition for
Bill, &c., to be
deposited in Private
Bill Office.

32. EVERY Petition for a Private Bill, headed by a short Title descriptive of the Undertaking or Bill, corresponding with that at the head of the Advertisement, with a Declaration, signed by the Agent, and a printed copy of the Bill annexed, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 21st day of *December* ; and such Petition, Bill and Declaration shall be open to the inspection of all parties ; and printed copies of the Bill shall also be delivered therewith for the use of any Member of the House or Agent who may apply for the same. Such Declaration shall state to which of the two Classes of Bills such Bill, in the judgment of the Agent belongs ; and if the proposed Bill shall give power to effect any of the following objects ; that is to say :—

Declaration of
Agent as to Class
of Bill, and Powers
thereof, to be
annexed to Petition.

Power to take any lands or houses compulsorily, or to extend the time granted by any former Act for that purpose :

Power to levy tolls rates or duties, or to alter any existing tolls, rates or duties ; or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemption from payment of tolls, rates or duties, or to confer, vary or extinguish any other right or privilege :

Power to amalgamate with any other Company, or to sell or lease their Undertaking, or to purchase or take on lease the Undertaking of any other Company :

Power

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Power to interfere with any Crown, Church or Corporation property, or property held in trust for public or charitable purposes:

Power to relinquish any part of a work authorized by a former Act:

Power to divert into any existing or intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any water from any existing cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the proprietors thereof, or otherwise:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation:

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway.

The said Declaration shall state which of such powers are given by the Bill, and shall indicate in which clauses of the Bill (referring to them by their number) such powers are given, and shall further state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in this Order, other than those stated in the Declaration.

If the proposed Bill shall not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in the preceding Order, the said Declaration shall state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of such objects.

The said Declaration shall also state that the Bill does not give any powers other than those included in the Notices for the Bill.

33. ON or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy shall be deposited—

Deposit of Private
Bills at Treasury
and other Public
Departments.

(1.) Of every Private Bill, at the Office of His Majesty's Treasury, at the Local Government Board, and at the General Post Office;

(2.) Of every Local Bill relating to *Scotland* or *Ireland*, at the Office of the Secretary for Scotland or the Irish Office, as the case may be;

(3.) Of every Bill relating to Railways, Tramways, Canals, Gas, Water, Patents, or Electric Lighting, or for incorporating or giving powers to any Company, at the Office of the Board of Trade;

(4.) Of every Bill relating to any Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier, Port or Tidal Waters, at the Office of the Fisheries and Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, marked "Tidal Waters";

(5.) Of every Bill of the Second Class whereby it is intended to authorise the construction of any work on the Banks, Foreshore, or Bed of any River, at the Office of the Fisheries and Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, and at the Office of the Conservators of the River, if any;

(6.) Of every Bill containing provisions with respect to the use of weights and measures, or the inspection or verification of the same, at the Standards Department of the Board of Trade;

(7.) Of every Bill—

(a.) Relating to a Local Court or Stipendiary Magistrate;

(b.) Whereby power is sought to take any Churchyard, Burial Ground, or Cemetery, or any part thereof, or to disturb the bodies interred therein, or to take any Common or Commonable Land;

(c.) Or in which provisions are contained relating to houses inhabited by the labouring class in London;

(d.) Or promoted by Municipal and other Local Authority by which it is proposed to create powers relating to Police or Sanitary Regulations which deviate from, or are in extension of, or repugnant to, the General Law;

at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department;

(8.) Of every Bill relating to any Company, body, or person carrying on business in any Colony or British Possession, at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies;

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

(9.) Of every Bill which proposes to alter the Boundary of the area of any County, Urban District, Parish, or any other administrative area, or which relates to any matter to which the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, and any Act amending the same, relate, at the General Register Office, Somerset House ;

(10.) Of every private Bill whereby the boundaries of any School District or the jurisdiction of any School Board are affected, at the Office of the Board of Education ;

(11.) Of every Bill affecting Crown property, at the Office of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and at the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues ;

(12.) Of every Bill affecting Charities or Charitable Trusts, at the Office of the Charity Commission and at the Office of the Board of Education ;

(13.) Of every Bill affecting the Duchy of Cornwall or the Duchy of Lancaster, at the Office of such Duchy respectively ;

(14.) Of every Local Bill which relates to the drainage of land in England or Wales, or which relates to the improvement of land in England, Wales, or Scotland, or to the erection, improvement, repair, maintenance, or regulation of any market or market place at which cattle are exposed for sale, or to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board of Agriculture, or which proposes to alter the boundary of any county, urban or rural district, parish, or any other administrative area in the United Kingdom, or whereby power is sought to take any common or commonable land, at the Office of the Board of Agriculture.

Deposit of Bills
with the London
County Council.

34. ON or before the 21st day of *December*, a printed Copy of every Bill of the Second-Class which proposes to authorise any Work in London, shall be deposited at the Office of the London County Council.

Deposits on or before the 31st December.

Deposit of Estimates, &c., in
Private Bill Office.

35. ALL Estimates and Declarations, and Lists of Owners, Lessees and Occupiers, which are required by the Standing Orders of this House, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 31st day of *December*.

Documents to be
deposited in Private
Bill Office in regard
to Joint Stock
Companies Bills.

35a. As respects all Bills for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, or proposed Companies for carrying on any Trade or Business, or for conferring upon such Companies the power of suing and being sued, there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, on or before 31st *December*, a copy of the Deed or Agreement of Partnership (if any) under which the Company or proposed Company is acting, and in all cases other than those of Companies registered under "The Companies Act, 1862," a Declaration stating the following matters :—

1st.—The present and proposed amount of the Capital of the Company.

2nd.—The number of Shares, and the amount of each Share.

3rd.—The number of Shares subscribed for.

4th.—The amount of Subscriptions paid up.

5th.—The names, residences, and descriptions of the Shareholders or Subscribers (so far as the same can be made out), and of the actual or provisional Directors, Treasurers, Secretaries or other officer, if any.

And such documents shall be verified by the signature of some authorized officer of the Company or proposed Company (if any), and by some responsible party promoting the Bill ; and copies of such Declarations shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

36. ON

36. ON or before 31st *December*, copies of the Estimate of Expense of the Undertaking; and where a Declaration alone, or Declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties, are required, copies of such Declaration, or of such Declaration and Estimate, shall be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of The House, and at the Private Bill Office for the use of any Agent who may apply for the same.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

Copies of Estimate and Declaration to be printed, and delivered in at Private Bill Office.

37. THE Estimate for any Works proposed to be authorized by any Railway, Tramway, Tramroad, Canal, Dock, or Harbour Bill, shall be in the following form, or as near thereto as circumstances may permit :—

Form of Estimate.

ESTIMATE of the proposed					(Railway).								
Line, No.						Miles. f. ch.		Whether Single or Double.					
Length of Line	-	-	-	-	-								
						Cubic yds.	Price per Yd.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Earthworks :													
Cuttings—Rock						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soft Soil						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL						-	-	-					
Embankments, including Roads						-	-	Cubic yds.	-	-	-	-	-
Briges—Public Roads						-	-	Number	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation Bridges and Works						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viaducts						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culverts and Drains						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallings of Roads and level crossings						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gatekeepers' houses at level crossings						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent way, including fencing :													
						Miles.	fgs.	chs.	Cost per Mile.				
									£. s. d.				
						at							
Permanent way for sidings, and cost of junctions						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stations						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingencies						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cent.
Land and Buildings													
						A.	R.	P.					
TOTAL						-	-	-	£.				

The same details for each Branch, and General Summary of Total Cost.

38. WHERE any Bill contains or revives or extends power to take compulsorily or by agreement any land in any local area as defined for the purposes of this Order, and such taking involves or may involve the taking in any local area in London of twenty or more houses, or in any other local area of ten or more houses, occupied either wholly or partially by persons of the labouring class, whether as tenants or lodgers, the promoters shall deposit in the Private Bill Office, and at the Office of the Central Authority, on or before the 31st December, a statement of the number, description, and situation of all such houses and the number (so far as can be ascertained) of persons residing therein, and also a copy of so much of the plan (if any) as relates thereto.

Deposit of Statement relating to labouring class houses.

This Order shall not apply where a statement in pursuance of this Order was deposited in respect of the Act, the powers of which are proposed to be revived or extended.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

For the purposes of this Order—

The expression “local area” means—

- (1) as respects London the City of London, and any Metropolitan Borough ;
- (2) as respects England and Wales (outside London), any borough, or other urban district, and elsewhere than in a borough or other urban district, any parish ;
- (3) as respects Scotland, any district within the meaning of “The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897” ; and
- (4) as respects Ireland, any urban district ;

The expression “house” means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling :

The expression “labouring class” means mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family, and persons, other than domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them :

The expression “Central Authority” means, as regards London, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and as regards *England* and *Wales* (outside London) the Local Government Board, as regards *Scotland*, the Secretary for *Scotland*, and as regards *Ireland*, the Local Government Board for *Ireland* :

The expression “Bill” includes a Bill confirming a Provisional Order.

Deposit of Plans,
&c., in case of
Provisional Orders
in Private Bill
Office.

39. WHENEVER Plans, Sections, Books of Reference, or Maps are deposited in the case of a Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, proposed to be made by any Public Department or County Council duplicates of the said Documents shall also be deposited in the Private Bill Office ; provided that with regard to such deposits as are so made at any Public Department or with any County Council, after the Prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th day of November in any year, such duplicates shall be so deposited on or before the 30th day of November.

4. *Form in which Plans, Books of Reference, Sections and Cross Sections are to be prepared.*

Plans.

Description of
Plans.

Lands within
Deviation to be on
Plan.

Buildings, &c. on
enlarged Scale.

40. EVERY Plan required to be deposited shall be drawn to a scale of not less than *Four* inches to a Mile, and shall describe the lands which may be taken or used compulsorily, or on which an improvement charge may be imposed, or which are rendered liable to the imposition of an improvement charge, and in the case of Bills of the Second Class, shall also describe the line or situation of the whole of the Work (no alternative line or Work being in any case permitted), and the lands in or through which it is to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, or through which any communication to or from the Work may be made ; and where it is the intention of the Promoters to apply for powers to make any lateral deviation from the line of the proposed Work, the limits of such deviation shall be defined upon the Plan, and all Lands included within such limits shall be marked thereon ; and unless the whole of such plan shall be upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet, an enlarged Plan shall be added of any Building, Yard, Court-Yard or Land within the curtilage of any Building, or of any Ground cultivated as a Garden, either in the line of the proposed Work, or included within the limits of the said deviation, upon a scale of not less than a *quarter* of an *inch* to every 100 feet.

41. IN all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, the Plan shall describe the Brooks and Streams to be directly diverted into such intended Cut, Canal, Reservoir, Aqueduct or Navigation, or into any variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, for supplying the same with Water.

Standing Orders, compliance with which is to be proved before Examiners.

In case of Cut, Canals, &c., Plan to describe Brooks, &c. to be diverted.

42. IN all cases where it is proposed to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway, the Plan shall exhibit thereon the distances in miles and furlongs, from one of the termini ; and a memorandum of the radius of every curve not exceeding One Mile in length shall be noted on the Plan in furlongs and chains ; and where tunnelling as a substitute for open cutting is intended, the same shall be marked by a dotted line on the Plan, and no work shall be shown as tunnelling, in the making of which it will be necessary to cut through or remove the surface soil.

In case of Railways, Distances to be marked in Miles and Furlongs, and memorandum of Curves and Tunnelling.

43. IF it be intended to divert, widen or narrow any Public Carriage Road, Navigable River, Canal or Railway, the course of such diversion, and the extent of such widening or narrowing, shall be marked upon the Plan.

Diversion of Roads, &c., to be shown.

44. WHEN a Railway is intended to form a junction with an existing or authorised line of Railway, the course of such existing or authorised line of Railway shall be shown on the deposited plan for a distance of 800 yards on either side of the proposed junction, on the same scale as the scale of the General Plan.

In case of Junctions, course of existing Line to be shown on deposited Plan.

45. IN cases of Bills for laying down a Tramway, the Plans shall indicate whether it is proposed to lay such Tramway along the centre of any street, and if not along the centre, then on which side of, and at what distance from an imaginary line drawn along the centre of such street, and whether or not, and if so, at what point or points it is proposed to lay such Tramway, so that for a distance of thirty feet or upwards a less space than nine feet six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon carriages or trucks adapted for use upon railways, a less space than ten feet six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road, and the nearest rail of the Tramway.

Street Tramways.

Plans in the case of Street Tramway Bills.

All lengths shall be stated on the Plan and section in miles, furlongs, chains, and decimals of a chain. The distances in miles and furlongs from one of the termini of each Tramway shall be marked on the Plan and section. Each double portion of Tramway, whether a passing-place or otherwise, shall be indicated by a double line. The total length of the road upon which each Tramway is to be laid shall be stated (*i.e.*, the length of route of each Tramway).

The length of each double and single portion of such Tramway, and the total length of such double and single portions respectively shall also be stated.

In the case of double lines (including passing-places), the distance between the centre lines of each line of Tramway shall be marked on the Plans. This distance must in all cases be sufficient to leave at least fifteen inches between the sides of the widest carriages and engines to be used on the Tramways when passing one another. The gradients of the road on which each Tramway is to be laid shall be marked on the section. Every crossing of a Railway, Tramway, River, or Canal, shall be shown, specifying in the case of Railways and Tramways whether they are crossed over, under, or on the level.

All tidal waters shall be coloured blue.

All places where for a distance of thirty feet and upwards there will be a less space than nine feet six inches between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway shall be indicated by a thick dotted line on the Plans on the side or sides of the line of Tramway where such narrow places occur, as well as noted on the Plans, and the width of the road at those places should also be marked on the Plans.

The preceding paragraph shall apply, in the case of a Tramroad, wherever it is carried along a street or road.

Tramroads.

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Definition of
improvement and
limits of
improvement area.

Contents of Book
of Reference.

45a. IN the case of Bills containing power to impose on any lands or houses, or to render any lands or houses liable to the imposition of any charge in respect of any improvement, the plan shall define the improvement, and also the improvement area (being the limits within which the charge may be imposed).

Book of Reference.

46. THE Book of Reference shall contain the names of the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees and Occupiers of all Lands and Houses which may be taken or used compulsorily, or upon which any improvement charge is imposed or which are rendered liable to have an improvement charge imposed upon them, and shall describe such Lands and Houses respectively.

Sections.

Section.

47. THE Section shall be drawn to the same horizontal scale as the Plan, and to a vertical scale of not less than *one inch* to every 100 feet, and shall show the surface of the ground marked on the Plan, the intended level of the proposed Work, the height of every Embankment and the depth of every Cutting, and a datum horizontal line, which shall be the same throughout the whole length of the Work, or any Branch thereof respectively, and shall be referred to some fixed point (stated in writing on the section), near some portion of such Work, and in the case of a Canal, Cut, Navigation, Public Carriage Road or Railway, near either of the termini. The distance of such fixed point above or below an ordnance bench mark in the locality of the proposed Works, and near one of the termini, and the height of such bench mark above ordnance datum shall also be stated.

Improvement, &c.
of Navigations.

48. IN cases of Bills for improving the Navigation of any River, there shall be a Section which shall specify the Levels of both Banks of such River; and where any alteration is intended to be made therein, it shall describe the same by feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot.

Line of Railway
on Section to
correspond with
upper surface of
Rails.

49. IN every Section of a Railway, the line of the Railway marked thereon shall correspond with the upper surface of the Rails.

Vertical measures
to be marked at
change of
gradient.

50. DISTANCES on the Datum Line shall be marked in miles and furlongs to correspond with those on the Plan; a vertical measure from the Datum Line to the Line of the Railway shall be marked in feet and inches, or decimal parts of a foot, at the commencement and termination of the Railway, and at each change of the gradient or inclination thereof; and the proportion or rate of inclination between every two consecutive vertical measures shall also be marked.

Height of Railway
over or depth
under surface of
Roads, &c., to be
marked, and
Bridges and Level
Crossings.

51. WHEREVER the line of the Railway is intended to cross any public carriage-road, navigable River, Canal or Railway, the height of the Railway over or depth under the surface thereof, and the height and span of every Arch of all Bridges and Viaducts, by which the Railway will be carried over the same, shall be marked in figures at every crossing thereof; and where the Railway will be carried across any such public carriage-road or Railway, on the level thereof, such crossing shall be so described on the Section; and it shall also be stated if such level will be unaltered.

Cross Sections of
Roads, &c. crossed
by the Railway
when rates of
inclination altered.

52. IF any alteration be intended in the Water Level of any Canal, or in the level or rate of inclination of any public carriage-road, or Railway which will be crossed by the line of Railway, then the same shall be stated on the Section, and each alteration shall be numbered; and Cross Sections, in reference to the numbers, on a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to every 330 feet, and on a vertical scale of not less than one inch to every 40 feet, shall be added, which shall show the present surface of such Road, Canal or Railway, and the intended surface thereof when altered; and the greatest of the present and intended rates of inclination of the portion of such
Road

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Trustees or Commissioners, may be deposited, and in such case no deposit of money shall be required in respect of so much of the Estimate of Expense as shall be provided for by such Surplus Funds.

Cases in which
Declaration and
Estimate of
Amount of Rates
may be deposited.

59. IN cases of any Bill under which no private or personal pecuniary profit or advantage is to be derived, and where the Work is to be made out of Money to be raised upon the Security of the Rates, Duties, or Revenue already belonging to or under the control of the Promoters, or to be created by or to arise under the Bill, a Declaration stating those facts, and setting forth the means by which Funds are to be obtained for executing the Work, and signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, together with an Estimate of the probable amount of such Rates, Duties or Revenue, signed by the Person making the same, may be deposited, and in such case no Money Deposit shall be required.

Bills brought from the House of Lords.

Deposit of Bills
brought from the
House of Lords.

60. A COPY of every Local Bill brought from the House of Lords shall, not later than Two Days after the Bill is read a First time, be deposited at every office at which it was deposited under Orders 33 and 34, or would be required to be deposited under those Orders if it had been originally introduced as brought from the House of Lords.

Notices to be given
and Deposits made
in cases where
Work is altered
while Bill is in
Parliament.

61. WHENEVER during the progress through the House of Lords of any Bill of the Second Class originating in that House, any alteration has been made in any Work authorized by such Bill, proof shall be given before the Examiners that a Plan and Section of such alteration, on the same Scale and containing the same particulars as the original Plan and Section, together with a Book of Reference thereto, has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, and with the Clerk of the Peace of every County, Riding, or Division in *England* or *Ireland*, and in the Office of the Sheriff Clerk of every County in *Scotland*, in which such alteration is proposed to be made, and where any County in *Scotland* is divided into Districts or Divisions then also in the Office of the Principal Sheriff Clerk in and for each District or Division in which such alteration is proposed to be made; and that a Copy of such Plan and Section, so far as relates to any of the areas mentioned in Standing Order 29, together with a Book of Reference thereto, has been deposited with the Officers respectively mentioned in that Order, as the case may be, Two Weeks previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House; and that the intention to make such alteration has been published previously to the introduction of the Bill into this House once in the *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and for two successive weeks in some one and the same newspaper of the County in which such alteration is situate; and that application in writing, as nearly as may be in the form set forth in the Appendix, marked (A), was made to the Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, or in their absence from the United Kingdom, to their Agents respectively, and to the Occupiers of Lands through which any such alteration is intended to be made; and the consent of such Owners or reputed Owners, Lessees or reputed Lessees, and Occupiers, to the making of such alteration, shall be proved before the Examiner. Compliance with this Order shall not be necessary in the case of alterations made on Petition for Additional Provision in the House of Lords.

Provisions relating to the Consents of Proprietors or Members of Companies already constituted, and of Persons named as Directors.

Meeting of
Proprietors in the
case of certain
Bills originating in
this House.

62. EVERY Bill originating in this House, promoted by a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament, shall after the First Reading thereof be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order:—

The Bill, as introduced, or proposed to be introduced, in this House, shall be submitted to the Proprietors of such Company at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same newspaper published in *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved of by proprietors, present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented by the votes at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately. The names of the proprietors present in person at the meeting shall be recorded by the Company. For this purpose the meeting and any other consecutive meetings, whether general or special, and whether preceding or following it, shall be deemed to be the same meeting. A poll may be demanded by any proprietor present in person at the meeting.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

So far as any such Bill relates to a separate undertaking in any Company as distinct from the general undertaking, separate meetings shall be held of the proprietors of the Company and of the separate undertaking, and the provisions of this Order applicable to meetings of proprietors of the Company shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to meetings of proprietors of the separate undertaking.

Separate Under-
takings.

63. EVERY Bill originating in this House, promoted by any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or otherwise constituted (and not being a Company to which the preceding Order applies) shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order:

Meeting of Mem-
bers of Limited
Companies, &c., in
the case of certain
Bills originating in
this House.

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and (where applicable) in value of the proprietors or members of such Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

transacted and voting at such meeting ; such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting.

A Copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

The names of the proprietors or members present in person at the meeting shall be recorded by the Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership. For this purpose the meeting, and any other consecutive meetings, whether general or special, and whether preceding or following it, shall be deemed to be the same meeting.

A poll may be demanded by any one proprietor or member present in person at the meeting, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in any instrument constituting or regulating the Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership.

If a poll is taken there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes.

So far as any such Bill relates to a separate class of proprietors or members of any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership, as distinct from the proprietors or members generally, such Bill shall be approved or assented to by the proprietors or members generally, and also by the separate class of proprietors or members, and the provisions of this Order applicable to the proprietors or members generally shall *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the separate class of proprietors or members.

Meeting of Proprietors in the case of certain Bills originating in the House of Lords.

64. In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords in which provisions have been inserted in that House, empowering the Promoters thereof being a Company already constituted by Act of Parliament to execute, undertake, or contribute towards any work other than that for which it was originally established, or to sell or lease their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to enter into any agreements with any other Company for the working, maintenance, management, or use of the Railway or works of either Company, or any part thereof, or to amalgamate their undertaking, or any part thereof with any other undertaking, or to purchase any other undertaking, or part thereof, or any additional lands, or to abandon their undertaking, or any part thereof, or to dissolve the said Company, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill have been materially altered in that House, or in which any such powers are conferred on any Company not being the Promoters of the Bill, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

The Bill, as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House, shall be submitted to the proprietors of any such Company, at a meeting held specially for that purpose.

Such meeting shall be called by advertisement inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same newspaper published in *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin*, as the case may be, and in some one and the same newspaper of the county or counties in which the principal office or offices of the Company is or are situate ; and also by a circular addressed to each proprietor at his last known or usual address, and sent by post, or delivered at such address, not less than Ten days before the holding of such meeting, enclosing a blank form of proxy, with proper instructions for the use of the same ; and the same form of proxy and the same instructions, and none other, shall be sent to every such proprietor ; but no such form of proxy shall be stamped before it is sent out, nor shall the funds of the Company be used for the stamping any proxies, nor shall intimation be sent as to any person in whose favour the proxy may be granted, and no other circular or form of proxy relating to such meeting shall be sent to any proprietor from the office of the Company, or by any director or officer of the Company so describing himself.

Such meeting shall be held not earlier than the seventh day after the last insertion of such advertisement, and may be held on the same day as an ordinary general meeting of the Company.

At

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

At such meeting the said Bill shall be submitted to the proprietors aforesaid then present, and approved by proprietors present in person or by proxy, holding at least three-fourths of the paid-up capital of the Company represented by the votes at such meeting, such proprietors being qualified to vote at all ordinary meetings of the Company in right of such capital. The votes of proprietors of any paid-up shares or stock other than debenture stock, not qualified to vote at ordinary meetings, whose interests may be affected by the Bill, if tendered at the meeting shall be recorded separately. The names of the proprietors present in person at the meeting shall be recorded by the Company. For this purpose the meeting, and any other consecutive meetings, whether general or special, and whether preceding or following it, shall be deemed to be the same meeting. A poll may be demanded by any proprietor present in person at the meeting.

There shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes if a poll was taken, and of the number of votes recorded separately.

So far as any such Bill relates to a separate undertaking in any Company as distinct from the general undertaking, separate meetings shall be held of the proprietors of the Company and of the separate undertaking, and the provisions of this Order applicable to meetings of proprietors of the Company shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to meetings of proprietors of the separate undertaking.

Separate under-
takings.

65. In the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords, in which provisions have been inserted in that House empowering or requiring any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or otherwise constituted, and not being a Company to which the preceding Order applies, to do any act not authorized by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument constituting or regulating such Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership, or authorizing or enacting the abandonment of the undertaking, or any part of the undertaking, of any such Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership, or the dissolution thereof, or in which any such provisions originally contained in the Bill have been materially altered in that House, or by which any such powers are conferred on any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership not being the Promoters of the Bill, the Examiner shall report as to compliance and non-compliance with the following Order:—

Meeting of Mem-
bers of Limited
Companies, &c., in
the case of certain
Bills originating in
the House of Lords.

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of Three-fourths in number and (where applicable) in value of the proprietors or members of such Company, Society, Association, or Copartnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted, and voting at such meeting, such consent to be certified in writing by the Chairman of the meeting.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Provided always, that if by the terms of such special resolution or consent the Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into the House of Lords shall have been approved or consented to, subject to such additions, alterations, and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, then it shall not be necessary for the purposes of this Order to obtain any further approval or consent in respect of any provisions inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords: Provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for the Committee on the Bill,

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

if they think fit, having regard to the nature and effect of such provisions, to require any further evidence of the approval or consent to such provisions on the part of the shareholders or members of the Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership.

The names of the proprietors or members present in person at the meeting shall be recorded by the Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership. For this purpose the meeting, and any other consecutive meetings, whether general or special, and whether preceding or following it, shall be deemed to be the same meeting.

A poll may be demanded by any one proprietor or member present in person at the meeting, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in any instrument constituting or regulating the Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership.

If a poll is taken, there shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office a statement of the number of votes.

So far as any such Bill relates to a separate class of proprietors or members of any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership as distinct from the proprietors or members generally, such Bill shall be approved or assented to by the proprietors or members generally, and also by the separate class of proprietors or members; and the provisions of this Order applicable to the proprietors or members generally shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the separate class of proprietors or members.

Consent of Proprietors of any Company to sum authorized to be raised in aid of undertaking of another Company.

Petition for additional Provision.

66. WHEN any Bill as introduced into Parliament, or as amended, or proposed to be amended, on petition for additional provision, contains a provision authorizing any Company incorporated by Act of Parliament, or any class of holders of share or loan capital in any such Company, to subscribe or to alter the terms or conditions of any subscription towards, or to guarantee or to raise any money in aid of the undertaking of another Company (which Bill is not brought in by the Company so authorized, or of which such Company is not a joint promoter), proof shall be required before the Examiner before the Second Reading in this House, if such provision is contained in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, that the Company or the class of holders of share or loan capital so authorized has consented to such subscription, alteration, guarantee, or raising of money, at a meeting of the proprietors of the Company, or of any such class of holders of share or loan capital, as the case may be, held specially for that purpose, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as the meeting directed to be held under Standing Order 64; and in case such provision is contained in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, that the Notices for the Bill state the specific sum, if any, proposed to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, or the alteration of the terms or conditions of the subscription, as the case may be, or in case such provision shall be proposed to be inserted in the Bill, on a petition for additional provision that notices stating the specific sum, if any, proposed to be subscribed, or guaranteed or raised, or the alteration of the terms or conditions of the subscription, as the case may be, and stating that the consent of the Company, or of such class of holders of share or loan capital, has been given as aforesaid, have been published once in the *London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may be, and in the County Newspapers in which the Notices for the Bill were published, for two successive weeks during the six weeks immediately preceding the presentation of such petition for additional provision; in any case in which such consent has been given, it shall not be necessary to submit the Bill, in respect of such provision as aforesaid, to the approval of a meeting to be held in accordance with Standing Order 64.

Railway Bills charging Payments on Poor or other Local Rate in Ireland to be submitted to Rating Authority.

67. WHEN in any Railway Bill originating in this House a Provision is contained by which the payment of any Moneys is directly or contingently charged upon the poor rate, or any other Local Rate in *Ireland*, by means of a guarantee or otherwise, such Bill shall, after the First Reading thereof, be

be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following Order :—

Standing Orders,
compliance
with which is to be
proved before
Examiners.

A Copy of the Bill, as deposited in the Private Bill Office shall be submitted to the County Council or other Authority empowered to make such Rate, and according as the payment of any Moneys is by the said Bill proposed to be charged upon a County, or upon one or more urban or rural districts, such Bill shall also be submitted to the County Council for such county, or to the District Council for such district, as the case may be.

Notice of the intention to submit a copy of such Bill to such County or District Council shall be given Ten days previously to submitting the same to the Secretary or Clerk of such Council, and shall be advertised once in each of two consecutive weeks in some one and the same Morning Newspaper published in *Dublin*, and in some one and the same Newspaper published or circulating in the County or District upon which it is proposed by the Bill to impose any Local Rate or Charge.

Notice of
intention to sub-
mit Bill to County
or District Council.

A Copy of such Bill shall be so submitted not earlier than Six months before the time fixed for the deposit of such Bill, and not earlier than the Seventh day after the last insertion of such Advertisement ; and shall be approved by a majority of the members of the Council then present and voting thereon, and the Resolution of every Council approving the same shall be deposited at the Private Bill Office, together with a Statement under the hand of the Chairman presiding when such Resolution was passed, of the number of the Members then present and voting.

Limit of time for
Bill to be sub-
mitted, and Reso-
lution to be de-
posited in Private
Bill Office.

68. WHEN in any Bill brought from the House of Lords for the purpose of establishing a Company for carrying on any Work or Undertaking any person is specified as Manager, Director, Proprietor, or otherwise concerned in carrying such Bill into effect, proof shall be required before the Examiner that such person has subscribed his name to the Petition for the Bill, or to a printed Copy of the Bill, as brought up to this House.

Consent of Direc-
tors, &c., who are
named in a Bill, to
be proved.

3.

III.
Proceedings
of Examiner
of Chairman
of Committee
of Ways
and Means,
and of Committees.

III.

**PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINERS
OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
AND OF COMMITTEES.**

III.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE
EXAMINERS.REFERENCE OF BILLS, &c., TO, AND DUTIES OF, AND PRACTICE BEFORE
EXAMINERS.

69. THE Examination of the Petitions for Private Bills which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, shall commence on the 18th day of *January*, in such order and according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker.

When Examination of Petitions to commence.

70. ONE of the Examiners shall give at least Seven clear Days' Notice in the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the Examination of each Petition which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office; and in case the Promoters shall not appear at the time when the Petition shall come on to be heard, the Examiner to whom the case shall have been allotted shall strike the Petition off the General List of Petitions, and shall not re-insert the same, except by order of The House.

Notice to be given by one of the Examiners of day appointed for Examination.

71. THE Examiner shall certify by indorsement on each Petition whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with; and, when they have not been complied with, he shall also report to The House the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Examiner to indorse Petition, and when Standing Orders not complied with, to report.

72. ALL Petitions for additional Provision in Private Bills, with the proposed Clauses annexed, and all Private Bills brought from the House of Lords, and all Bills introduced by leave of The House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and all Bills to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, after having been read a First Time, shall be referred to the Examiners, and the Examiner shall report to The House whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and when they have not been complied with, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case, and in the case of any Bill which, in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has originated in the House of Lords, the compliance with such Standing Orders only as shall not have been previously inquired into shall be proved. In cases where provisions are sought to be inserted upon petition for additional provision which were comprised in the original notices, but were not contained in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, the original notices shall not be held to apply to the additional provisions proposed to be inserted.

Petitions for additional Provision and Estate Bills from Lords, &c. to be referred to Examiner of Petitions.

73. IN all cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills and of Private Bills brought from the House of Lords, and of Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, the Examiner shall give at least Two clear Days' Notice in the Private Bill Office of the day on which the same will be examined; and in the case of a Bill for confirming any Provisional Order or Certificate Two clear Days' Notice shall be given by the Promoters of the Bill in the Private Bill Office of the day on which the same will be examined, but such notice shall not be given until after the Bill has been printed and circulated.

Notice in cases of Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, &c.

74. ANY parties shall be entitled to appear and to be heard by themselves, their agents, and witnesses, upon a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders, provided the matter complained of be specifically stated in such Memorial, and the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the

Memorial complaining of non-compliance.

Proceedings of
Examiners.

Standing Orders have signed such Memorial and shall not have withdrawn his signature thereto, and such Memorial have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Proprietors dis-
senting at meeting
under Orders 62 to
66 may petition
and be heard.

75. IN case any proprietor, shareholder, or member of or in any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership shall by himself, or any person authorized to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at any meeting called in pursuance of Standing Orders 62 to 66, such proprietor, shareholder, or member shall be permitted to be heard by the Examiner of Petitions, on the compliance with such Standing Order, by himself, his agents and witnesses, on a Memorial addressed to the Examiner, such Memorial having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Proof by Affidavit.

76. THE Examiner may admit Affidavits in proof of the compliance with the Standing Orders, or may require further evidence; and such Affidavit shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for Oaths; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff Depute or his Substitute, or a Justice of the Peace; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

To report in cases
of Bills originating
in the Lords.

77. THE Examiner shall make a Report of the several cases in which he shall have certified that the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with in respect of any Bills which in pursuance of any Report from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under Standing Order 79, shall originate in the House of Lords; and where they have not been complied with, he shall also report, separately, the facts upon which his decision is founded, and any special circumstances connected with the case.

Special Report in
certain cases.

78. IN case the Examiner shall feel doubts as to the due construction of any Standing Order in its application to a particular case, he shall make a Special Report of the facts, without deciding whether the Standing Order has or has not been complied with; and in such case he shall indorse the Petition with the words "Special Report," either alone, or if non-compliances with other Standing Orders shall have been proved, in addition to the words "Standing Orders not complied with."

Proceedings of
Chairman of Ways
and Means.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, AND THE COUNSEL TO MR. SPEAKER.

Chairman of Ways
and Means to seek
a conference with
the Chairman of
Committees of
House of Lords.

79. THE Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall, at the commencement of each Session, seek a conference with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords for the purpose of determining in which House of Parliament the respective Private Bills should be first considered, and such determination shall be reported to The House.

Chairman of Ways
and Means to ex-
amine all Private
Bills, &c.

80. THE Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the assistance of the Counsel to Mr. Speaker, shall examine all Private Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, and call the attention of The House, and also of the Chairman of the Committee on every opposed Private Bill, to all points which may appear to him to require it; and Copies of all such Bills shall be laid by the Agent before the said Chairman and Counsel not later than the day after the Examiner of Petitions shall have indorsed the Petition for the Bill.

Chairman of Ways
and Means to re-
port on Bills re-
lating to Govern-
ment Contracts.

81. THE Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a report to the House previously to the Second Reading of any Private Bill by which it is intended to authorize, confirm, or alter any Contract with any department of the Government whereby a public charge has been or may be created; and such Report, together with a Copy of the Contract, and of any Resolution to be proposed in relation thereto, shall be circulated with the

Votes

Proceedings of
Referees
on Private Bills
of Ways and
Means.

shall be prescribed by rules, to be framed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, subject to alteration by him as occasion may require, but only one Counsel shall appear before such Referees in support of a Private Bill, or in support of any Petition in opposition thereto, unless specially authorized by the Referees. All such rules and alterations, when made, to be laid on the Table of The House.

Referees on Private
Bills to decide as to
rights of Petitioners
to be heard upon
their Petitions, &c.

89. THE Referees shall decide upon all Petitions against Private Bills, or against Provisional Orders, or Provisional Certificates, as to the rights of the Petitioners to be heard upon such Petitions, without prejudice, however, to the power of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred to decide upon any question as to such rights arising incidentally in the course of their proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

Committee on
Standing Orders.

91. THERE shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS," to consist of *Eleven* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Five* shall be a Quorum.

To report whether
Standing Orders
ought or ought not
to be dispensed
with.

92. WHEN any Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, in which he shall report that the Standing Orders have not been complied with, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, and after the Petition for the Bill shall have been duly presented, they shall report to The House whether such Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and whether in their opinion the parties should be permitted to proceed with their Bill, or any portion thereof, and under what (if any) conditions.

In cases of Bills
originating in
Lords.

93. THE Select Committee on Standing Orders shall have power to report on the cases referred to them in respect of Private Bills originating in the House of Lords, notwithstanding that the Petitions for the same shall not have been presented to The House.

Proceeding in case
of Special Report.

94. WHEN any Special Report from the Examiner of Petitions as to the construction of a Standing Order shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall determine, according to their construction of the Standing Order, and on the facts stated in such Report, whether the Standing Orders have or have not been complied with, and they shall then either report to The House that the Standing Orders have been complied with, or shall proceed to consider the question of dispensing with the Standing Orders, as the case may be.

To report whether
Sessional or Stand-
ing Orders ought
or ought not to be
dispensed with.

95. WHEN any Petition, praying that any of the Sessional or Standing Orders of The House relating to Private Bills may be dispensed with, shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether such Sessional or Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with.

To report whether
Petition ought or
ought not to be
re-inserted in the
General List.

96. WHEN any Petition for the re-insertion of any Petition for a Private Bill in the General List of Petitions shall stand referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to The House whether in their opinion such Petition ought or ought not to be re-inserted, and, if re-inserted, under what (if any) conditions.

To report whether
Clause or Amend-
ment on considera-
tion of Bill should
be adopted by
House or not, or
whether Bill should
be re-committed.

97. WHEN any Clause or Amendment proposed on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, they shall report to the House whether such Clause or Amendment should be adopted by The House or not, or whether the Bill should be re-committed.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION, AND OF
THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS.

98. THERE shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE COMMITTEE OF SELECTION," to consist of the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, who shall be *ex officio* Chairman thereof, and *Seven* other Members who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

Committee of
Selection.

99. THERE shall be a Committee, to be designated "THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AND CANAL BILLS," which shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session by the Committee of Selection, of which Committee *Three* shall be a Quorum.

General Committee
on Railway and
Canal Bills.

100. THE Committee of Selection may, from time to time, discharge Members from further attendance on such General Committee, and add other Members in their room, and shall appoint the Chairman of such Committee.

Committee of
Selection may
discharge Members
and add others.

101. THE General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Committee on a Railway or Canal Bill, or on a Group of such Bills, and may change the Chairman so appointed from time to time.

General Com-
mittee to appoint
Chairman.

102. PRINTED Copies of all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, shall be laid before the Committee of Selection, and Printed Copies of all Railway and Canal Bills before the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, by the parties promoting the same, at the first Meeting of the said Committees respectively.

Printed Copies of
Bills to be laid
before Committee
of Selection and
General Com-
mittee.

103. THE Committee of Selection may, if they think fit, form into Groups all Private Bills, not being Railway or Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may form into Groups all Railway and Canal Bills, which, in their opinion, it may be expedient to submit to the same Committee, and such Groups shall be published in the Votes.

Committee of
Selection and
General Committee
to group Private
Bills.

104. THE General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills may, whenever they shall think fit, refer any unopposed Railway or Canal Bill to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with two other Members not locally or otherwise interested, or one such Member and a Referee, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection.

Railway and Canal
unopposed Bills.

105. THE Committee of Selection in the case of all Private Bills other than Railway and Canal Bills, and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills in the case of such Bills, shall, subject to the order in regard to the interval between the Second Reading of every Private Bill and the Sitting of the Committee thereupon, fix the time for holding the *First Sitting* of every Committee on a Private Bill which shall have been referred to either of the said Committees.

Committee of
Selection and
General Committee
on Railway, &c.
Bills, to appoint
First Sitting of
Committee.

106. THE Committee of Selection shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of the Committee on any Group of Bills not being Railway or Canal Bills; and the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills shall name the Bill or Bills which shall be taken into consideration on the first day of the meeting of each Committee on any Group of such Bills.

Committee of
Selection and
General Committee
to name Bill or
Bills to be con-
sidered on the first
day.

107. THE Committee of Selection shall consider no Bill as an opposed Private Bill, unless, not later than Ten clear Days after the First Reading thereof, a Petition shall have been presented against it, in which the Petitioner or Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their

What Bills not
to be considered
opposed.

Proceedings
of Committee of
Selection, &c.

Counsel or Agents, or unless, where no such Petition shall have been presented, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have reported to The House that in his opinion any Bill ought to be so treated.

Constitution of
Committees on
opposed Private
Bills.

108. THE Committee of Selection shall refer every opposed Private Bill, which shall have been referred to them, or any Group of such Bills, to a Chairman and Three Members, and a Referee or a Chairman and Three Members, not locally or otherwise interested therein.

Constitution of
Committees on
unopposed Private
Bills.

109. THE Committee of Selection shall refer every unopposed Private Bill, which shall have been referred to them, not being a Road Bill, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the same, and one other Member not locally interested therein, or a Referee, if the Bill shall have originated in this House; and if the Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, together with Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested therein, or one Member and a Referee.

Committee of
Selection to refer
all Road Bills to a
Committee.

110. THE Committee of Selection shall refer all Road Bills, whether opposed or unopposed, to a Committee, consisting of a Chairman and Three other Members not locally or otherwise interested therein.

Committee of
Selection to give
notice to Members.

111. THE Committee of Selection shall give each Member not less than Seven Days' notice, by publication in the Votes or otherwise, of the week in which it will be necessary for him to be in attendance for the purpose of serving, if required, as a Member, not locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on a Private Bill.

Notice of Appoint-
ment and Declara-
tion to be trans-
mitted to Members.

112. THE Committee of Selection shall give to each Member sufficient notice of his appointment as a Member of a Committee on any Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, and, in every case where a Declaration is required to be signed and returned by such Member, shall transmit to him a blank form of the Declaration required, with a request that it may forthwith be returned properly filled up and signed.

Members returning
no answer to be
reported.

113. THE Committee of Selection shall report to The House the name of every Member from whom they shall not have received in due time such Declaration, so filled up and signed, or, in lieu thereof, an excuse which they shall deem sufficient.

Committee of
Selection may
substitute Members
for others.

114. THE Committee of Selection shall have the power of discharging any Member or Members of a Committee, and of substituting other Members.

Committee of
Selection to send
for Persons, &c.

115. THE Committee of Selection shall have power, in the execution of their duties, to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Opposed Bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES ON OPPOSED BILLS.

Committees on
Railway and
Canal Bills.

116. THE Committee on every opposed Railway and Canal Bill, or Group of Railway and Canal Bills, shall be composed of Four Members and a Referee, or Four Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them; the Chairman to be appointed by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, and Three other Members by the Committee of Selection.

Committees on
Opposed Private
Bills.

117. THE Committee on every opposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal, or Divorce Bill), or Group of Bills, and the Committee on any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be composed of a Chairman and Three Members and a Referee, or a Chairman and Three Members not locally or otherwise interested in the Bill or Bills referred to them, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection.

118. Each

118. EACH Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill, or Group of such Bills, shall, before he be entitled to attend and vote on such Committee, sign the following Declaration :

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I do hereby declare, That my constituents have no local interest, and that I have no personal interest, in such Bill ; and that I will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the Evidence relating thereto.

And no such Committee shall proceed to business until the said Declaration shall have been so signed by each of such Members.

119. COMMITTEES shall not be allowed to proceed if more than One of their Members be absent, unless by special leave of the House.

Quorum
always]

120. No Member of a Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall absent himself from his duties thereon, except in the case of sickness, or by order of the House.

Member
absent t

121. If the Chairman shall be absent from the Committee, the Member next in rotation on the List of Members who shall be present shall act as Chairman, but in the case of Railway and Canal Bills, only until the General Committee on such Bills shall have appointed, if they shall so think fit, another Chairman.

When C
absent.

122. If at any time during the sitting of any Committee more than One of the Members be absent, the Chairman shall suspend the proceedings of such Committee ; and if at the expiration of *One Hour* from the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee, or from the time when the Chairman shall so have suspended the proceedings, more than One Member be absent, the Committee shall be adjourned to the next day on which The House shall sit, and then shall meet at the hour on which such Committee would have sat, had no such adjournment taken place.

Proceedi
be susp
Quorum
present.

123. If any of the Members shall not be present within One Hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, or if any Member shall absent himself from his duties on such Committee, every such Member shall be reported to The House at its next sitting.

Members
be report
House.

124. If, at any time after the Committee on a Bill shall have been formed, a Quorum of Members required by the Standing Orders cannot attend in consequence of any of the Members who shall have duly qualified to serve on such Committee having become incompetent to continue such service by death or otherwise, the Chairman shall report the circumstances of the case to The House, in order that such measures may be taken by The House as shall enable the Members still remaining on the Committee to proceed with the business referred to such Committee, or as the emergency of the case may require.

Absence o
Members
Death or
wise to be

125. ALL questions before Committees on Private Bills shall be decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman ; and whenever the voices are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Questions
decided by
of voices.

126. THE Committee on each Group of Bills shall take the Bill or Bills first into consideration which shall have been named by the Committee of Selection, or by the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills ; and the Committee shall, from time to time, appoint the day on which they will enter upon the consideration of each of the remaining Bills, and on which they will require the parties severally promoting or opposing the same to enter appearances ; and Two clear Days' notice, at the least, of such appointment shall be given by the Clerk attending the Committee to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office ; and in case the Committee shall postpone the consideration of any Bill, notice shall be given of the day to which the same is postponed.

Committee
Group to c
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Notice.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Opposed Bills.

Causes of Adjourn-
ment to be specially
reported.

Petition against
Bill not to be
considered except
grounds of ob-
jection sufficiently
specified.

127. EVERY Committee on an opposed Private Bill shall report specially to The House the cause of any Adjournment over any day on which The House shall sit.

128. No Petition against a Private Bill, or a Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof; and the Petitioners shall be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific statement, in writing, but limited to such grounds of Objection so inaccurately specified.

Petitioners against
Bill not to be heard
unless Petition
presented not later
than Ten clear
Days after First
Reading, &c.

129. No Petitioners against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be heard before the Committee on the Bill, unless their Petition shall have been prepared and signed in strict conformity with the Rules and Orders of this House, and shall have been presented to this House by having been deposited in the Private Bill Office, in the case of Private Bills, not later than *Ten* clear *Days* after the First Reading of such Bill, and in the case of Bills to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, not later than *Seven* clear *Days* after notice shall have been given of the day on which the Bill will be examined, except where the Petitioners shall complain of any matter which may have arisen during the Progress of the Bill before the said Committee, or of any proposed additional provision, or of the Amendments as proposed in the filled up Bill deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Competition to be
a ground of locus
standi.

130. IT shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit Petitioners to be heard upon their Petitions against a Private Bill, on the ground of competition, if they shall think fit.

In what cases
Shareholders to be
heard.

131. WHERE a Bill is promoted by an Incorporated Company, Shareholders of such Company shall not be entitled to be heard before the Committee against such Bill, unless their interests, as affected thereby, shall be distinct from the general interests of such Company.

Dissenting
Shareholders to
be heard.

132. IN case any Proprietor, Shareholder, or Member of or in any Company, Society, Association, or Co-partnership, shall by himself or any person authorised to act for him in that behalf, have dissented at any Meeting called in pursuance of Standing Orders 62 to 66, or at any Meeting called in pursuance of any similar Standing Order of the House of Lords, such Proprietor, Shareholder, or Member shall be permitted to be heard by the Committee on the Bill on a Petition presented to the House, such Petition having been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office.

In what cases
Railway Companies
to be heard.

133. WHERE a Railway Bill contains provisions for taking or using any part of the Lands, Railway, Stations or Accommodations of another Company, or for running Engines or Carriages upon or across the same, or for granting other facilities, such Company shall be entitled to be heard upon their Petition against such provisions or against the Preamble and Clauses of such Bill.

Chambers of
Commerce, &c.,
may be heard in
relation to rates
and fares.

133a. WHERE a Chamber of Commerce or Agriculture, or other similar body, sufficiently representing a particular trade or business in any district to which any Railway Bill relates, petition against the Bill, alleging that such trade or business will be injuriously affected by the rates and fares proposed to be authorized by the Bill, or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorized by Acts relating to the Railway undertaking, it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners to be heard, on such allegation, against the Bill, or any part thereof, or against the rates and fares authorized by the said Acts; or any of them.

The

Proceedings
of Committees on
Opposed Bills.

When opposed Bill
may be treated
as unopposed.

136. In all cases of opposed Private Bills, in which no parties shall have appeared on the Petitions against such Bills, or having appeared shall have withdrawn their opposition before the evidence of the Promoters shall have been commenced, the Committees on such Bills shall forthwith refer them back, with a statement of the facts, if not Railway or Canal Bills, to the Committee of Selection, and if Railway and Canal Bills, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, who shall deal with them as Unopposed Bills.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Bills.

Committees on Un-
opposed Private
Bills.

COMMITTEES ON UNOPPOSED BILLS.

137. THE Committee on every Unopposed Private Bill (not being a Railway, Canal, or Divorce Bill), shall, if the same shall have originated in this House, be composed of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who when present, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of every such Committee, together with one of the Members ordered to prepare and bring in the Bill, and one other Member not locally or otherwise interested therein, or a Referee, such Members of the Committee to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, and shall, if such Bill shall have been brought from the House of Lords, be composed of the Chairman, as aforesaid, and Two other Members, of whom one at least shall not be locally or otherwise interested in the Bill, or one Member and a Referee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection; and Two shall be the Quorum thereof.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Bills.

Filled-up Copies of
Bill to be laid
before each
Member.

PROCEEDINGS OF, AND IN RELATION TO, COMMITTEES ON BILLS, WHETHER OPPOSED OR UNOPPOSED.

138. At the first Meeting of the Committee, Copies of the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to them, and signed by the Agent, shall be laid by him before each Member of the Committee.

Local Member not
to vote.

139. No Member, locally or otherwise interested, of a Committee on any Unopposed Private Bill shall have a Vote on any question that may arise, but every such Member shall be entitled to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Committee.

Names of Members
to be entered on
Minutes.

140. THE Names of the Members attending each Committee shall be entered by the Clerk on the Minutes of the Committee; and if any Division shall take place in the Committee, the Clerk shall take down the Names of Members voting in any such Division, distinguishing on which side of the question they respectively vote, and that such Lists be given in with the Report to The House.

Committee on Bill
not to inquire
into certain Stand-
ing Orders.

141. No Committee shall have power to examine into the compliance or non-compliance with such Standing Orders as are directed to be proved before the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, unless by special order of The House.

Committee may
admit Affidavits in
proof of compliance
with Standing
Orders.

142. THE Committee on any Private Bill may admit Affidavits in proof of the compliance with such Standing Orders of the House as are directed to be proved before them, or may require further evidence; and such Affidavits shall be sworn, if in *England*, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for Oaths; if in *Scotland*, before any Sheriff-Depute or his substitute, or a Justice of the Peace; and if in *Ireland*, before any Judge or Assistant Barrister of that part of the United Kingdom, or before a Justice of the Peace.

Consents how to
be proved.

143. THE Committee may admit proof of the Consents of Parties concerned in interest in any Private Bill, by Affidavits sworn as aforesaid, or by the Certificate in writing of such Parties, whose Signatures to such Certificate shall be proved by *one* or more Witnesses, unless the Committee shall require further Evidence.

143a. A PETITIONER against a Bill originating in the House of Lords who has discussed clauses in that House shall not on that account be precluded from opposing the Preamble of the Bill in this House.

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144. IN all Bills presented to The House for carrying on any Work by means of a Company, Commissioners or Trustees, provision shall be made for compelling Persons who have subscribed any Money towards carrying any such work into execution to make payment of the Sums severally subscribed by them.

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pay
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145. WHERE the level of any Road shall be altered in making any Public Work, the ascent of any Main Road shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public Carriage Road not more than One foot in 20 feet; and a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Leve
Fenc

145a. IN the case of any Bill relating to a Railway, Tramway, Canal, Dock, Harbour, Navigation, Pier, or Port, seeking powers to levy tolls, rates, or duties in excess of those already authorised for that undertaking, or usually authorised in previous years for like undertakings, the Bill shall not be reported by the Committee until a Report from the Board of Trade on the powers so sought has been laid before the Committee; and the Committee shall report specially to the House in what manner the recommendations or observations in the Report of the Board of Trade, and also in what manner the Clauses of the Bill relating to the powers so sought, have been dealt with by the Committee.

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146. EVERY Plan and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be produced in evidence before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged in the Private Bill Office or not), shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, with his Name at length; and he shall also mark with the Initials of his Name every Alteration of such Plan and Book of Reference, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such Plan and Book of Reference shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Plan.
signe
man.

147. THE Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his Name at length, a printed Copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill), on which the Amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the Initials of his Name, the several Clauses added in the Committee.

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148. THE Chairman of the Committee shall report to the House, that the allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the Parties concerned have given their Consent (where such Consent is required by the Standing Orders) to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Cha
port
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149. THE Chairman of the Committee shall report the Bill to The House, whether the Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them; or where the Parties shall have acquainted the Committee that it is not their intention to proceed with the Bill; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making it, shall be specially stated in the Report.

Cha
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150. WHENEVER a recommendation shall have been made in a Report on a Private Bill from a Department of the Government referred to the Committee, the Committee shall notice such recommendation in their Report, and shall state their reasons for dissenting, should such recommendation not be agreed to.

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151. WHENEVER The House shall order that any Bill for confirming a Provisional Order, or a Provisional Certificate be referred to the Committee of Selection with respect to any Order or Certificate to be confirmed thereby, the Proceedings of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred, and of

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of Committees on
Bills.

the Referees, shall be conducted in like manner as in the case of Private Bills, and shall be subject to the same Rules and Orders of The House so far as they are applicable, except those which relate to the payment of fees by the Promoters of such Provisional Order or Certificate.

Minutes of Com-
mittee.

152. THE Minutes of the Committee on every Private Bill shall be brought up and laid on the Table of the House, with the Report of the Bill.

Railway, Tramroad, Tramway, and Subway Bills.

Restrictions as to
Mortgage.

153. IN the case of a Railway or Tramway Bill, a Company shall not be authorized to raise, by Loan or Mortgage, a larger sum than *One-third* of their capital; or until *Fifty per cent.* on the whole of the capital shall have been paid up, to raise any Money, by Loan or Mortgage, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such restrictions or either of them ought not to be enforced, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded.

Limiting ascent of
Roads where Level
is altered.

154. WHERE the level of any road shall be altered in making any Railway, the ascent of any Turnpike Road, or of any Road in *Ireland*, so defined in the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall not be more than One foot in 30 feet, and of any other public carriage-road not more than One foot in 20 feet, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, and hearing the Officer if the Committee think fit, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend steeper ascents, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded: Also, a good and sufficient Fence, of Four feet high at the least, shall be made on each side of every Bridge which shall be erected.

Railway not to
cross Railways or
Roads on a Level
unless Committee
report, &c.

155. No Railway whereon carriages are moved by mechanical power shall be authorized to be made across any Railway, Tramway, Tramroad or public carriage-road on the level, unless a Report thereupon from some Officer of the Board of Trade shall be laid before the Committee on the Bill, and unless the Committee, after considering such Report, and hearing the Officer, if the Committee think fit, if they shall disagree with the said Report, shall recommend such level crossing, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded; and in every Clause authorizing a level crossing the number of lines of rails authorized to be made at such crossing shall be specified.

Railway Company
not to acquire
Canals, Docks, &c.,
unless Committee
report, &c.

156. No Railway Company shall be authorized to construct or enlarge, purchase, or take on lease, or otherwise appropriate any Canal, Dock, Pier, Harbour, or Ferry, or to acquire and use any Steam-vessels for the conveyance of goods and passengers, or to apply any portion of their capital or revenue to other objects, distinct from the Undertaking of a Railway Company, unless the Committee on the Bill report that such a restriction ought not to be enforced, with the reasons and facts upon which their opinion is founded.

Reports of Public
Departments.

157. EVERY Committee on a Railway Bill shall report specially to The House,—

Whether any Report from any Public Department in regard to the Bill, or the objects thereof, has been referred by The House to the Committee; and, if so, in what manner the several recommendations contained in such Report have been dealt with by the Committee:

Crossing Railways,
&c. on a Level.

Whether it be intended that the Railway shall cross on a level any Railway, Tramway, Tramroad, or Highway:

Other circum-
stances.

And any other circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed of.

Clause to be
inserted in Rail-
way, Tramway,
and Subway Bills,

158. IN every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, and Subway Bill, whereby the construction of any new line of Railway, Tramway, or Subway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended

"depositors") unless the Company shall, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for completion of the Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized to be made [or the time for completing which is hereby extended], open the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers], and if the Company shall make default in so opening the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] the Deposit Fund shall be applicable, and shall be applied as provided by the next following Section. And to such Clause the Committee may, if they think fit, add a proviso to the following effect :— Provided, That, if within such period as aforesaid the Company open any portion of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers], then on production of a certificate of the Board of Trade, specifying the length of the portion of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] opened as aforesaid, and the portion of the deposit fund which bears to the whole of the deposit fund the same proportion as the length of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] so opened bears to the entire length of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized, the High Court shall, on the application of the depositors, order the said portion of the deposit fund so specified in such certificate as aforesaid to be paid or transferred to them, or as they shall direct ; and the certificate of the Board of Trade shall, if signed by the Secretary, or by an Assistant Secretary of the said Board, be sufficient evidence of the facts therein certified ; and it shall not be necessary to produce any certificate of this Act having passed, anything in the recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Application of
Deposit of Penalty
in compensation to
parties injured.

In every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, or Subway Bill, whereby the construction of any new line of Railway, Tramway, or Subway is authorized, or the time for completing any line already authorized is extended, a Clause to the following effect shall be inserted :—

(C.) If the Company do not, previously to the expiration of the period limited by this Act for the completion of the Railway [Tramway or Subway] hereby authorized to be made (or the time for completion which is hereby extended) complete the said Railway [Tramway or Subway] and open it for public traffic [or, if a passenger Railway, for the public conveyance of passengers], then and in every such case the deposit fund, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid to the depositors, or any sum of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid, shall be applicable, and, after due notice in the "*London Gazette*" or "*Edinburgh*" or "*Dublin Gazette*," as the case may require, shall be applied towards compensating any landowners or other persons whose property may have been interfered with, or otherwise rendered less valuable, by the commencement, construction, or abandonment of the said Railway [Tramway or Subway], or any portion thereof, or who may have been subjected to injury or loss in consequence of the compulsory powers of taking property conferred upon the Company by this Act, [and also (in the case of a Tramway) in compensating all road authorities for the expense incurred by them in taking up any Tramway, or materials connected therewith, placed by the Company in or on any road vested in or maintainable by such road authorities respectively, and in making good all damage caused to such roads by the construction or abandonment of such Tramway], and shall be distributed in satisfaction of such compensation as aforesaid, in such manner and in such proportions as to the Court may seem fit ; and if no such compensation shall be payable, or if a portion of the deposit fund (or of the sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid) shall have been found sufficient to satisfy all just claims in respect of such compensation, then the Deposit Fund (or the sum or sums of money recovered by way of penalty as aforesaid), or such portion thereof as may not be required as aforesaid, shall, if a receiver has been appointed, or the Company is insolvent *and has been ordered to be wound up*, or the undertaking [*in the case of a penalty the Railway or Railways* in respect of which the penalty has been incurred or any part thereof], has been abandoned, be paid or transferred to such receiver, or to the liquidator or liquidators of the Company, or be applied, in the discretion of the Court, as part of the assets of the Company for the benefit

Proceedings
of Committees on
Bills.

No powers of
purchasing, &c.
Steam Vessels in
Railway Bills.

162. No powers of purchasing, hiring, or providing Steam Vessels shall be contained in a Bill by which any other powers are sought to be obtained by a Railway Company, except when the transit by such Steam Vessels is required to connect portions of Railway belonging to or proposed to be constructed by such Company.

No powers of
purchase, &c. to be
given, except after
proof of certain
matters before
Board of Trade, &c.

163. No powers of purchase, sale, lease or amalgamation shall be given to any Railway Company, with reference to any other undertaking already authorized by any Act or Acts, nor to any other incorporated Company, with reference to any Railway, unless, previously to the application to Parliament for such purpose, the several Companies who may be parties to such purchase, sale, lease or amalgamation shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, that they have respectively paid up One-half of the capital authorized to be raised by any previous Act or Acts by means of Shares, and have expended for the purposes of such Act or Acts a sum equal thereto; and in case such powers shall be applied for in respect of Works intended to be authorized by any Bill or Bills of the same Session, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that such Companies have respectively paid up One-half the amount of their capital, and that the Company proposed to be empowered to construct such Works have included in such amount the capital proposed to be authorized by such Bill or Bills; and that no such powers shall be given in respect of Works intended to be authorised by any Act or Acts for which it is intended to apply in any subsequent Session.

Railway Company
not to guarantee
interest or dividend
before completion
of Line.

164. No Railway Company shall be authorized, except for the execution of its original Line or Lines sanctioned by Act of Parliament, to guarantee interest on any shares which it may issue for creating additional Capital, or to guarantee any rent or dividend to any other Railway Company, until such first-mentioned Company shall have completed and opened for traffic such original Lines.

Limitation of
Capital on amal-
gamation of
Companies.

165. In Bills for the Amalgamation of Railway Companies, the amount of Capital created by such Amalgamation shall in no case exceed the sum of the Capitals of the Companies so amalgamated.

Additional Capital
of purchasing
Company not to
amount to more
than Capital
of Company
purchased.

166. In Bills for empowering any Railway Company to purchase any other Railway, no addition shall be authorized to be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company, beyond the Amount of the Capital of the Railway purchased; and in case such Railway shall be purchased at a premium, no addition on account of such premium shall be made to the Capital of the purchasing Company.

Application of
provisions of "The
Railway and Canal
Traffic Act, 1888"
as to revision of
Rates.

166a. In the case of every Bill for incorporating a Railway, Canal, or Tramroad Company, or for giving any powers to an existing Railway, Canal, or Tramroad Company to which no Rates and Charges Order Confirmation Act expressly applies, the Committee on the Bill shall fix the Rates and Charges for merchandise traffic (including small parcels of a perishable nature conveyed by passenger train exceeding 56 lbs. in weight) by reference to the Rates and Charges Order Confirmation Act of some other Company which, in the opinion of the Committee, will properly and conveniently apply; and the Committee shall, in the case of an existing Company, provide that the Rates and Charges for merchandise traffic, and such small parcels as aforesaid so fixed, shall be in substitution for the Rates and Charges for similar traffic authorized to be taken by the Company under their existing Acts.

If in any such Bill other than a Railway Bill the Committee shall be of opinion that no such Act as aforesaid will properly and conveniently apply, they shall insert a Clause to the following effect:—

Section 24 of "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888," and any enactment which may be passed in the present or any future Session of Parliament extending or modifying that enactment shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to the Company in all respects as if it

it were one of the Companies to which the provisions of the said enactment in terms applied. Provided that the time within which the revised schedule of maximum rates and charges prescribed by the said section shall be submitted to the Board of Trade shall be three years from the date of the passing of this Act, or such further time as the Board of Trade may permit.

167. A CLAUSE shall be inserted in every Railway Bill prohibiting the payment of any Interest or Dividend to any Shareholder on the amount of the Calls made in respect of the Shares held by him, except such interest or money advanced by any Shareholder beyond the amount of the Calls actually made as is in conformity with the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, or the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Acts, 1845, as the case may be; and except such interest (if any) as the Committee on the Bill may, according to the circumstances of the case, think fit to allow, subject always to the following conditions:—

Clause that no
Interest or
Dividend be paid
on Calls.

- (1.) That the rate of interest allowed by the Committee do not in any case exceed three per centum per annum;
- (2.) That interest be allowed to be paid in respect only of the time allowed by the Bill for the completion of the Railway, or such less time as the Committee think fit;
- (3.) That payment of interest be not allowed to begin until the Railway Company have deposited with the Board of Trade a statutory declaration by two of the directors and the Secretary of the Company to the effect that two-thirds at least of the share capital authorized by the Bill, in respect whereof interest may be paid, have been actually issued and accepted, and are held by shareholders, who, or whose executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, are legally liable for the same;
- (4.) That interest do not accrue in favour of any shareholder for any time during which any call on any of his shares is in arrear;
- (5.) That the aggregate amount to be so paid for interest be estimated and stated in the Bill, and be not deemed capital within Standing Order 153;
- (6.) That notice of the Company having power so to pay interest be given in every prospectus, advertisement, or other document of the Company inviting subscriptions for shares, and in every certificate of shares; and
- (7.) That the half-yearly accounts of the Company do show the amount on which, and the rate at which, interest has been paid;

and the Company may be authorized by the Bill to pay interest accordingly, but not further or otherwise, and the Committee on the Bill shall report to the House whether or not they have allowed such interest.

168. A CLAUSE shall be inserted in every Railway Bill, by which any money is authorized to be raised, prohibiting the Company from paying, out of such money, the Deposits required by the Standing Orders to be made for the purposes of any application to Parliament for a Bill for the construction of another Railway.

Clause as to
Deposits not to be
paid out of Capital.

168a. THE foregoing Orders, No. 145a and Nos. 158 to 168, inclusive, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Subways, Subway Companies, and Subway Bills, and to Tramroads, Tramroad Companies, and Tramroad Bills.

Application of
Standing Orders
145a and Nos. 158
to 168, inclusive.

Tramroad Bills.

168b. IN every Bill for the construction of a Tramroad of Railway gauge, and intended to communicate with a Railway, a Clause shall be inserted that the provisions of "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854," and of "The Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888," shall apply to the Company as if they were a Railway or Canal Company, and to the Tramroad to be authorized by the Act as if such Tramroad were a Railway or Canal.

Application of
Railway and Canal
Traffic Act, &c. to
Tramroads.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Bills.

Length of Tram-
road along street or
road to be stated.

Clause as to Rail-
way not to be
exempt from any
General Act.

Length of Railway,
Tramway, and Sub-
way to be set forth
and specified in
Clause describing
the works.

No powers for
construction, ac-
quisition, or taking
on lease of Tramway
to be given to a
Local Authority,
beyond the limits
of district, except
under special local
circumstances.

Where a local
authority are em-
powered to work
Tramways, power
may be given to
enter into agree-
ments for running
powers over con-
nected Tramways.

168c. IN every Tramroad Bill the length of so much of any Tramroad as is to be constructed along any street or road, or upon any street or road, or upon any waste or open ground by the side of any street or road, shall be set forth in miles, furlongs, chains, and links or yards, or decimals of a chain, in the Clause describing the works.

169. THE following Clause shall be inserted in all Railway Bills passing through this House :

And be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the Railway by this or the said recited Acts authorized to be made from the provisions of any General Act relating to Railways now in force, or which may hereafter pass during this or any future Session of Parliament, or from any future revision and alteration, under the authority of Parliament, of the maximum rates of fares and charges authorized by this Act [or by the said recited Acts].

170. IN every Railway Bill, Tramway Bill, and Subway Bill, the length of each Railway, Tramway, and Subway be set forth in miles, furlongs, chains, and yards, or decimals of a chain, in the Clause describing the works, with a statement in the case of each Tramway, whether it is a single or a double line.

Tramway Bills.

170a. No powers shall be given to any local authority to construct, acquire, take on lease, or work any Tramway, or portion of Tramway, beyond the limits of their district, unless such Tramway or portion of Tramway is in connection with the Tramway belonging to or authorized to be constructed, acquired, or worked by the local authority, and unless the Committee on the Bill shall determine that, having regard to the special local circumstances, such construction, acquisition, taking on lease, or working ought to be sanctioned.

In every case in which the Committee shall so determine, they shall specify what portion of the Tramway will be situate beyond the district of the local authority to which the power of construction, acquisition, or taking on lease is given, and shall insert a Clause for the protection of the local authority of the district in which such Tramway or portion of Tramway will be situate in the terms, *mutatis mutandis*, of Section 43 of "The Tramways Act, 1870," except that the Committee may, if they think fit, in the special circumstances of the case, substitute a period not exceeding forty-two years for the period of twenty-one years mentioned in that section.

171. WHERE a local authority are empowered to work any Tramways belonging to, or authorized to be constructed or acquired by them, the Committee on the Bill may, if they think fit under the special circumstances of the case, empower the local authority to enter into agreements for running powers over any Tramways in connection with the Tramways so worked or to be worked by them, and such running powers shall be deemed to be a purpose of "The Public Health Act, 1875," and the expenses of the exercise of such powers shall, in the event of deficiency in the Tramway account, be defrayed out of a local rate, as defined by "The Tramways Act, 1870." Provided that in any such case the Committee on the Bill shall make provision :—

- (1.) That no such agreement shall have effect until approved by the Board of Trade ;
- (2.) That all enactments, bye-laws, and regulations relating to the use of or the running of carriages upon the Tramways, and the taking of tolls and charges therefor, shall, so far as applicable, extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to, and shall be observed by, the local authority exercising such running powers ;
- (3.) That such running powers shall in no case be exclusive, and shall cease unconditionally at the expiration of seven years from the date of the agreement ;

(4.) That

- (4.) That further agreements for the exercise of such running powers may be made from time to time with the approval of the Board of Trade for any period not exceeding seven years, provided that such powers shall cease unconditionally at the expiration of the period for which the same are given ;
- (5.) That all questions in dispute as to the construction of or arising in consequence of such agreements shall be determined by arbitration.

And the Committee shall report the circumstances specially to The House.

Local Government.

172. IN the case of all Bills whereby any Municipal Corporation, District Council, Joint Board, or Joint Committee, or other local authority in England or Wales, are authorised to borrow money for any matter within the jurisdiction of the Board of Trade or the Local Government Board, estimates showing the proposed application of the money for permanent works shall (except so far as the exercise of the borrowing power is made subject to the sanction of the respective Board) be recited in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, and proved before the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred.

Estimates of proposed application of money borrowed by Local Authorities in certain cases to be recited in the Bill, and proved before the Select Committee thereon.

173. WHENEVER by any Bill application is made by or on behalf of any Urban District Council, or Town or other Commissioners in *Ireland* for any new Powers, or for any increased or additional Powers, the Promoters shall be required to obtain a certificate under the seal of the Local Government Board of *Ireland*, setting forth whether such application is made with or without the sanction and approval of the said Local Government Board, which certificate shall be produced before the Committee to whom the Bill is referred, and shall be reported upon by the said Committee.

As to Bills relating to Local Government in *Ireland*.

173a. IN the case of any Bill promoted by or conferring powers on a Municipal Corporation or Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, Town Commissioners, or other local authority or public body having powers of local government or rating, the Committee on the Bill shall consider the Clauses of the Bill with reference to the following matters :—

Committee on Bill to consider its Clauses in reference to various matters affecting Local Government or Rating and Report of Committee to House to be printed and circulated with the Votes.

(a.) Whether the Bill gives powers relating to Police or Sanitary Regulations in conflict with, deviation from, or excess of, the provisions of powers of the general law ;

(b.) Whether the Bill gives powers which may be obtained by means of Bye-laws made subject to the restrictions of General Acts already existing ;

(c.) Whether the Bill assigns a period for repayment of any loan or for the redemption of any charge or debt, under the Bill exceeding the term of sixty years, which term the Committee shall not in any case allow to be exceeded, or any period disproportionate to the duration of the works to be executed, or other objects of the loan, charge, or debt ;

(d.) Whether the Bill gives borrowing powers for purposes for which such powers already exist, or may be obtained under General Acts, without subjecting the exercise of the powers under the Bill to approval from time to time by the proper Government Department.

And the Committee shall report specially to The House—

In what manner any Clauses relating to the several matters aforesaid have been dealt with by the Committee ; and

Whether any Report from any Government Department relative to the Bill has been referred to the Committee ; and

If so, in what manner the recommendations in that Report have been dealt with by the Committee ; and

Any other circumstances of which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed :

And the Report of the Committee shall be printed, and shall be circulated with the Votes.

Agreements.

Agreement to be
annexed to Bill.

174. WHERE it is sought by any Bill to give Parliamentary sanction to any Agreement, such Agreement shall be annexed to the Bill as a Schedule thereto, and shall be printed *in extenso* therewith.

Letters Patent.

Copy of Letters
Patent to be
annexed to the Bill.

175. WHEN any Bill shall be brought into the House for restoring any Letters Patent, there shall be a true Copy of such Letters Patent annexed to the Bill, and the total amount of fees (including the prescribed fee for enlargement under Section 17 of "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883"), due and to become due on the patent, shall be deposited with the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, before the meeting of the Committee on the Bill, and such deposit proved before the Committee.

Inclosure and Drainage Bills.

Notices and
Allegations.
Gen. Inc. Act.

176. IN the case of any Bill for inclosing Lands, the Committee may admit proof of the Notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the Allegations in the Preamble of such Bill, by Affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. 3, c. 109), unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

Consent Bill and
Statement of
Property to be
delivered in.
(Inclosure Bills.)

177. THE Committee on every Bill for inclosing Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver into the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by the Lord of the Manor (in cases where the Lord of the Manor has any interest as such in the lands to be inclosed), and by such Owners of Property within the Parish to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such Parish, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

Consent Bill and
Statement of
Property to be
delivered in.
(Drainage Bills.)

178. THE Committee on every Bill for draining Lands shall in the first place require the Agent for the same to deliver in to the Committee a printed copy of the Bill, signed by such Owners and Occupiers of Property within the drainage district to which the Bill relates as shall have assented thereto; but the Parties, if they shall think fit, shall be permitted to deliver in different copies of the Bill, separately signed by the several Parties hereinbefore mentioned, instead of one copy, signed by all of them collectively; together with a List of all the Owners of Property within such district, showing the value according to the Poor Rate or Land Tax Assessment of each Owner's Property therein, or the extent in acres, roods, and perches, and distinguishing which of them have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect thereto.

Clause for leaving
open Space for
exercise and
recreation.

179. IN every Bill for inclosing Lands, provision shall be made for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for purposes of exercise and recreation of the neighbouring population; and the Committee on the Bill shall have before them the number of acres proposed to be inclosed, as also of the population in the parishes or places in which the land to be inclosed is situate: and also shall see that provision is made for the efficient fencing of the allotment, for the investment of the same in the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish in which such open space is reserved, and for the efficient making and permanent maintenance of the fences

fences by such parish; and in any case where the information hereby required is not given, and the required provisions are not made in the Bill, the Committee on the same shall report specially to The House the Reasons for not complying with such Order.

180. In every Bill for inclosing Lands, the names of the Commissioners proposed to be appointed, and the Compensation intended for the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners of Tithes, in lieu of their respective Rights, and also the Compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of Copyholds, where any Bargains or Agreements have been made for such compensations, shall be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to The House: And all Copies of such Bills which shall be sent to any of the Persons interested in the said Manor, Tithes, Lands or Commons, for their Consent, shall contain the Names of such proposed Commissioners, and also the Compensations so bargained or agreed for.

181. No Person shall be named in any Bill for inclosing Lands as a Commissioner, Umpire, Surveyor, or Valuer, who shall be interested in the Inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the Agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence or management of the Estate of any Person so interested.

182. In every Bill for inclosing, draining or improving Lands, there shall be inserted a Clause, providing what sum of Money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the Commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and also a Clause, providing that the Account of such Commissioner or Commissioners, containing a true statement of all Sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of the Act till such Accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the Vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some Person or Persons to be appointed by the Bill, and the Balance by him or them stated in the Book of Accounts required to be kept in the Office of the Clerk of such Commissioners; and that no charge or item in such Accounts shall be binding on the Parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such Person or Persons.

Inclosures.

183. WHENEVER a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee to make a Special Report thereon to The House.

Houses of the Labouring Classes.

183a. THAT in the case of every Bill which gives, revives, or extends power to take land compulsorily or by agreement, Clauses shall be inserted:—

(1.) Providing that the promoters shall not, in the exercise of such power, purchase or acquire, in any local area in London, twenty or more houses, or in any other local area, ten or more houses, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class, as tenants or lodgers, unless and until—

(a.) They shall have obtained the approval of the Central Authority to a scheme for providing new dwellings for the persons residing in such houses, or for such number or proportion of such persons as the Central Authority shall, after inquiry, deem necessary, having regard to the number of persons residing in the houses liable to be taken and working within one mile therefrom, and to the amount of vacant suitable accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of

the houses liable to be taken, or to the place of employment of such persons, and all the other circumstances of the case ; and

(b.) They shall have given security to the satisfaction of the Central Authority for the carrying out of the scheme ;

(2.) Imposing adequate penalties on the promoters in the event of houses being acquired or appropriated for the purposes of the Bill in contravention of the foregoing provisions ;

(3.) Providing that the expenses or any part of the expenses incurred by the Central Authority under this Order shall be defrayed by the promoters of the Bill, or out of moneys to be raised under the Bill ; and

(4.) Conferring on the promoters and on the Central Authority respectively any powers that may be necessary to enable full effect to be given to the said scheme.

The Committee may provide that any house purchased or acquired by the promoters in any local area in London for or in connection with any of the purposes of the Bill, whether purchased or acquired in the exercise of the powers of the Bill or otherwise, and whether before or after the passing of the Bill, shall be deemed, for the purposes of the Clauses so to be inserted, to have been purchased or acquired in exercise of the powers of the Bill.

Expressions defined in Order 38 have the same meanings in this Order.

Compensation
Water.

184. In the case of every Bill whereby it is proposed to impound the whole or any part of the water of any river or stream, and to give a flow of water in compensation for the water so impounded, the Committee on the Bill shall inquire into the expediency of making provision, so far as may be practicable, that the whole or a minimum amount of such compensation water shall be given in a continuous flow throughout the twenty-four hours of every day, and shall report to The House accordingly.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland).

Clause for Qualifi-
cation of Commis-
sioners.

187. In every Bill for making a Turnpike Road in *Ireland*, or for the continuing or amending any Act passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing Tolls, Rates or Duties upon any such Road, or for widening or diverting any such Road, a Clause shall be inserted, to prevent any person who shall be nominated a Commissioner from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an Estate in Land, or of a Personal Estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills ; and such Qualification shall be extended to the Heirs apparent of Persons possessed of an Estate in Land to a certain value to be specified.

Burial Grounds, Cemeteries, and Gas Works.

Clause for defining
limits of Cemetery,
Burial Ground, or
Gas Works &c.

188. In every Bill for making or constructing Gas Works or Sewage Works, or Works for the manufacture or conversion of the residual products of Gas or Sewage, or for making or constructing, altering, or enlarging any Sewage Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor, or Hospital for infectious disease, there shall be inserted a Clause defining the lands in or upon which such Gas Works, Sewage Works, Farm, Cemetery, Burial Ground, Crematorium, Destructor, or Hospital, may be made or constructed.

In the case of a Bill authorizing the generation, supply, or use of electricity there shall be inserted either a Clause defining the lands in or upon which any Station for generating electricity may be constructed or a Clause to the effect that the undertakers shall not be exonerated from any indictment, action, or other proceeding for nuisance in the event of any nuisance being caused or permitted by them on the lands on which any such generating station may be constructed.

Gas or Water
Companies (Addi-
tional Capital).

188a. In every Bill by which an existing Gas or Water Company is authorized to raise additional Capital, provision shall be made for the offer of such capital by public auction or tender at the best price which can be obtained,

obtained, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such provision ought not to be required, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded.

Proceedings
of Committees on
Bills.

In the case of every such Gas Bill it shall be competent to the Committee so to regulate the price of the Gas to be charged to consumers that any reduction of an authorized standard price shall entitle the Company to make a proportionate increase of the authorized dividend, and that any increase above the standard price shall involve a proportionate decrease of dividend.

Estate Bills.

1886. In the case of any Estate Bill, the Committee on the Bill shall report specially to The House if the Bill contains provisions extending either the term or the area of any Settlement of Land, and the Report of the Committee shall be printed and circulated with the Votes.

Committee on Bills
to report specially
in certain cases

[See also S.O.211, and Table of Fees, p. 107.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON DIVORCE BILLS.

189. THERE shall be a Committee, to be designated "The Select Committee on Divorce Bills," to consist of *Nine* Members, who shall be nominated at the commencement of every Session, of whom *Three* shall be a Quorum.

Committee on
Divorce Bills.

190. THE Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall require evidence to be given before them that an action for damages has been brought in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, or in one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature of the Presidencies of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, or the Island of *Ceylon*, respectively, against the persons supposed to have been guilty of Adultery, and judgment for the Plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Committee why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained.

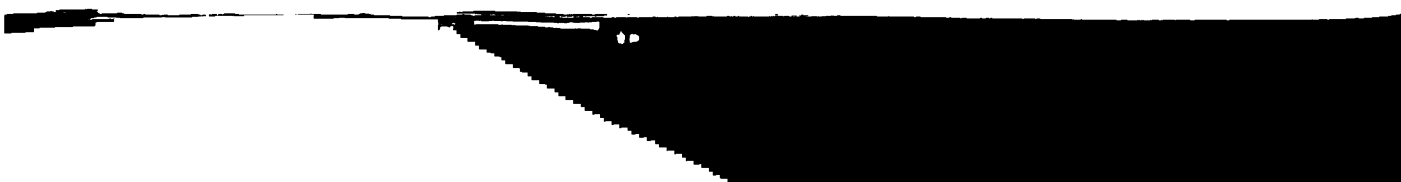
What Evidence to
be given in Divorce
Cases.

191. THE Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall, in all cases in which the Petitioner for the Bill has attended the House of Lords upon the Second Reading of the Bill, require him to attend before them to answer any questions they may think fit that he should answer.

When Petitioner
for Bill to attend
Committee.

192. THE Select Committee on Divorce Bills shall report every such Bill to The House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several Clauses, or any of them.

Committee to
report Bill in all
cases.



4.

IV.
Practice
of
The House
—

IV.
THE ORDERS REGULATING
THE PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO
PRIVATE BILLS.

IV.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE
HOUSE WITH REGARD TO PRIVATE BILLS.

193. No Private Bill shall be brought into this House, but upon a Petition first presented, which shall have been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, and indorsed by one of the Examiners, with a printed Copy of the proposed Bill annexed: And such Petition shall be signed by the Parties, or some of them, who are Suitors for the Bill.

Petition for Bill,
and how to be
signed.

193a. No Bill, originating in this House, for confirming a Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate shall be read the First Time after the First day of June.

Provisional Orders
and Provisional
Certificates.

194. ALL Bills promoted by the London County Council, containing power to raise Money, by the creation of stock or on loan, shall be introduced as Public Bills; but after being read a Second Time by The House, shall be referred to a Select Committee to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, in like manner as Private Bills.

Procedure in case of
Bills promoted by
the London County
Council.

But this Order shall not apply to a Bill promoted by the London County Council for the borrowing of money, which complies with the following conditions:

(1.) If it authorises the borrowing and expenditure for the purposes mentioned in the Bill of the sum shown by the estimates recited in the preamble to be required for each such purpose, that purpose being the execution of a power conferred or extended either by the Bill, or by some public, local, or personal Act;

Provided that the Bill may authorise the borrowing and expenditure for any purpose for which estimates are not recited in the preamble, if it fixes a maximum aggregate sum to be so borrowed, and requires every such borrowing to be sanctioned by the Local Government Board;

(2.) If it is so framed as not to authorise the borrowing and expenditure of any money after the financial period, that is to say, the period ending on the 30th day of September next after the expiration of the then current financial year of the Council;

(3.) If it is so framed as to provide for the money borrowed being repaid, whether by the creation of a sinking fund, or the redemption of stock, or otherwise, within the period fixed by the Bill, or if the borrowing is sanctioned by the Local Government Board fixed by that Board, and the Committee or Board in fixing the period for the repayment of money borrowed for any work shall not fix any period which is in their opinion disproportionate to the duration of such work, and shall in no case fix a period exceeding that prescribed by any public Act relating thereto, or if no period is so prescribed exceeding sixty years;

(4.) If in the case of any Bill conferring or extending any power involving the expenditure of money after the financial period, the recited estimates show the total amount of money required for the execution of the power as well as the particular amount to be borrowed and expended during the financial period.

194a. WHERE any Act has conferred upon the London County Council any power involving the expenditure of money for any purpose after the then current financial period, or has extended any such power, it shall not be competent for the Committee on any Bill authorising the borrowing and expenditure of money for the same purpose during a subsequent financial period, except in pursuance of an express instruction from The House, to

Practice of The
House.

reduce the total amount of money shown by the estimates recited in such Act to be required for the execution of the power.

194b. A BILL complying with the conditions specified in Standing Order 194, if it contains no powers or provisions except in relation to and consequential on the borrowing and expenditure of money, or in relation to the Consolidated Loans Fund, or to borrowing by the Council, shall be subject to the following requirements, that is to say :—

(1.) The Petition for the Bill, with the declaration and printed copy of the Bill annexed, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 14th day of April, or the first day on which The House shall re-assemble after the Easter Recess, whichever shall be the later, instead of the 21st day of December in the previous year ;

(2.) Notice of such Bill shall be published in the months of February and March, or either of them, instead of in the months of October and November in the previous year ;

(3.) Copies of the Bill shall be deposited with the Treasury and the Local Government Board on or before the day on which the Petition for the Bill is deposited in the Private Bill Office ;

(4.) The Petition for the Bill may be presented forthwith, and the Bill shall be presented for first reading not later than the second sitting day after the presentation of the Petition, and shall, after the first reading, be referred to the Examiner, who shall give two clear days' notice at the Private Bill Office of the day appointed for the examination thereof, and the Bill shall not be read a second time until the Examiner has reported whether the preceding requirements of this Order have been complied with ;

(5.) Whenever the Bill is amended at any stage, a copy of the Bill as so amended shall be forthwith deposited with the Treasury and the Local Government Board ;

38 & 39 Vict. c. 65.

(6.) The Tables accompanying the Bill, as required by Section 12 of "The Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Act, 1875," shall be made up to the 31st day of March preceding the last day allowed for the deposit of the Bill, and if printed copies of those Tables have been deposited in the Private Bill Office, and at the Vote Office, and with the Treasury and Local Government Board, at least one clear day before the Second Reading of the Bill, it shall be sufficient if those Tables are prefixed to the Bill as brought up for Second Reading in this House.

194c. No Bill promoted by the London County Council shall authorise any alteration of the mode of dealing with the Consolidated Loans Fund, or of borrowing by the Council, unless a report of the Treasury on the proposed alteration is presented to The House and referred to the Committee on the Bill. The Committee shall consider the report, and may, if they think fit, hear the officers of the Treasury. If the Committee disagree with the report, they shall report the fact to the House, with the reasons of their disagreement.

194d. IN the case of any Bill promoted by the London County Council authorising the borrowing and expenditure of money, if there is presented to The House and referred to the Committee on the Bill a report from the Local Government Board or Treasury with respect to the Bill or to the borrowing by the County Council and the management of the Consolidated Loans Fund during the previous financial year, the Committee shall report specially to The House in what manner the matters contained in such report have been dealt with by the Committee, and any circumstances arising out of such report which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that The House should be informed of. If no such report is referred to the Committee, the Committee shall report the fact to The House.

194e. THE

Time between
First and Second
Reading.

204. THERE shall not be less than *Three* clear *Days*, nor more than *Seven*, between the First and Second Reading of any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, unless any such Private Bill have been referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, in which case such Bill shall not be read a second time later than *Seven* clear *Days* after the Report of the Examiner, or of the Select Committee on Standing Orders, as the case may be.

Petition relating to
Bills to be pre-
sented to House by
being deposited in
the Private Bill
Office, and Name of
Bill to be indorsed
on every Petition.

205. EVERY Petition in favour of or against any Private Bill, or any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate before The House; or otherwise relating thereto (not being a Petition for additional Provision), shall be presented to this House, by depositing the same in the Private Bill Office, and there shall be indorsed thereon the name or short Title by which such Bill is entered in the Votes, and a Statement that such Petition is in favour of or against the Bill, or otherwise as the case may be, together with the name of the Member, Party or Agent depositing the same.

Petitioner or Me-
morialist may with-
draw Petition or
Memorial.

206. ANY Petitioner or Memorialist may withdraw his Petition or Memorial, on a requisition to that effect being deposited in the Private Bill Office, signed by him or by the Agent who deposited such Petition or Memorial; and where any such Petition or Memorial is signed by more than one person, any person signing such Petition or Memorial may withdraw his opposition by a similar requisition, signed and deposited as aforesaid.

When Second or
Third Reading op-
posed, to be post-
poned.

207. IN cases where the Second or Third Reading of a Private Bill, or the consideration of a Bill as amended by the Committee, or any proposed Clause or Amendment, or any Motion relating to a Private Bill, is opposed, the same shall be postponed until the day on which The House shall next sit.

Certain Private
Bills to stand re-
ferred to Com-
mittees of Selec-
tion, General Com-
mittee on Railway
and Canal Bills,
and Divorce.

208. EVERY Private Bill, not being a Railway, Canal, or Divorce Bill, after having been read a Second Time and committed, shall stand referred to the Committee of Selection; and if a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills; and if a Divorce Bill, to the Select Committee on Divorce Bills.

Provisional Order
Bills to stand re-
ferred to Commit-
tee of Selection, or
General Com-
mittee on Railway
and Canal Bills,
&c.

208a. EVERY Bill for confirming Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates shall, after the Second Reading, stand referred to the Committee of Selection, or to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, as the case may require, and be subject to the Standing Orders regulating the proceedings upon Private Bills, so far as they are applicable: Provided that, when any Order or Certificate contained in any such Bill is opposed, the Committee to whom such opposed Order or Certificate is referred shall consider all the Orders or Certificates comprised in such Bill.

When unopposed
Bill is to be treated
as opposed, to be
again referred to
Committee of
Selection or General
Committee.

209. WHEN The House shall have been informed by the Chairman of Ways and Means, that in his opinion any unopposed Private Bill should be treated as an opposed Bill, such Bill shall be again referred to the Committee of Selection; or in the case of a Railway or Canal Bill, to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills.

Petition against
Bill, if duly depo-
sited in Private
Bill Office, to stand
referred to Com-
mittee on Bill, &c.

210. EVERY Petition against a Private Bill which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Ten clear days after the First Reading of such Bill, and every Petition against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office not later than Seven clear days after notice shall have been given of the day on which the Bill will be examined, or which shall have been otherwise deposited in accordance with the Standing Orders of The House, and in which the Petitioners shall have prayed to be heard, by themselves, their Counsel or Agents, shall stand referred to the Committee on such Bill, and such Petitioners, subject to the Rules and Orders of the House, shall be heard upon their Petition accordingly, if they think fit, and Counsel heard, in favour of the Bill against such Petition.

211. THERE

Private Bill, and of every Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, and the sitting of the Committee thereupon, except in the case of Name Bills, Naturalization Bills, and Estate Bills (not being Bills relating to Crown, Church or Corporation Property, or property held in trust for Public or Charitable purposes), in respect of which there shall be *Three* clear Days between the Second Reading and the Committee.

Time between
Second Reading
and Committee.

212. ALL Reports made under the authority of any Public Department upon a Private Bill, or the objects thereof, laid before the House, shall stand referred to the Committee on the Bill.

Reports of Department
to stand
referred to Com-
mittee on Bill.

213. THE Report upon every Private Bill shall lie upon the Table; and every such Bill, if amended in Committee, or a Railway or a Tramway Bill, shall be ordered to lie upon the Table; but if not amended in Committee, and not a Railway or a Tramway Bill, it shall be ordered to be read a Third time.

Report of Bills.

214. EVERY Private Bill, as amended in Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the Parties applying for the same, and delivered to the Vote Office for the use of the Members, *Three* clear Days at least before the consideration of such Bill.

Bill to be printed
after Report.

215. IN the case of Private Bills ordered to lie upon the Table, *Three* clear Days shall intervene between the Report and the consideration of the Bill, and no consideration of any such Bill shall take place, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether the Bill contain the several provisions required by the Standing Orders.

Time between Re-
port and Consider-
ation of Bill, &c.

216. No Clause or Amendment shall be offered in The House on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, nor any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall have informed The House, or signified in writing to Mr. Speaker, whether, in his opinion, such Clause or Amendment be such as ought or ought not to be entertained by The House, without referring the same to the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

No Clause or
Amendment on
consideration of
Bill, or on Third
Reading, to be
offered, unless
Chairman of Ways
and Means shall
have informed the
House, &c.

217. WHEN any Clause or Amendment is offered on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, such Clause or Amendment shall be printed: And when any Clause is proposed to be amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom included in brackets and underlined, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall consider such printing to be unnecessary. The expense of printing such Clauses or Amendments, when offered by a party promoting or opposing a Bill, shall be paid by such party.

Clauses and
Amendments
offered on con-
sideration of Bill
or verbal Amend-
ments on Third
Reading, to be
printed.

218. WHEN any Clause or Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, shall have been referred to the Select Committee on Standing Orders, no further proceeding shall be had until the Report of the said Select Committee shall have been brought up.

When referred, no
further proceeding
to be had until
Report of Select
Committee on
Standing Orders.

219. No Amendments, not being merely verbal, shall be made to any Private Bill on the Third Reading.

No Amendments,
except verbal, on
Third Reading.

220. ALL Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill shall be printed at the expense of the parties, and circulated with the Votes, prior to such Amendments being taken into consideration; and where any Clause has been amended, it shall be printed *in extenso*, with every addition or substitution in different type, and the omissions therefrom

Lords' Amend-
ments to be printed
and circulated with
the Votes prior to
consideration, &c.

Practice of The
House.

included in brackets and underlined, unless the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means shall consider such printing to be unnecessary ; and when any Amendments are intended to be proposed to the Lords' Amendments, such proposed Amendments shall also be printed in like manner.

Bill to be printed
fair after Third
Reading.

221. EVERY Private Bill, after it has been read a Third time, shall be printed fair, at the expense of the parties applying for the same.

Notice of Com-
mittee to inspect
Lords' Journals to
be given to
Committee Clerks.

222. IN all cases where it is intended to appoint a Committee to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon any Private Bill, previous notice thereof in writing shall be given by the Agent to the Clerks in the Committee Office.

Bill not to proceed
two stages on same
day.

223. No Private Bill shall pass through two stages on one and the same day without the special leave of The House.

Notice to be given
of Motion for
dispensation.

224. EXCEPT in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of The House without due notice thereof.

Order of Pro-
ceedings in House
on Private
Business.

225. EACH day, so soon as The House shall be ready to proceed to Private Business, the Clerk at the Table shall read from the Private Business List, and from the List of Bills presented for First Reading (*see* Order 196), the Titles of the several Bills set down therein, according to their precedence, as arranged under the following heads :—

1. Consideration of Lords' Amendments ;
2. Third Reading ;
3. Consideration of Bills ordered to lie upon the Table ;
4. Second Reading ;
5. First Reading ;

and if upon the reading of each such Title as aforesaid, no Motion shall be made with respect to such Private Bill, the further proceedings thereon shall be adjourned until the next sitting of The House.

Provisional Order
Bills.

225a. ALL Bills for confirming Provisional Orders or Certificates shall be set down for consideration, each day, in a separate List, after the Private Business, and arranged in the same order as that prescribed by the Standing Orders for Private Bills.

Tolls and Charges
not in the nature
of a Tax.

226. THIS House will not insist on its privileges with regard to any Clauses in Private Bills, or in Bills to confirm any Provisional Orders or Provisional Certificates sent down from the House of Lords which refer to tolls and charges for services performed, and are not in the nature of a Tax, or which refer to rates assessed and levied by local authorities for local purposes.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE
PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

V.

THE ORDERS REGULATING THE PRACTICE IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

Practice in the
Private Bill
Office.

227. REGISTERS shall be kept in "THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE," in which shall be entered by the Clerks appointed for the business of that Office the Name and Place of Residence of the Parliamentary Agent in Town, and of the Agent in the Country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the Proceedings, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill:—Such Entries to specify, briefly, each day's Proceeding before the Examiners of Petitions respectively, or in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill may be referred; the day and hour on which the Examiner or the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which the Proceedings before such Examiners or Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Clerk attending the same. Such Registers to be open to public inspection daily in the said Office.

Private Bill Office
and Registers

228. THE receipt of all Documents required by the Standing Orders of The House to be deposited in the Private Bill Office shall be acknowledged by one of the Clerks of the said Office, upon the said Documents, when deposited.

Receipt of Docu-
ment to be
acknowledged.

229. A LIST of all Petitions for Private Bills shall be kept in the Private Bill Office in the order of their deposit, according to such regulations as shall have been made by Mr. Speaker, which shall be called the "General List of Petitions," and each Petition therein shall be numbered.

List of Petitions
to be kept.

230. ALL Memorials complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders, in reference to Petitions for Bills deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 21st *December*, shall be deposited as follows:—

Memorials, when
to be deposited.

If the same relate to Petitions for Bills numbered in the General List of Petitions

From

1 to 100	} They shall be deposited {	January 9th
101 to 200		" 16th.
201 and upwards		" 23rd.

And in the case of any Petitions for Bills which may be deposited by leave of The House after the 21st *December*, such Memorials shall be deposited Three clear Days before the day first appointed for the examination of the Petition.

231. ALL Memorials shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office before Six of the clock in the evening of any day on which The House shall sit, and between Eleven and One of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and Two copies of every such Memorial shall be deposited for the use of the Examiners before Twelve of the clock on the following day.

Deposit of Memo-
rials and Copies
thereof in Private
Bill Office.

232. EVERY Memorial complaining of non-compliance with the Standing Orders of The House in reference to Petitions for additional provision in Private Bills, to Bills brought from the House of Lords and to Bills introduced by leave of this House in lieu of other Bills which shall have been withdrawn, and to Bills for confirming any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, together with Two Copies thereof, before Twelve o'clock on the day preceding that appointed for the examination of any such Petition or Bill by the Examiner; and the Examiner shall be at liberty to entertain such Memorial, although the party (if any) who may be specially affected by the non-compliance with the Standing Orders shall not have signed the same.

Time for depositing
Memorials in
certain cases, &c.

Practice in the
Private Bill
Office.
Custody of Bills.

233. EVERY Private Bill, after it has been read the First Time, shall be in the custody of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the Table for the Second Reading; and when committed, shall be taken by the proper Committee Clerk into his charge till reported.

Examination of
Bills.

234. BETWEEN the First and Second Reading of every Private Bill, the Bill shall be examined, with all practicable despatch, by the Clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of The House.

Notice of Second
Reading.

235. *Three* clear Days' Notice in writing shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the Second Reading of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill has been ordered to be read a second time.

Notice of
Committee

236. *Four* clear Days' Notice in the case of Opposed Bills, and *One* clear Day's Notice in the case of Unopposed and Re-committed Bills, shall be given to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office by the Clerk to the Committee of Selection, or by the Clerk to the General Committee on Railway and Canal Bills, with regard to all Bills referred to either of the said Committees, and, with regard to Bills not referred to either of the said Committees, by the Clerk to the Committee to which any such Bill is either referred or re-committed, of the day and hour appointed for the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill, and notice shall be given in like manner of the postponement of the first meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill on the day on which such postponement is made.

Filled-up Bill to be
deposited in Private
Bill Office.

237. A FILLED-UP Bill, signed by the Agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, and in the case of a re-committed Bill, a filled-up Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on re-committal, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, *Two* clear days before the meeting of the Committee on every Private Bill; and a Copy of the proposed Amendments shall be furnished by the Promoters to such Parties petitioning against the Bill as shall apply for it, *One* clear day before the meeting of the Committee.

Notice of Adjourn-
ment.

238. NOTICE, in writing, shall be given by the Committee Clerk to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned.

Notice of considera-
tion of Bill.

239. *One* clear Day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the consideration of every Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table.

Bill as amended in
Committee to be
delivered in.

240. THE Committee Clerk, after the Report is made out, shall deliver in to the Private Bill Office a printed Copy of the Bill, with the written Amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill all the Clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted.

Bill printed as
amended, to be
examined.

241. EVERY Private Bill printed as amended in Committee, shall be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, with the Bill delivered in by the Committee Clerk, and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

Notice to be given
of Clauses, &c. on
consideration of
Bill, or verbal
Amendment on
Third Reading.

242. WHEN it is intended to bring up any Clause or to propose any Amendment on the consideration of any Private Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, or any verbal Amendment on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, Notice shall be given thereof, in the Private Bill Office, *One* clear day previous to such consideration or Third Reading.

Notice of Third
Reading.

243. *One* clear Day's Notice, in writing, shall be given by the Agent for the Bill, to the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, of the day proposed for the

Third

Third Reading of every Private Bill; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which the Bill shall have been ordered to be read a Third Time.

Practice in the
Private Bill
Office.
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244. THE Amendments (if any) which are made on the consideration of any Private Bill, ordered to lie upon the Table, and on the Third Reading of any Private Bill, and also such Amendments made by the House of Lords as shall have been agreed to by this House, shall be entered by one of the Clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed Copy of the Bill as amended in Committee; which Clerk shall sign the said Copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said Office.

Amendments on
consideration of
Bill and Third
Reading.

245. EVERY Private Bill, after it has been printed fair shall, before the same is sent to the Lords, be examined by the Clerks in the Private Bill Office with the Bill as read a third time; and the Examining Clerks shall indorse thereon a certificate of such examination.

Private Bills sent
to The Lords to be
indorsed with
Certificate of Ex-
amination.

246. WHEN Amendments made by the House of Lords to any Private Bill are to be taken into consideration, *One* clear Day's Notice shall be given thereof in the Private Bill Office, and if any Amendments be intended to be proposed thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall also be deposited, and Notice given thereof, *One* clear Day previous to the same being proposed to be taken into consideration; and no such Notice shall be given until the day after that on which such Bill shall have been returned from the House of Lords.

Notice of considera-
tion of Lords'
Amendments.

247. ALL *Notices* required to be given or Deposits to be made in the Private Bill Office shall be delivered in the said Office before *Six* of the clock in the *Evening* of any day on which The House shall sit, and between *Eleven* and *One* of the clock on any day on which The House shall not sit; and after any day on which The House shall have adjourned beyond the following day, no Notice shall be given for the first day on which it shall again sit.

Time for delivering
Notices.

248. THE Clerks in the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, Lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills upon which any Committee or Examiner is appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting, and the Room where the Committee or Examiner shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby of the House.

Daily Lists of
Committees sitting.

249. EVERY Plan, and Book of Reference thereto, which shall be certified by The Speaker of The House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified in such manner as shall be deemed most advisable by The Speaker, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the Plan and Book of Reference which shall have been signed by the Chairman of the Committee upon the Bill.

Plans to be verified
as Mr. Speaker
shall direct.

6.

**VI.
Private
Legislation
Procedure
(Scotland)
Act, 1899.**

VI.

**ORDERS FOR PURPOSES OF THE PRIVATE LEGISLATION
PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.**

VI.

ORDERS FOR PURPOSES OF THE PRIVATE
LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1899.

VI.
Private Legislation
Procedure
(Scotland) Act,
1899.

250. In the following Orders—

The expression “the Procedure Act” means the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899. Definitions.

The expression “the Chairman” means the Chairmen of Committees of the House of Lords and the Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons.

The expression “Draft Order” means a Draft Provisional Order under the Procedure Act.

The expression “Substituted Bill” means a Bill promoted in lieu of a Provisional Order or part thereof which the Secretary for Scotland has refused to issue.

251. THE Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords (if that House thinks fit so to order) and the Chairman of Ways and Means in this House shall together determine all matters of practice and procedure which will enable them to take into consideration draft Provisional Orders submitted to the Secretary for Scotland under the Procedure Act. Chairmen to determine procedure for consideration of draft Provisional Orders.

252. A COPY of every Report on any draft Provisional Order made by the Chairmen to the Secretary for Scotland, signed by the Chairmen, shall be laid before this House on or before the third day after it is made, or if the House be not then sitting, on or before the third day after its next sitting. Report of Chairmen on draft Provisional Orders.

253. THE Committee of Selection shall select and propose to the House the names of not more than 15 Members to form the Parliamentary Panel of Members of this House to act as Commissioners under the Procedure Act. Committee of Selection to choose Parliamentary Panel.

254. WHERE a Confirmation Bill originating in the House of Lords has been referred to a Joint Committee under the provisions of section 9 of the Procedure Act, that Bill shall, after being read a second time in this House, be deemed to have passed the stage of Committee, and be ordered to be read a third time. Bills originating in the House of Lords referred to Joint Committee to be deemed to have passed Committee in this House.

Substituted Bills.

255. WHERE under the provisions of section 2 of the Procedure Act the Secretary for Scotland has refused to issue a Provisional Order, or part thereof, and the Petitioners for the Order desire to promote a Bill for the same objects as were sought by the draft Provisional Order or such part, the promoters shall, on or before the seventh day after the notification to them of the refusal of the Secretary for Scotland to issue the Provisional Order or part, deposit a copy of the substituted Bill in every office of a public department or other office in which copies of the draft Provisional Order were, under General Orders, made in pursuance of the Procedure Act, required to be deposited. In the case of Petitions for Provisional Orders deposited on or before the 17th day of April, which are directed to be proceeded with as Bills, the substituted Bills may be deposited on or before the ensuing 17th day of December, and all notices given, or other proceedings taken, in respect of such Petitions and substituted Bills, shall be applicable to such Bills. Deposit of substituted Bill at public departments.

256. IN the case of a substituted Bill, the service of such notices to opponents as are required by section 2 of the Procedure Act shall be proved before one of the Examiners, but where compliance with the corresponding General Order is proved it shall not be necessary to prove compliance with Proofs before Examiners.

VI
Private Legislation
Procedure
(Scotland) Act,
1899.

with Standing Orders 3 to 68 and the notices published and served, and the deposits made for the Provisional Order, or for such part, shall be held to have been published, served, and made respectively for such Bill.

No provisions not
contained in draft
Provisional Order
to be inserted in
substituted Bill.

257. THAT provisions which were contained in a Draft Provisional Order may be omitted from the Substituted Bill, but no provisions shall be inserted in any substituted Bill as deposited which were not contained in the draft Provisional Order; and the Examiner shall certify whether this Order has or has not been complied with.

Deposit of
substituted Bills
brought from House
of Lords.

258. A copy of every substituted Bill brought from the House of Lords shall, not later than two days after the Bill is read a first time, be deposited at every office at which the Draft Order was deposited under General Order 33 or would be required to be deposited under that Order, if the Draft Order as originally applied for had contained the same provisions as the substituted Bill so brought from the House of Lords.

Petitions for or
against.

259. ALL Petitions deposited at the Office of the Secretary for *Scotland* pursuant to General Orders, in favour of or against a draft Provisional Order shall, on transmission from the Office of the Secretary for *Scotland*, be received as if duly deposited in favour of or against the substituted Bill.

APPENDIX (A.)

[Form referred to in Pages 48 and 60.]

No. _____

Sir,

WE beg to inform you that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for "An Act" [*here insert the Title of the Act*], and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, Part I., or some part thereof, in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be liable to be taken compulsorily for the Purposes of the said Undertaking [and that the Property mentioned in the annexed Schedule, Part II., in which we understand you are interested as therein stated, will be liable to have an improvement charge imposed upon it].

We also beg to inform you, that a Plan and Section of the said Undertaking, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited with the [*several Clerks of the Peace or principal Sheriff Clerks, as the case may be*] of the Counties of [*specify the Counties in which the Property is situate*], on or before the 30th November, and that Copies of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to the [*Parish or other area in accordance with the terms of Standing Order 29, as the case may be*] in which your Property is situate, with a Book of Reference thereto, have been or will be deposited for public inspection with the [*Clerk, or other Officer in the said Order respectively mentioned, as the case may be*], on or before the 30th day of November, on which Plan your Property is designated by the Numbers in the annexed Schedule.

As we are required to report to Parliament whether you assent to or dissent from the proposed Undertaking, or whether you are neuter in respect thereto, you will oblige us by writing your Answer of Assent, Dissent, or Neutrality in the Form left herewith, and returning the same to us with your Signature on or before the _____ day of _____ next; and if there should be any Error or Misdescription in the annexed Schedule, we shall feel obliged by your informing us thereof, at your earliest convenience, that we may correct the same without delay.

We also beg to inform you that it is intended that the Act shall provide to the effect that, notwithstanding Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845 [*or* Section 90 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845], you may be required to sell and convey a part only of your Property, numbered _____ on the deposited Plans.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

To

Note.—If the Application is forwarded by Post, the words "Parliamentary Notice" are to be printed or written on the cover.

Appendix.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Notice, describing the Property therein alluded to.

	Parish, or other Area as the Case may be.	Number on Plans.	Description.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Property which may be taken compulsorily.		PART I.				
Property on which an improvement charge may be imposed.		PART II.				

APPENDIX (B.)

ANNO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXXIII.

AN ACT to compel Clerks of the Peace for Counties and other Persons to take the custody of such Documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

WHEREAS the Houses of Parliament are in the habit of requiring that, previous to the introduction of any Bill into Parliament for making certain bridges, turnpike-roads, cuts, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, waterworks, navigations, tunnels, archways, railways, piers, ports, harbours, ferries, docks and other works, to be made under the authority of Parliament, certain maps or plans and sections, and books and writings, or extracts or copies of or from certain maps, plans or sections, books and writings, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the peace for every county, riding or division in England or Ireland, or in the office of the sheriff clerk of every county in Scotland, in which such work is proposed to be made, and also with the parish clerk in every parish in England, the schoolmaster of every parish of Scotland, or in Royal Burghs with the town clerk, and the postmaster of the post town in or nearest to every parish in Ireland, in which such work is intended to be made, and with other persons: And whereas it is expedient that such maps, plans, sections, books, writings and copies or extracts of and from the same, should be received by the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons, and should remain in their custody for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; BE it therefore Enacted by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT whenever either of the Houses of Parliament shall by its Standing Orders, already made or hereafter to be made, require that any such maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same, or any of them, shall be deposited as aforesaid, such maps, plans, sections, books, writings, copies and extracts shall be received by and shall remain with the clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks, postmasters and other persons with whom the same shall be directed by such Standing Orders to be deposited, and they are hereby respectively directed to receive and to retain the custody of all such documents and writings so directed to be deposited with them respectively, in the manner and for the purposes and under the rules and regulations concerning the same respectively directed by such Standing Orders, and shall make such memorials and endorsements on and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same respectively as shall be thereby directed.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to receive the Documents herein mentioned, and retain them for the purposes directed by the Standing Orders of the Houses of Parliament.

II. And be it further Enacted, That all persons interested shall have liberty to, and the said clerks of the peace, sheriff clerks, parish clerks, schoolmasters, town clerks and postmasters, and every of them, are and is hereby required, at all reasonable hours of the day, to permit all persons interested to inspect during a reasonable time and make extracts from or copies of the said maps, plans, sections, books, writings, extracts and copies of or from the same so deposited with them respectively, on payment by each person to the clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, clerk of the parish, schoolmaster, town clerk or postmaster having the custody of any such map, plan, section, book, writing, extract or copy, One Shilling for every such inspection and the further sum of One Shilling for every hour during which such inspection shall continue after the first hour, and after the rate of Sixpence for every One hundred words copied therefrom.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. to permit such such Documents to be inspected or copied by persons interested.

III. And be it further Enacted, That in case any clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person, shall in any matter or thing refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, every clerk of the peace, sheriff clerk, parish clerk, schoolmaster, town clerk, postmaster or other person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds; and every such penalty shall, upon proof of the offence before any Justice of the Peace for the county within which such offence shall be committed, or by the confession of the party offending, or by the oath of any credible witness, be levied and recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings for the recovery thereof, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the party offending, by warrant under the hand of such Justice, which warrant such Justice is hereby empowered to grant, and shall be paid to the person or persons making such complaint; and it shall be lawful for any such Justice of the Peace to whom any complaint shall be made of any offence committed against this Act to summon the party complained of before him, and on such summons to hear and determine the matter of such complaint in a summary way, and on proof of the offence to convict the offender, and to adjudge him to pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, and to proceed to recover the same, although no information in writing or in print shall have been exhibited or taken by or before such Justice; and all such proceedings by summons without information shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if an information in writing had been exhibited.

Clerks of the Peace, &c. for every omission to comply with the provisions of this Act, liable to the Penalty of 5*l.*, to be recovered in a summary way.

APPENDIX (C.)

ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. XX.

AN ACT to amend an Act of the Second Year of Her present Majesty, for providing for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament.

1 & 2 Vict. c. 117.

Recited Act repealed.
Monies already paid
in to be dealt with as
directed by former
Act.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the second year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen VICTORIA, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Custody of certain Monies paid in pursuance of the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament, by Subscribers to Works or Undertakings to be effected under the Authority of Parliament:" And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be repealed and should be re-enacted, with such modifications, extensions, and alterations as after mentioned: BE it therefore Enacted, by The QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT the said Act shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided always, That all acts done under the provisions of the said Act shall be good, valid, and effectual to all intents and purposes, and that all sums of money paid under the provisions of the said Act shall be dealt with in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

Authority to deposit.

II. And be it Enacted, That in all cases in which any sum of money is required by any Standing Order of either House of Parliament, either now in force or hereafter to be in force, to be deposited by the subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the director or person or directors or persons having the management of the affairs of such work or undertaking, not exceeding Five in number, shall apply to one of the Clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, or to one of the Clerks of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons with respect to any such money required by any Standing Order of the Commons in Parliament assembled, to be deposited, it shall be lawful for the Clerk so applied to, by warrant or order under his hand, to direct that such sum of money shall be paid in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, if the work or undertaking in respect of which the sum of money is required to be deposited is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called England; or into any of the Banks in Scotland established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter in the name and with the privity of The Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the option of the person or persons making such application as aforesaid, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; or into the Bank of Ireland in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, in case such work or undertaking is intended to be made or executed in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and such warrant or order shall be a sufficient authority for the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in England, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, respectively, to permit the sum of money directed to be paid by such warrant or order to be placed to an account opened or to be opened in his name in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order.

Payment of Deposit.

III. And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to pay the sum mentioned in such warrant or order into the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall be directed to be paid by such warrant or order, to be placed to his account there ex-parte the work or undertaking mentioned in such warrant or order, pursuant to the method prescribed by any Act or Acts for the time being in force for regulating monies paid into the said Courts, and pursuant to the General Orders of the said Court respectively, and without fee or reward; and every such sum so paid in, or the securities in or upon which the same may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, or the stocks, funds, or securities authorised to be transferred or deposited in lieu thereof as hereinafter mentioned, shall there remain until the same, with all interest and dividends (if any) accrued thereon, shall be paid out of such bank, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act: Provided always, That in case any such director or person, directors or persons, having the management of any such proposed work or undertaking as aforesaid, shall have previously invested in the Three per Centum Consolidated or the Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, or other Government Securities, the sum or sums of money required by any such Standing Order of either House of Parliament as aforesaid to be deposited by the subscribers

subscribers to any work or undertaking which is to be executed under the authority of an Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful for the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, to deposit such Exchequer Bills or other Government securities in the bank mentioned in such warrant or order in the name and with the privity of the officer or person in whose name such sum shall by such warrant or order be directed to be paid, or to transfer such Government stocks or funds into the name of the officer or person; and such transfer or deposit shall be directed by such Clerk of the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, or such Clerk of the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, as the case may be, in lieu of payment of so much of the sum of money required to be deposited as aforesaid as the same Exchequer Bills, or other the Government stocks or funds, will extend to satisfy at the price at which the same were originally purchased by the said person or persons, director or directors, as aforesaid, such price to be proved by production of the broker's certificate of such original purchase.

Appendix.

IV. And be it Enacted, That if the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivor or survivors of them, desire to have invested any sum so paid into the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, or any interest or dividend which may have accrued on any stocks or securities so transferred or deposited as aforesaid, the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the same may have been paid may, on a Petition presented to such Court, in a summary way by him or them, order that such sum or such interest or dividends shall, until the same be paid out to the parties entitled to the same in pursuance of this Act, be laid out in the Three per Centum Consolidated or Three per Centum Reduced Bank Annuities, or any Government security or securities, at the option of the aforesaid person or persons, or the survivor or survivors of them.

Investment of
Deposit.

V. And be it Enacted, That on the termination of the Session of Parliament in which the Petition or Bill for the purpose of making or sanctioning any such work or undertaking shall have been introduced into Parliament, or if such Petition or Bill shall be rejected or finally withdrawn by some proceeding in either House of Parliament, or shall not be allowed to proceed, or if the person or persons by whom the said money was paid or security deposited, shall have failed to present a Petition, or if an Act be passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, and if in any of the foregoing cases the person or persons named in such warrant or order, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the majority of such persons, apply by Petition to the Court in the name of whose Accountant-general the sum of money mentioned in such warrant or order shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred as aforesaid, or to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, in case such sum of money shall have been paid in the name of the said Queen's Remembrancer, the Court in the name of whose Accountant general or Queen's Remembrancer such sum of money shall have been paid, or such Exchequer Bills, stocks, or funds shall have been deposited or transferred, shall by order direct the sum of money paid in pursuance of such warrant or order, or the stocks, funds or securities in or upon which the same may have been invested, and the interest or dividend thereof, or the Exchequer Bills, stocks or funds so deposited or transferred as aforesaid, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be paid or transferred to the party or parties so applying, or to any other person or persons whom they may appoint in that behalf; but no such order shall be made in the case of any such Petition or Bill being rejected or not being allowed to proceed, or being withdrawn or not being presented, or of an Act being passed authorizing the making of such work or undertaking, unless upon the production of the certificate of the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords with reference to any proceeding in the House of Lords, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons, with reference to any proceeding in the House of Commons, that the said Petition or Bill was rejected or not allowed to proceed, or was withdrawn during its passage through one of the Houses of Parliament, or was not presented, or that such Act was passed, which certificate the said Chairman or Speaker shall grant on the application in writing of the person or persons, or the majority of the persons, named in such warrant, or the survivor or survivors of them: Provided always, That the granting of any such certificate, or any mistake or error therein or in relation thereto, shall not make the Chairman or Speaker signing the same liable in respect of any monies, stocks, funds and securities which may be paid, deposited, invested or transferred in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or the interest or dividends thereof.

Repayment of
DepositGranting Certificate,
&c. not to make the
Chairman or Speaker
signing the same
liable.

A TABLE OF THE FEES TO BE CHARGED AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEES to be paid by the PROMOTERS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£	s.	d.
On the deposit of the Petition, Bill, Plan, or any other Document in the Private Bill Office - - - - -	5	-	-
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into the compliance with the Standing Orders - - - - -	5	-	-

For PROCEEDINGS in the HOUSE.

On the presentation of the Petition for the Bill - - - - -	5	-	-
On the First Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15	-	-
On the Second Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15	-	-
On the Report from the Committee on the Bill - - - - -	15	-	-
On the Third Reading of the Bill - - - - -	15	-	-

Bills from the Lords, commonly called Estate Bills, Divorce Bills, Naturalization Bills, and Name Bills, to be charged only one half of the preceeding Fees.

The preceding Fees on the Petition, First, Second, and Third Readings, and Report, to be increased according to the money to be raised or expended under the authority of any Bill for the execution of a work, in conformity with the following Scale:—

If the sum be 100,000*l.* and under 500,000*l.*, twice the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 500,000*l.* and under 1,000,000*l.*, three times the amount of such Fees.

If the sum be 1,000,000*l.* and above, four times the amount of such Fees.

For PROCEEDINGS before any COMMITTEE or the REFEREES.

	£	s.	d.
For every day on which the Committee or the Referee shall sit,—			
If the Promoters of the Bill appear by Counsel - - - - -	10	-	-
If they appear without Counsel - - - - -	5	-	-

FEES to be paid by the OPPONENTS of a PRIVATE BILL.

	£	s.	d.
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining that the Standing Orders have not been complied with - - - - -	1	-	-
On the presentation or deposit of every Petition against a Private Bill - - - - -	2	-	-

For PROCEEDINGS before the EXAMINERS, or before any COMMITTEE, or the REFEREE.

	£	s.	d.
For every day on which the Examiners shall inquire into any Memorial complaining of a non-compliance with the Standing Orders - - - - -	3	-	-
For every day on which the Petitioners appear before any Committee or the Referees - - - - -	2	-	-

GENERAL FEES.

	£	s.	d.
On every Motion, Order, or Proceeding in the House upon a Private Bill, Petition, or matter not otherwise charged - - - - -	1	-	-
For Copies of all Papers and Documents, at the rate of 72 words in every folio—			
If five folios or under - - - - -	-	2	6
If above five folios, per folio - - - - -	-	-	6
For the Copy of a Plan made by the parties - - - - -	1	-	-
For the inspection of a Plan, or of any Document - - - - -	-	5	-
For every Plan or Document certified by The Speaker pursuant to any Act of Parliament - - - - -	10	-	-
For every day on which any parties shall be heard by Counsel at the Bar, from each side - - - - -	10	-	-
For every day on which a Committee of the whole House shall sit on a Private Bill or matter - - - - -	6	-	-
For serving any Summons or Order on a Private Bill or matter - - - - -	1	-	-

	£	s.	d.
For every Order for the commitment or discharge of any person - -	1	-	-
For taking any person into custody for a Breach of Privilege or Contempt	5	-	-
For taking any person into custody for any other cause - - -	2	-	-
For every day on which any persons shall be in custody - - -	1	-	-
For Riding Charges, per mile - - - - -	-	-	6

FEES to be paid on the TAXATION of COSTS on PRIVATE BILLS.

	£	s.	d.
For every application or reference to "The Taxing Officer of the House of Commons," for the Taxation of a Bill of Costs - - -	1	-	-
For every 100l. of any Bill which shall be allowed by the Taxing Officer -	1	-	-
On the deposit of every Memorial complaining of a Report of the Taxing Officer - - - - -	1	-	-
For every Certificate which shall be signed by The Speaker - - -	1	-	-
For Copies of any Documents in the office of the Taxing Officer, per folio of 72 words - - - - -	-	1	-

That the same Fees be paid in case The Speaker shall refer to the Taxing Officer any Bill of Costs, under the authority of an Act of the sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, "To establish a Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Commons."

That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon Petition, or Motion, or Report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been and ought to be deemed a Private Bill within the meaning of the Table of Fees.

FEES to be taken by the SHORT HAND WRITER.

	£	s.	d.
For every day he shall attend - - - - -	2	2	-
For the transcript of his notes, per folio of 72 words - - - - -	-	-	9

The preceding fees shall be charged, paid, and received at such times, in such manner, and under such regulations as The Speaker shall from time to time direct.

L. C. Pugh
Speaker

Mercurii, 27^o die Julii, 1864.

Ordered, That the said Table of Fees be a Standing Order of this House.

C. R. Mount
Cl. Ho. Comm

I N D E X

RELATING TO PRIVATE BUSINESS.

[For Index to Public Business, *see* p. 22.]

Notes.—The Figures, 158A, 127, 238, &c., refer to the Number of each Standing Order relating to Private Bills, *App. (A.)*, p. 111, &c., to the Appendices (A.) (B.) & (C.), with the page at which the same respectively will be found.

A.

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To be admitted by the Examiner in proof of compliance with the Standing Orders, 76.

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And in proof of consents to Bills, 143.

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How such affidavits shall be sworn, 142.

Agents:

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Particulars required to be stated in the Agent's Declaration, *ib.*

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Declaration or Estimate, signed by the Party or Agent soliciting the Bill, may be deposited in certain cases, and no deposit of Money required, 59.

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No alternative Line or Work to be, in any case, permitted, 40.

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STANDING ORDERS
OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PART I.—PUBLIC BUSINESS.
PART II.—PRIVATE BUSINESS.

1902.

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CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS (PEMBROKE AND
HAVERFORDWEST).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1901 ;—*for*

RETURN "of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the EVIDENCE which has
been or may be taken at the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS under the
Acts relating thereto since the last General Election and during the
present Session of Parliament ; together with a COPY of the SHORT-
HAND WRITERS' NOTES OF THE JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES
selected for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS, in pursuance of the
said Acts ; and COPIES of SPECIAL CASES RESERVED and of all
ELECTION PETITIONS."

[Judgment only—Evidence not Printed.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

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— — —
1902.

23rd January 1901.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN BEFORE

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE DARLING,
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL,

ON THE TRIAL OF THE ELECTION PETITION

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST,

At the Shirehall, Haverfordwest, Wednesday, 23rd January 1901.

TERRELL	.	-	.	.	.	-	<i>Petitioner.</i>
LAURIE	.	.	.	.	.	-	<i>Respondent.</i>

SECOND DAY.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice *Darling*.

We have considered the point that was raised yesterday, and have also considered what we shall do this morning with regard to proceeding with the hearing of this petition. It may have been thought by some that out of respect for the loss of Her Majesty this Court should have adjourned, but we did not take that view for this reason—that no one in the kingdom was more devoted to public duty or more eager to do it than Queen Victoria, and we think we pay as good a compliment to her memory by going on with the public business, as well as the circumstances will allow, as if we had adjourned this Court by way of testimony to our feeling at this moment. Moreover, this is not exactly a common case. We are not here as judges holding an assize; we are here to decide a point regarding the composition of one of the Houses of that Parliament which must immediately be called together, and therefore it does seem reasonable that without delay we should proceed to the determination of the questions raised in this petition.

Now, the question with which we have immediately to deal is raised upon the objection taken by the Petitioner to a number of votes which were given by persons whose names appear in what purports to be the register for the Haverfordwest boroughs. These are—I do not know how many, but a considerable number, and they are described in this way: “List of the persons entitled to vote in the election of a Member for the Parliamentary boroughs

Mr. Justice *Darling*—continued.

“ of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, in respect of any right reserved by sections 31 and 33 of the Reform Act, 1832.” Now, all these persons who are objected to are freeholders, and they are freeholders holding tenements within the boroughs of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, and for many years, down to, I think, 1885, they were undoubtedly entitled to vote in the Parliamentary borough of Pembroke and Haverfordwest. It was a county borough that they were entitled to vote for. These people are still entitled to vote, but it has lately been decided—within the last few months—that they are no longer entitled to vote in the Parliamentary borough of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, but that they must vote in the county. But before the decision was given their names were included, as they have all along been included, in what purported to be the register for the present Parliamentary borough, and they were included in the list under the heading which I have just read. Now, because they are not entitled to vote in the Parliamentary borough in respect of this franchise, Mr. Bray, on behalf of the Petitioner, contends two things. He says, first of all, that they are not on the register, and he says in the second place, that they are persons prohibited from voting within the meaning of the 7th section of the Ballot Act of 1872. As to the first point his argument is this, that as they are people who ought not to be allowed to vote in the Parliamentary borough of Pembroke

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice *Darling*--continued.

and Haverfordwest, the fact that they are put in a list with the title that I have mentioned is altogether wrong—that they ought not to be put in the list, that when they are put in, the putting of them in is an absolute nullity, that it is not a list which can become a part of the register whatever be done with it, and that when that list goes before the revising barrister and he passes those votes and does not strike them out the thing is bad from the beginning; and that even then, when he has signed it, that portion of the list forms no part of the register, and that, therefore, these people are not entitled to vote because they are not on the register at all.

Now I cannot agree with that view of the case. It may be that they are not entitled to be on the register; that, though the revising barrister has passed them, it may be that they are not entitled to vote; but there are many people on the register who as a matter of law and as a matter of fact, if you could go behind the register, could be shown not to be entitled to be there. And when you say that the register is conclusive, as has often been said, what you mean is this,—that it is conclusive that the people who are on it have the qualification which entitles them to be there. It may be that they are not to be entitled to vote by reason of the 7th section of the Ballot Act, but the mere fact that there is a conclusive register supposes this—that there are people on it who, if you could go into their qualifications again after the revising barrister has gone into them, are people who have no right to be on it. Now who are these people? These people, we may say, since the decision of the Court to which the appeal of the revising barrister went the other day, have no right to be on the register, but they are there. It may be that they ought not to have been there, but they were there at the time of this election, and I think they cannot be said to have been less a part of the register—you cannot say it of the rest—you must say it of each individual on the new list, but I do not think you can say of any one of them or all of them that their names are less a part of the register than the name or names of any other person or persons who may be on the register without a qualification. Therefore, I think Mr. Bray's first point fails when he says that the names of these people are not a portion of the register at all. I think they must be taken to be on the register just as much as any other people, qualified or unqualified, whose names are there on the register.

Now, that being so, what is the effect of being on the register? Until recent years there was no register, and the register was instituted, as I think, for this purpose. There were ways of disputing who had a right to vote—cumbersome and expensive ways—and the register was instituted as a simple method of finding out, by means of an officer, called the revising barrister, who should be put on the register. People could claim to be put on, and people could object to others being put on, and the claims and objections could be investigated by the revising barrister. But in my judgment the intention of the Legislature by this machinery was this:—to compile a list which, except in

Mr. Justice *Darling*--continued.

certain special circumstances which are provided for, should be conclusive as showing that those people had passed a test as to whether they were to vote or not, and had been declared to have satisfied that test.

Now, as to the history of the thing, if it were necessary, I might go into it at greater length, but I do not think it necessary to go into it more fully, because the history of it all was very fully gone into in the case of *Stowe and Jolliffe*, which was decided by the Court of Common Pleas in 1874. It was gone into in his argument by the present Lord Chancellor and by Mr. Thesiger, whose arguments were recognised by the Court as giving a history of the matter. Then Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in alluding to Mr. Giffard's contention, said this, after going through the history: "And the 7th section of the Ballot Act is to be read in the same manner as applying only to procedure at elections, and by its proviso practically leaving open the inquiry into any voter's vote, which, although it may be on the register, is capable of being impeached on any legal ground." And the Lord Chief Justice goes on: "The argument is ingenious, but I think untenable. From the Reform Act to the Ballot Act, the tendency of legislation has been to make with certain exceptions the register conclusive. There is nothing in the words 'at' or 'in' 'any election' (for both propositions are used) to limit the enactments to the time of polling only." There is a distinct statement by the Court that the intention of the Legislature and the tendency of legislation was with certain exceptions to make the register conclusive.

Now, as I have said, I think that these people's names are on the register; that the list in which they were, became a part of the register; that it was not a mere excrescence upon the register; that it was not a document which had got into the register which was absolutely foreign to it; but it was a part of the register and the people's names in that list were upon the register whether they had a right to be there or whether they had not. Then the register is conclusive except you can point to certain exceptions. Now comes Mr. Bray's other point. And here, perhaps, I might mention that the Lord Chief Justice goes on to say, further quoting the various sections, including section 7, of the Ballot Act: "I think the true construction of these sections which alone remain is to make the register conclusive, not only on the returning officer but also on any tribunal which has to inquire into elections," (that would be binding upon us) "except in the case of persons ascertained by the proviso. These are 'persons prohibited from voting by any statute or by the common law of Parliament.'" That is referring to section 7 of the Ballot Act, which is this: "At any election for a county or borough a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register of voters for the time being in force for such county or borough." Now see what that does. Mr. Bray says here it is very hard that these freeholders should be entitled to vote, since the decision on the appeal of the revising

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice *Darling*—continued.

barrister shows that they are not people who were properly put upon the register. It is very hard, he says, that they should be entitled to vote simply because they are on the register. But put the corresponding case of a person who is entitled to be on the register and the revising barrister has left him off, and then an election takes place. He is a perfectly qualified person. He has claimed to be put on the register; his claim has been improperly disallowed, and yet he cannot vote. What is the fact then? It is exactly the correlative case to this. Here are people who it is said are not entitled to be on the register, but who had voted. That would be a case where a person thoroughly entitled to be upon the register is prevented from voting because the section says at any election a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register of voters. It would not help him to come to the polling station with proof of his qualification—even with the judgment of the Court that his qualification was a good one and that he ought to have been put upon the list, if he was not on the list—if the list had not been corrected and he was not upon it like other voters. He was only entitled to vote if his name was upon the register. Now the section goes on, “and every person whose name is on such register shall be entitled to demand and receive a ballot paper and to vote.” These people’s names were upon the register, and therefore if the section stopped there they are entitled to receive a ballot paper and are entitled to vote. But now comes Mr. Bray’s second point. He says the section itself prevents them, because it goes on: “Provided that nothing in this section shall entitle any person to vote who is prohibited from voting by any statute or by the common law of Parliament or relieve such person from any penalties to which he may be liable for voting.” Mr. Bray says these people are prohibited, and prohibited by this—that in the 35th section of the Reform Act of 1832—the Representation of the People Act, 1832—it is said: “Provided nevertheless that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough in respect of any estate or interest in any burgage, tenement or freehold which shall have been acquired by such person since the first day of March 1831, unless he shall have acquired it in a specified way. Mr. Bray says there is a prohibition; he says these persons are within that section. No doubt they are, and that the words “no person shall be entitled to vote” amount to a prohibition against their voting, notwithstanding the fact that they are upon the register. I cannot think that that is the meaning of the section. The section is dealing with the section which precedes it, section 34, when it says, “Provided nevertheless that notwithstanding anything in that section and the rest of the Act they shall not be entitled to vote; but when we have to ascertain what amounts to a prohibition it is not enough to find, I think, merely such words as those, because what is and what is not a prohibition within section 7 of the

Mr. Justice *Darling*—continued.

Ballot Act has received judicial interpretation in the case to which I have already referred, the case of *Stowe and Jolliffe*, decided by the Court of Common Pleas. That was a case where alms had been received by persons, and in which a case had been reserved, and the Court had to consider what was meant by “a person prohibited from voting.” It has been said that the words used by the Lord Chief Justice were not necessary to the decision of the case, that they were *obiter dicta*. I confess I cannot think so. The words used defined the law, and then when the law had been so defined it was applied by the Court to the facts of that case of *Stowe and Jolliffe*, and I think that the whole of the reasoning was essential to the decision to which they came in the case of *Stowe and Jolliffe*, and, indeed, that has been recognised in the *Londonderry* case, which was cited to us, and it has been recognised in another case as the direct reasoning, not merely only upon that one point, but the direct reasoning upon which was decided the meaning of section 7 of the Ballot Act; it was recognised that it was necessary to the decision of the case of *Stowe v. Jolliffe* to get at what was the true meaning of that section; and the Lord Chief Justice says this: “It does not mean persons who, from failure in the incidents or elements of the franchise, could be successfully objected to on the revision of the register.” Now these people could have been successfully objected to on the revision of the register. If this case, on appeal to the revising barrister, was rightly decided, as we must assume, they can be successfully objected to on the revision of the next register not because they are prohibited persons but because of the failure of the incidents or elements of the franchise. And what are they? The franchise is good enough. They are perfectly entitled to vote. They have got a perfectly good qualification, but it is a qualification for another place than the borough of *Pembroke and Haverfordwest*—it is a qualification for the county; and to say that the qualification is a good one, if it is a qualification at all for the county, not for the borough, is to say you have failed in one of the incidents or elements of the franchise entitling you to vote in the borough; and, that being said, the revising barrister would remove their votes from the register for the borough, and, equally clearly, upon the claimants bringing the matter before the revising barrister in the proper way, their votes might have been put upon the register for the county.

Now the Chief Justice goes on: “It means persons who, from some inherent or for the time irremovable quality in themselves, have not either by prohibition of statutes or at common law the status of Parliamentary electors.” Well, now, these people cannot be said not to have the status of Parliamentary electors. They have the status of Parliamentary electors. They are entitled to vote on the election of members; but they have not the status of Parliamentary electors in the borough of *Pembroke and Haverfordwest*. They have that status, but they have it elsewhere, and he gives examples—“such, for example, are Peers,

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Darling—continued.

"whether of the United Kingdom or of Scotland or of Ireland—women—persons holding certain offices or employments the subjects of statutory prohibitions, and persons convicted of crimes which disqualify them from voting. I do not say that this list is exhaustive, but it is enough to give examples of the cases in which I think the register would be still open." But it seems to me that when Lord Coleridge mentions the case of a peer and others he helps us very considerably to the decision of this case, because these voters here are persons who are objected to in Haverfordwest for not being qualified in Haverfordwest; and it is said because they are on the register for Haverfordwest and not qualified in Haverfordwest, therefore they are not properly a part of the register at all and they are prohibited from voting. But take this case of a peer. Supposing the eldest son of a peer with a good qualification is a voter and upon the register for a borough in respect of that qualification, according to the register he would be entitled to vote—he would have a right to come to the polling station and to tender his vote—because he is on the register nobody could object to it—it must be received. But suppose now before the election his father dies and he succeeds to the peerage, his qualification would not be gone—his qualification for being on the register would not be gone. There would be his qualification, and he would be still on the register. But then comes section 7 of the Ballot Act, and it says, You are prohibited from voting; you must not vote, although you are on the register, because you are a person prohibited by the common law of Parliament; and his vote would be properly rejected. So of a person convicted of felony; his qualification which entitled him to be on the register would not be gone—he would still be on the register. According to the earlier words of the section, he would be entitled to vote. The reason why he cannot vote is because there is something, as the Lord Chief Justice has said, a quality in himself which has taken away from him the status of a Parliamentary elector. In the case of a peer the status of a Parliamentary elector is for life taken away from him, because he can only cease to be a peer by dying. In the case of a person convicted of felony it is taken away until he has served his sentence or received a free pardon, and, until that time arrives, his status to vote at a Parliamentary election is gone; and it seems to me these people are not within that definition. It cannot really be contended that they are within that definition—they have not lost their status as Parliamentary electors. I do not think, therefore, they are prohibited from voting within this section, because I think the case of *Stowe v. Jolliffe*, which is binding upon us, really covers this point in the words used by the Lord Chief Justice which I have just read.

Now, therefore, it follows from this that the register in regard to the right of these freeholders to vote in the borough of Pembroke and Haverfordwest is conclusive, and we cannot go behind it to ascertain in which way they voted and to order their votes to be struck out. That being so, for the present all I have to say is that

Mr. Justice Darling—continued.

Mr. Bray fails upon that point, and for the present the majority for the Respondent General Laurie must stand where it was left after we looked at those reserved ballot papers—a majority of 15.

Mr. Justice Channell.

I entirely agree with my brother's judgment, and I propose only to supplement it by stating as shortly as I can my own reasons; I think there is really no substantial difference between them and what my brother has given.

In the first place I think it very important not to throw any doubt upon the general question of the conclusiveness of the register as to the right to vote.

The reasoning of the Judges in *Stowe v. Jolliffe* seems to me to be quite sound; and the Legislature has not interfered with the case; and I think it is quite impossible to doubt that that case fairly does express the real intention of the Legislature.

Now, the decision in *Stowe v. Jolliffe* was that the "register of voters" is conclusive—not merely on the returning officer at the election, but also on the election court holding a scrutiny, except in cases coming within the proviso. In the case before us now we have got to consider what is the "register of voters," which is so held to be conclusive; because Mr. Bray contends that the freeholders in Haverfordwest are not really on the "register of voters" at all, that the names are on lists which are entirely unauthorised, and that they are not to be treated as really part of the register any more than any list of names which might by some accident or another have happened to get copied or written or printed on the same paper and been accidentally bound up in the same book as the register of voters.

Now, I cannot take that view. No doubt if there had been an error in fact in binding up with the register a paper never intended to form part of it, that might be treated as not forming part of it at all; but there was nothing of that kind here. These lists were intended by all who took any part in their preparation to be lists of persons whom they supposed (although, as has now been decided, wrongly supposed) to be entitled to vote for the borough of "Pembroke and Haverfordwest." The lists were no doubt duly published on the church doors and other places. There was no mistake of fact; there was only a mistake in law as to the qualification. I do not desire in any way to question the recent decision of the registration court; I think it was right, but I should like to point out that the point was one admitting of considerable doubt and of argument. The new borough of "Pembroke and Haverfordwest" was formed by adding together Pembroke and Haverfordwest, and it requires some consideration to see what difference is made by saying that Haverfordwest is added to Pembroke and not Pembroke to Haverfordwest. A careful consideration of the language used in the Act of 1885 does, I think, lead to the conclusion that the freehold franchise does not exist in the case of that borough. But an overseer, or a town clerk, or a revising barrister might after 1885 quite possibly think that the franchise did continue; and I see no difference in principle between his

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Channell—continued.

mistake in considering that it did continue and a mistake in supposing that a person was an occupier when he was not, or that a "part of a house" was a "house" when it was not, or any other mistake in supposing that a particular individual whose name he inserted in the list was entitled when in fact he was not. It is not enough to say that the insertion of the names in the list was unauthorised, nor can the directions given by the Registration Orders of 1889 and 1895 affect the matter. If overseers always strictly followed the directions in their precepts, probably they would make no mistakes; but their mistakes cannot be set right merely by showing that what they did was not authorised by the precept. They never are authorised to put on persons who are not entitled. When it is said that the register is to be conclusive, what is meant is that the errors in it must stand. If it were always absolutely correct there could be no importance in saying that it was to be conclusive.

It seems to me that the policy of the Legislature has, from the time of the Reform Act of 1832 until the Ballot Act, been to make it necessary to raise all questions as to rights to vote in the registration court, and to do this by preventing their being raised at any other time or in any other manner. At first the Legislature preserved to the Committees of the House of Commons the right to review on a scrutiny express decisions of the revising barristers; that is to say, they made it necessary to raise the question first in the registration court, but if that had been done, and a decision had been given which the Committee thought wrong, the Committee could disregard it. Then this power of review on a scrutiny was also taken away, and finally there came the 7th section of the Ballot Act, which, as interpreted and explained in *Stowe v. Jolliffe*, reads thus:—"At an election a person shall not be entitled to vote unless his name is on the register even although he ought to be on, and every person whose name is on the register shall be entitled to vote even if it ought not to be on." The register for this purpose is the book signed by the town clerk and delivered to the returning officer; and it is not permitted subsequently to correct errors in it.

It remains to consider the proviso as to prohibited votes. I think this was interpreted in

Mr. Justice Channell—continued.

Stowe v. Jolliffe, and that what was said on the subject is the *ratio decidendi* of the case, and not merely an *obiter dictum*. It seems to me that that case comes to this:—"The register is made conclusive as to the qualification, but this is not to entitle anyone to vote who is by statute or the common law of Parliament prohibited from voting even when qualified." The prohibition must be something personal "to themselves," as said in the judgment, not a matter going only to their qualification. Mr. Bray endeavoured to bring these freeholders within the category of "prohibited persons" by reason of the 35th section of the Reform Act. That section is framed in the negative—"no person shall be entitled to vote unless," &c., but it is "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained," and it really only qualifies or limits the right reserved to existing voters by the 33rd section. The 33rd section is also framed in the negative: "No person shall be entitled to vote save in respect to some right conferred by this Act," and so on—it goes on. It could not be contended, and Mr. Gray has not contended, that a person on whom the Act did not really confer a right of voting, but who had been inserted in the lists on an erroneous supposition,—that the Act did give him such a right—was by reason of the negative words in the commencement of that 33rd section a person "prohibited from voting" under the meaning of the 7th section of the Ballot Act. Now, can that be said any the more of the 35th section? Both sections relate to qualification only, and do not prohibit qualified persons from exercising the right of voting which that qualification would otherwise give them. *Stowe v. Jolliffe* decides that it is to the prohibitions of the latter class that the proviso in the 7th section applies. I think, therefore, that we cannot strike off the votes of these freeholders.

Mr. Bray.

Perhaps your Lordships would give us a few minutes to consider our position, having regard to your Lordships' decision. Will your Lordships see us in your private room?

Mr. Justice Darling.

Yes, Mr. Bray.

The learned Counsel, Mr. Bray and Mr. Dickens, withdrew.

On their return into Court.

Mr. Bray.

My Lords, my client has had an opportunity of considering your Lordships' decision, and although he still considers that it was a point of great difficulty, yet he has taken your Lordships' decision, and he is prepared to accept that decision without asking your Lordships to reserve the point further. My Lord, as your Lordships have pointed out, the effect of that is that there remains the majority of 15, and the few remaining cases in the particulars would not enable him to get rid of that majority; therefore, my Lord, I have only to submit on his behalf to the order which follows from your

Mr. Bray—continued.

Lordships' decision that the petition must be dismissed.

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, I ask your Lordships' leave to withdraw the recriminatory case which your Lordship has before you.

Mr. Bray.

My Lord, before assenting to that I must draw your Lordships' attention to one case in the particulars as to which my client—or rather

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Dr. GEORGE GRIFFITH.

[Continued.]

Mr. Bray—continued.

the persons implicated—would desire to have a statement made, and evidence given, so as to show there was no ground for it. Your Lordships will have noticed in the particulars a case of treating, namely, a supper given by the Liberal party on (I think) the 20th September, and the charge in the particulars is that that was done corruptly with a view to influencing electors. My Lord, the principal person concerned in that was Dr. Griffith, a medical man, well known in this town, and he feels acutely the accusation that has been made against him, and before assenting to the withdrawal of the

Mr. Bray—continued.

Petition I should like to have the opportunity of putting Dr. Griffith in the box to enable him to give his explanation to your Lordship of the circumstances under which that supper was given, and the circumstances which I venture to submit will sufficiently and clearly show that there is no foundation whatever for the charge that is made. Your Lordship will allow me to do that?

Mr. Justice Darling.

Yes, Mr. Bray.

Dr. GEORGE GRIFFITH, sworn; Examined by Mr. BRAY.

Mr. Bray.

You live at Milford House, Milford Haven?—I do.

You are a physician?—I am.

And you are a justice of the peace for the county of Pembroke?—I am.

You are the chairman of petty sessions?—I am.

And chairman of the Joint Counties Asylum Committee?—I am.

I believe you, at this time—in September 1900—were the chairman of the Liberal Association?—I was.

I think you have been also chairman of the Milford Haven District Council and at present you are the vice-president of the council?—I am.

You have read the charge in these particulars which have been delivered?—I have.

Now the Liberal Association, will you describe shortly what that is?—Is it an association of Liberals—all Liberals are members of the Association.

They had on a previous occasion, I think in September 1898, given a supper?—A supper.

Under what circumstances was that supper given and how provided?—It was agreed to have a supper of the Liberals of Milford and invite Mr. Terrell as our guest, who was not then the elected candidate.

How were the expenses of that paid?—Each one—each Liberal—was to pay a shilling for his ticket, and whatever was over was to be paid by subscriptions from the Liberals and from the funds of the Association, if it was over a shilling.

Now were you present at a meeting of the Liberal Association in April 1900?—I was, sir.

I think that took place on the 5th April?—On the 5th April 1900.

Was any suggestion then made as to another supper?—It was then suggested that we should have another supper when Mr. Terrell would be coming down, probably in September.

And I think that appeared in the newspaper account of the proceedings?—That appeared in the "Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph" the following week.

Now, in the month of August that matter was further discussed?—Knowing that Mr. Terrell would be coming down we had a meeting in the month of August to arrange about the supper to entertain Mr. Terrell; and another gentleman,

Mr. Bray—continued.

Mr. Wynford Philipps, was to be asked as well, the county member.

Did you determine then to have the supper?—We determined then to have the supper.

At that time was there any idea present to your mind of an immediate election?—Not the slightest, sir. I could not have had it with the large majority they had at the time.

I believe you ascertained first of all whether Mr. Terrell could come to it?—We wrote then to know when it would suit Mr. Terrell, and whether he could come to it as our guest.

And a day was named by him?—A day was named to suit him.

And that being done, did you issue that circular (*handing same to the witness*)?—We did, sir.

My Lord, this is headed "Milford Haven Liberal Association. Sir,—A supper will be held at the 'Lord Nelson Hotel' on Thursday, September 20th, 1900, at 8 o'clock, when J. Wynford Philipps, Esq., M.P." (*To the witness.*) He is, I think, member for the county?—Member for the county of Pembroke. "And T. Terrell, Esq., Q.C., are expected to be present; all Liberals are respectfully invited to attend"?—Yes, sir.

"Tickets 1s. each, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, or any member of the Committee." Then that is signed by "James Walkley" and "William Hire, Hon. Secs.?"—That is right, sir.

Were those the lines on which the supper was conducted?—Exactly.

I believe the number of tickets that was sold was 150 at a 1s.?—150.

And the whole expense—we have the bills here—of the supper, including wine and everything, was 17l. 18s. 5d. Just look at that (*a document was handed to the witness*)?—That is right, sir.

Now that was provided first of all by 7l. 10s., and secondly, out of what fund?—Out of the funds of the Association, and our subscriptions, sir, as well, from the Liberals.

There were subscriptions for the supper, and a few pounds out of the Liberal Association fund?—Out of the Liberal Association fund.

Mr. Justice Darling.

What is the date, Mr. Bray?

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Dr. GEORGE GRIFFITH.

[Continued.]

Mr. Bray.

The date of the supper, my Lord, is the 20th September. Now I should come to that. The date when the dissolution was announced, I think, was two days before.

Witness.

I suppose it was, sir; I cannot say that from memory. I have no note of that now.

At that time everything had been ordered and arranged?—Everything had been ordered before we knew anything of a dissolution.

Did Mr. Terrell subscribe anything towards that?—Not one penny, sir.

He was there as a guest?—He was there purely as our guest.

In other words, it was a Liberal Party supper?—It was a Liberal Party supper, and I was particular as chairman in saying that nobody was to be invited to that supper but Liberals—men that we thoroughly believed were Liberals.

It did not cost you very much?—Very little, sir, we could not be very Liberal with that.

Now tell me—was there any intention on your part, in the mind of your party, or so far as you know of any other person, that would induce or

Mr. Mudella.

in any way influence electors to vote?—There was not the slightest intention on my part, sir; it never entered my mind; and I think, sir, from all our party that attended there was not the slightest intention of anything but to have the same supper as we had before, and what the other party have had in days gone by.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

“In days gone by.”

Mr. Bray.

And in days to come.

Witness.

I can explain that if you ask me, sir.

Mr. Justice Darling.

You do not ask anything, Mr. Dickens?

Mr. Dickens.

No, my Lord.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Dickens.

Now, my Lord, with regard to your Lordship's giving us leave to withdraw this recriminatory case, I want to make one or two observations. My Lord, of course General Laurie holds his seat. His seat was attacked, and General Laurie has succeeded in these proceedings in maintaining his position and in securing the seat which he had won. My Lord, I need hardly say that, so far as General Laurie is concerned, everything that he desired has been achieved; but, my Lord, being attacked, he had to raise questions upon scrutiny. A man does not generally remain to be hit and not hit back. He had to raise questions upon a scrutiny in order that if the one side wanted to knock off votes he should also have an inquiry as to whether votes should be knocked off on his account. My Lord, one of the last things he desires—one of the last things he ever has desired—is to cause the slightest friction or ill-feeling in his borough, and I hope the result of these proceedings will be that if any ill-feeling has been aroused that will entirely disappear. My Lord, under these circumstances it is necessary I should mention to your Lordship that my learned friend, Mr. Lewis Coward (from whom I have received very great assistance in this case), and I have carefully, of course, considered the particulars, and that there are a substantial number of cases in this case which it has been determined we should not be right to pursue. Dr. Griffith has been called, and very properly called, to give his explanation with regard to this “treating”—which of course was one considerable charge in this case, and your Lordships have had the benefit of his explanation and of his assertions—made by a gentleman in that position—that what they desired upon this occasion was to have a supper of the same character that they had had previously the year before, when appar-

Mr. Dickens—continued.

ently no election at all was in prospect. My Lords, you have heard what Dr. Griffith has said, therefore you can judge for yourselves with regard to that quite as much and better than I can myself; and, having regard, my Lord, to the fact that there are, as I say, several charges which we have thought in our discretion we should not think it right to proceed with, and having regard to what has transpired in Court to-day, we are perfectly satisfied if your Lordship thinks it is a proper course to pursue, that we should not proceed with our recriminatory case. My Lord, there is only one other question I desire to mention on this, as it is right that everything connected with this matter should be mentioned to your Lordships in Court, and it is this: Of course General Laurie in defending the suit has been put to a considerable amount of expense; but, having regard to the fact that if we had gone on to a very great extent a large amount of costs would have been incurred, and having regard probably to the fact that if we had gone on there may have been counter costs on the other side, we have been content to take a substantial amount as an indemnity for the costs which General Laurie has been put to. My Lord, with these observations I venture to hope your Lordships will see your way to allow us to adopt the course which we desire to adopt, and I say that my Lord most emphatically because I believe that that course will be best (and far best) for the interests of this borough and for all the people of this borough, whether they be Liberals or whether they be Conservatives.

Mr. Bray.

My Lord my client would like the amount mentioned. He thinks there might be some.

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Dr. GEORGE GRIFFITH.

[*Continued.*]*Mr. Bray*—continued.

misapprehension from the way in which Mr. Dickens has put it, and therefore—

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, I have no objection.

Mr. Bray.

The amount, my Lord, is 500*l.* that Mr. Terrell is to pay for costs.

Mr. Justice Darling.

In this case, we having decided a point against Mr. Bray which disposed of the case of the petitioner and left General Laurie in a majority the only matter left to be disposed of was that, of the counter or recriminatory petition of General Laurie. We had an opportunity of seeing what were the charges in that petition and the particulars, and they were not (one may as well say they were not) charges of an exceedingly grave character. The most grave of them—the most important apparently—was the charge with regard to the supper party which has been explained by Dr. Griffith, and his explanation apparently satisfied Mr. Dickens who had, of course, the case of the other side with regard to that before him. Now, that being explained, we are told that with regard to the rest of the cases there were a considerable number which the counsel for General Laurie had resolved not to proceed with, and we have no reason to suppose that there is anything left uninvestigated which would show that there was any general corruption in the conduct of this election. As, I say, the supper has been explained by Dr. Griffith, it is only necessary to say this word about it, that when he says they were doing what had been done in the past by others, although he apparently did not do anything with which fault could be found, that is not a very good rule to lay down for yourself; because one cannot help knowing that other people in the past have not always been particular to see that “the cost of the supper” was fully met by the subscriptions of

Mr. Justice Darling—continued.

those who partook of it—to put the case in the mildest possible language.

Now with regard to the costs, the matter would have stood thus: Mr. Terrell, having failed, would have had to pay the costs of the petition; the recriminatory petition being withdrawn, he would have been entitled to such costs as he would naturally have been put to in meeting that case, and therefore there would have had to be cross costs and cross taxations. The parties have come to what appears to us to be a reasonable conclusion in that matter. Instead of delivering these cross accounts and going to the expense of cross taxation it has been agreed that Mr. Terrell bears his own costs and pays 500*l.* (which is a very substantial sum) to the other side for the costs that, on the balance, they would have been entitled to receive. Now that appears to us to be entirely above suspicion and to fairly meet the circumstances of this case. We shall, therefore, report to the Speaker of the House of Commons that General Laurie is duly elected member for these boroughs and that we have no reason to suppose that corruption generally prevailed. We shall report in the words of the statute.

One other matter. It is just possible—and we say it merely for the sake of caution—that there may have been something done in the course of this election which ought to form the subject of further investigation. We have no knowledge nor suspicion that there was anything of the kind, but there may be, and therefore we must make it a term that the Respondent lay before the Public Prosecutor all particulars of evidence that they may have tending to prove that there was any illegal practice for which a prosecution could be instituted. The Public Prosecutor, if there is anything of the kind, may then be trusted as a public officer to take action against any person as to whom such a charge ought to be brought. As, I say, we have no means of supposing there is such a thing, the purity of election must be preserved; and in case there should be anything of that kind that is the course we order to be taken.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS (PEMBROKE
AND HAVERFORD WEST.)

RETURN of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the EVIDENCE which has been or may be taken at the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS under the Acts relating thereto since the last General Election and during the present Session of Parliament; together with a COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the Judges selected for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS, in pursuance of the said Acts; and COPIES of SPECIAL CASES RESERVED and of all ELECTION PETITIONS.

[Judgment only—Evidence not Printed.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 February 1902.*

[Price 1½d.]

S. 15 1902
JULY 15 1902

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS (ISLINGTON)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1901 ;—*for*,

RETURN “ of the SHORTHAND WRITERS’ NOTES of the EVIDENCE which has been or may be taken at the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS under the Acts relating thereto since the last General Election and during the present Session of Parliament ; together with a COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITERS’ NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES selected for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS, in pursuance of the said Acts ; and COPIES of SPECIAL CASES RESERVED and of all ELECTION PETITIONS.”

[Judgment only—Evidence not Printed.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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1902.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN BEFORE

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY,

ON THE TRIAL OF THE

BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON (WEST DIVISION) ELECTION PETITION,

At the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.,
Monday, 21st January 1901.

MEDHURST	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Petitioner.</i>
LOUGH, M.P., and GASQUET, Returning Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Respondents.</i>

SIXTH DAY.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

I wish first of all to mention two things. My Brother Darling has been obliged to go to Haverfordwest, and that being the case, as we told Counsel, when Mr. Jelf was beginning to deal with some question of costs, we would think it just that that question should be reserved; and therefore I propose now to deliver the Judgment, and to adjourn the hearing as to costs, on behalf of my Brother Judge and myself, till Monday, when it is reasonably certain he will be here. We will then hear what either of you may have to say upon the question of costs.

I should also say that I have received and shown to my Brother since we met on Friday, a letter from a gentleman who, I presume, is the gentleman referred to as R. J. Wallace, one of the clerks who was not called, stating (I will hand it down to Counsel) substantially that he found himself styled as "a missing witness" in the "Islington Gazette," and so he desired "to hasten to inform your Lordship that my public address is as stated above," namely, "Newington Green Board School, N.," and that he "resides at 14, Lidner Road, Stoke Newington, Clerk to Table C Parliamentary Elections." In the view we take, it is needless to bring that gentleman here, but Counsel ought to know that he seems not to have been "missing" in any sense, nor was it attributed in any sense to him that he was missing, but merely that he was not here.

Now I will deliver the joint Judgment of the Court upon the merits, as I say, reserving any discussion as to costs until Monday next.

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

This is the joint Judgment of my Brother Judge and myself.

Mr. Medhurst, the Petitioner, and Mr. Lough, one of the two Respondents, were the candidates at the Parliamentary election for the West Division of the Borough of Islington on the 2nd October 1900. Mr. Lough was returned as being elected by a majority of 19 votes, the numbers being for Lough 3,178 votes, and for Medhurst 3,159 votes. The Petition praying that it may be determined that the election was void does not allege any corrupt or illegal practice on the part either of the Respondent Lough or of any persons for whose acts he would be responsible within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 51) or the Acts of earlier date which are described as the Corrupt Practices Acts in the third schedule of that Act. The Petitioner's case, as it appears in the Petition and the Particulars, is that the election ought to be held void on account of breaches of the law relating to Parliamentary elections which the Petitioner alleges to have been committed by presiding officers and their assistants at certain polling stations in three out of the five polling districts into which the constituency is divided, i.e., at stations A, B and C of Polling District 4, located in a room of the Congregational Schools, Bingfield Street; at Station B of Polling District 5, located in the Board School, Buckingham Street; and at the single polling station of Polling District 2, located in the Board School, Blundell Street.

It is alleged that these polling stations were

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

kept open after 8 p.m. on the day of the election, and that at these polling stations taken together there were "recorded," i.e., in more correct language deposited in the ballot boxes, 50 to 60 votes after 8 p.m. It is said that this keeping open of these polling stations constituted a breach of the Elections (Hours of Poll) Act 1885 (48 Vict. c. 10. s. 1), which enacts that the poll shall "be kept open till 8 o'clock in the afternoon and no longer."

It is further alleged, as an illegality, that after 8 p.m. ballot papers to the number of about 40 to 50 were supplied to voters at Polling Station A in the Bingfield Street Schools, and one ballot paper at each of the Polling Stations B and C in the same place; 6 to 10 ballot papers at Polling Station B in the Buckingham Street School; and about four or five ballot papers at the single polling station in Blundell Street. It is alleged that the supply of ballot papers in all these cases constituted a violation of the Ballot Act 1872, s. 3.

Besides these alleged illegalities, the Petition and Particulars charge breaches of the law, in two instances, of a different kind, viz., (a) that at Polling Station B in the Bingfield Street Schools, the officials after 8 p.m. improperly broke the seals of a ballot box, and permitted the introduction of a ballot paper—the same ballot paper which, as has been already stated, it is alleged was illegally recorded at that station after 8 p.m.; (b) that at Polling Stations A and B certain numbers, being the numbers on the backs of certain ballot papers given to voters, were contrary to the Ballot Act 1872, s. 4, communicated by the respective presiding officers of those polling stations to one Henry Dowden.

Counsel for the Petitioner, in opening his case, while laying most stress upon the alleged violation of the 48 Vict. c. 10. s. 1, at the polling stations above mentioned, contended that the election ought to be held void if the Petitioner proved any violation of the law in regard to the conduct of the election on the part of the officials charged with the management of the election. At the close of the case the learned Counsel intimated that he did not rely upon the alleged unsealing of the ballot box or the alleged communication of numbers on the back of certain ballot papers as sufficient grounds for the avoidance of the election, but maintained his contention in regard to the alleged violation of the law in the keeping open of the poll after 8 p.m., and the supply of ballot papers to voters after that hour.

It appears to us to be convenient, at this point, to state our view of the law in regard to this matter. Our opinion is that an election ought not to be held void by reason of transgressions of the law committed without any corrupt motive by the returning officer or his subordinates in the conduct of the election, where the Court is satisfied that the election was, notwithstanding those transgressions, an election really and in substance conducted under the existing election law, and that the result of the election, i.e., the success of the one candidate over the other, was not, and could not have been, affected by

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

those transgressions. If, on the other hand, the transgressions of the law by the officials being admitted, the Court sees that the effect of the transgressions was such that the election was not really conducted under the existing election laws, or it is open to reasonable doubt whether these transgressions *may* not have affected the result, and it is uncertain whether the candidate who has been returned has really been elected by the majority of persons voting in accordance with the laws in force relating to elections, the Court is then bound to declare the election void. It appears to us that this is the view of the law which has generally been recognised, and acted upon, by the tribunals which have dealt with election matters. We may refer, in regard to cases heard by Parliamentary Committees to the Warwick Case (Perry and Knapp's Reports, page 355) and the Roxburgh Case (Falconer and Fitzherbert's Reports, page 467); and in regard to the more important authority of Courts of law and the election judges, to the considered judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in *Woodward v. Sarsons* (Law Reports 10, Common Pleas 733, at pages 743-745), which cites a number of authorities, and contains an express approval of the answer of Mr. Baron Martin before a Committee of the House of Commons, which was cited to us by the Counsel for the Respondent in the present case. The question was No. 10,621 in the Proceedings of the Select Committee on Parliamentary and Municipal Elections in 1869: "You have called attention to the fact that there is a difference of opinion as to whether an election is avoided by law by reason of the candidate performing certain illegal acts; do you suggest that the law ought to be so declared that a candidate committing those illegal acts ought to have his election voided?—(A.) I discussed the matter this morning with Mr. Justice Willes, and I attach much greater importance to and confidence in his opinion than in my own. He is of opinion, as he stated to me to-day, that he thought that to whatever extent the provisions of an Act of Parliament were wilfully violated, which did not enact that the consequences of those acts avoided the seat, a person sitting judicially could not avoid the seat." We may refer also to the much more recent judgment by Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Johnson in the Eastern Division of the County of Clare Case in 1892 (4. O'Malley and Hardcastle, page 162). And it is to be borne in mind by the tribunal which has to consider the validity of elections that it ought to act with great caution. "I adhere," said Mr. Baron Martin in the Warrington Case (1, O'Malley and Hardcastle at page 44) "to what Mr. Justice Willes said at Lichfield, that a judge to upset an election ought to be satisfied beyond all doubt that the election was void; and that the return of a member is a serious matter, and not lightly to be set aside."

It is common ground that in the case before us the really important question is the question as to the keeping open of the poll after 8 p.m. The points as to the alleged unsealing of a

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[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

ballot box at Station B in the Bingfield Street Congregational Schools, and the communication by the officials at Stations A and B to Mr. Dowden, who had come there on behalf of the Petitioner's Committee, of the numbers of the counterfoils of ballot papers supplied at those stations to voters after 8 p.m., were given up, and in our view given up quite rightly, by Mr. Jelf at the commencement of his reply as grounds for avoiding the election. We may, therefore, dismiss them from further consideration with the remark (1) that in our judgment the alleged unsealing of a sealed box was not established; and (2) that if what was done in giving the numbers to Mr. Dowden did amount technically to a contravention of the provisions of the Ballot Act, section 4, for the preservation of secrecy, it did not in fact lead, and was not intended to lead, to any disclosure of the names of voters or of the persons for whom they voted, and proceeded from the willingness of Mr. Bertie, the presiding officer at Table A, and one of the clerks at Table B, to give to Mr. Dowden, as in some sort the representative of the Petitioner's party, then and there the record of the number of ballot papers supplied to voters after 8 p.m. which Mr. Bertie had promised Mr. Box, the Petitioner's election agent, to keep, and which, at Mr. Dowden's request, he had promised to give to him when the voting was over. No names or register numbers of voters were disclosed. If what was done by Mr. Bertie or any of the officials in this matter required the protection of a certificate we certainly should give it.

Dealing with the question of the keeping open of the poll after 8 p.m., we are of opinion, as we told Mr. Jelf in answer to a suggestion from him in his reply upon the case, as to a pronouncement then of our views in regard to what took place at the polling stations in Buckingham Street and Blundell Street, that it was clearly proved to us by the Respondent's witnesses that at neither of these stations was any ballot paper supplied to any voter after 8 p.m. or any ballot paper put in the ballot box after 8 p.m. The case therefore is narrowed to an inquiry as to what took place as to voting at Station A in Bingfield Street; for it is common ground that at Station B in Bingfield Street one ballot paper was supplied to a voter and put by him into the ballot box after 8 p.m., and although the Respondents do not admit that the ballot paper which was undoubtedly put into the ballot box at Station C at Bingfield Street after 8 p.m. was supplied to the voter after 8 p.m., it ought, we think, in the conflict of evidence to be assumed that this was the case.

Before stating our conclusion as to what took place at Station A in Bingfield Street in regard to voting after 8 p.m. we will shortly state what is our view of the law contained in 48 Vict. c. 10. s. 1, which the Petitioner asserts to have been violated. What is meant by the expression that the "poll" is to be "kept open" till a certain hour and "no longer"? How is the thing intended by the expression to be carried out in practice under the system of

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

voting which is enacted by the Ballot Act 1872? Several different views have been suggested by the learned Counsel in the course of the argument which we are unable to adopt. It has been suggested by Mr. Jelf that no ballot paper, even though delivered to the voter before 8 p.m., shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box after 8 p.m., and that not only the supply of ballot papers, but the reception of the ballot papers supplied before 8 p.m. stops at 8 o'clock, just as though the ballot box automatically closed on the stroke of 8. This would deprive of his vote a voter who has been accepted as a properly qualified voter and who has received the ballot paper which could not lawfully at that moment have been refused to him. It is suggested, on the other side, by Mr. Laing that the enactment is to be construed to mean that any properly qualified voter who has got admission to his proper polling station before 8 p.m. is entitled even after 8 p.m. to receive a ballot paper, and in due course to put it into the ballot box; and it is suggested by Mr. Foote that every voter who, either by voice or gesture or position, *e.g.*, by visibly forming part of a queue or string of voters leading up to the polling station, has given a reasonably clear indication before 8 p.m. of his being a voter and of his desiring to vote, ought to be held entitled to receive a ballot paper though 8 o'clock has struck, and to vote by means of that paper. It appears to us that there are fatal objections on practical grounds to both these views, and also that there is nothing in the Ballot Act which can be properly quoted in support of either of them. The first view would make the number of votes dependent upon the size of the area over which the station is held to extend. If, as in the Bingfield Street Schools, there were several polling stations in one room, at what point is it to be said that a voter who enters the room has been "admitted" under Rule 21 of the Ballot Act Rules, into his proper polling station? Then, which of the three presiding officers is, under section 21, to regulate admission into the room if each polling station is to be treated as co-extensive with the room? If they disagree as to admission, how is the disagreement to be settled? We do not feel inclined to adopt the doctrine of either joint or separate spheres of influence. But the second view for which Mr. Foote contended, appears to us to be not less open to objections. If the right to vote after 8 o'clock is to depend upon the voter, who may possibly be one of many units in a large and shifting crowd and distant from the polling station, being able to satisfy the presiding officer by his voice or deportment or position that he is a voter and desirous of voting, there must be an intolerable uncertainty, and the number of votes received will vary with the varying powers of observation and discrimination, and possibly with the caprice of the presiding officers. As it is not disputed that the doors of the room were closed punctually at 8 p.m., the action of the presiding officers at the polling stations in the Bingfield Street Schoolroom in regard to the voting might have been wholly justified according to either of the two last-mentioned views;

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[*Continued.*]*Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.*

but, as we have said, we are of opinion that neither of them can be held to be correct.

We are of opinion that the true dividing line is the delivery of the ballot paper to the voter. If he has had a ballot paper delivered to him before 8 p.m., he is entitled in our judgment to mark that ballot paper and deposit it in the ballot box before the ballot box is closed and sealed. This interpretation of the enactment of the 48 Vict. c. 10. s. 1, as applied to voting under the Ballot Act, 1872, appears to us to give a simple, definite, and just rule of procedure, and one which is in our view most in accord with the inference to be drawn from some of the provisions of the latter Act, and the rules made under it. As the polling commences at 8 a.m. by the officials, and the machinery being ready then to supply ballot papers to voters who apply for them, so in our view the poll must be no longer "kept open" beyond 8 p.m., the officials then ceasing to supply ballot papers to applicants. It appears to us to be almost contrary to common sense to hold that because the right to the supply of a ballot paper has ended, the voter who has rightly and in due time already had a ballot paper supplied to him, is not to be allowed effectively to use that ballot paper; which it may be noted, under rule 25 of the Ballot Act Rules, he is enjoined "forthwith" to take into one of the compartments, and, after marking and folding, put into the ballot box. If a ballot paper though filled up is not, because the clock has struck 8 p.m., to be received into the ballot box, one would certainly have expected to find in the Ballot Act or rules some provision for the treatment of the ballot paper in those circumstances. There is no such provision. It is clearly not a "spoiled" or an "unused" ballot paper. For these provisions are carefully and precisely made in Rule 29.

Having stated our view of the law, we have now only to state shortly our view of the facts. After careful consideration of the evidence, we have formed the opinion that we can rely upon the evidence of the Respondents in regard to the number of ballot papers which were supplied to voters at Polling Station A in Bingfield Street Schools after 8 p.m. That number is 12. We are satisfied that the record which shows that figure was kept by the officials at Polling Station A honestly and accurately. The inspection which we have had of the bundle of counterfoils, the turning down of which consti-

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

tuted the record, confirms in our judgment the Respondents' oral evidence as to the number of persons who received ballot papers at Table A on that occasion after 8 p.m. It was, as we have already said, common ground that not more than two voters received ballot papers after 8 p.m. at Polling Stations B and C. It follows that the total of votes in receiving which we think that the presiding officers, while acting quite honestly, did not rightly construe the election statutes, is 14. Even if all those improperly received votes are counted as votes which were given for the Respondent Lough—and in justice to the Petitioner it must be so assumed—there remains a clear majority of five votes for him. We agree with Mr. Jelf that, there being an infraction of the law in the supply of ballot papers at the polling stations in Bingfield Street, the burden of proving that this infraction did not and could not affect the result of the election rested in this case on the Respondents. We think that the gist of the judgment of Chief Justice Monaghan in the case of *Gribbin v. Kirker* (7, Irish Common Law Reports, p. 30), so far as it is a decision of law and not of fact, is that in such a case as the present the Petitioner is not called upon to prove affirmatively that the result of the election was affected by the proved transgression of the law; but the Respondents must satisfy the Court that it was not and could not be affected by it. We hold that the Respondents have discharged themselves of this burden, and therefore we decide that Mr. Lough has been duly elected, and we shall report to the Speaker of the House of Commons accordingly.

We shall therefore adjourn to 11 o'clock on Monday next, when my Brother will be here, for the purpose of dealing with costs.

Mr. Bertie.

Would your Lordship allow me to make an application in this case as to the certificate?

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

You had better make the application to my Brother Judge and myself, because I am only acting to-day for the whole Court in respect of the Judgment, which is our joint judgment.

Mr. Bertie.

If your Lordship pleases.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

30 January 1901.]

| *Continued.*

30th January 1901.

SEVENTH DAY.

On the Question of Costs reserved.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

In this case we have carefully considered the arguments which have been very carefully addressed to us by the learned counsel on all sides on the question of costs. The general rule where a Petition fails, like any other legal proceeding of a litigious character, is that the unsuccessful party should pay the costs throughout. We think, however, that in this case we ought, in justice, to draw a distinction between various parts of the Petition, and our decision is that the costs of the Petition should be borne by the Petitioner except in so far as that Petition relates to what took place in the Bingfield Street Schools. We think, as regards the Petition and the costs incurred under it, that so far as they are concerned with what took place in those schools they should be borne by each of the parties to this inquiry;—that is to say, that the two Respondents should each bear their costs in regard to so much of the Petition and the trial of the case as relates to Bingfield Street Schools; and we think it right to say that, as regards those schools, as distinguished from the rest of the case made, there were undoubtedly in what took place there, circumstances of a somewhat peculiar nature and circumstances which rendered an investigation into what took place by no means unfair.

That would dispose of the whole matter, so far as regards the Petitioner and Respondents (the Petitioner pays the costs, except in regard to that portion of the case) but for the special contention raised, and very clearly put before us by Mr. Laing on behalf of the Respondent Gasquet. He has contended that the Respondent is entitled to indemnity; he has contended that the Respondent ought not to have been made a party to the Petition at all. We are of opinion that if an objection of that kind is to be taken it ought certainly to have been taken at an earlier stage in the proceedings. The objection was taken at the close of the evidence, after all the expenses had been incurred, and we think that if any ground is to be found in law for maintaining such an objection the objection ought to have been taken at an earlier stage when the costs of that Respondent would not have been incurred if he could make out that he ought not to have been joined. But we do not think that we ought to leave the matter there without expressing the basis of our present opinion upon the question whether or not he ought to have been joined; and, in our opinion, having regard to the decisions of election Courts, both before and since the language which was used by a very great authority, as it is reported

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*—continued.

in *Harmon v. Park*, we are unable to say that this Respondent was improperly joined.

The language of the Lord Chancellor Selborne in that case is, of course, deserving of the most profound respect; at the same time it is language upon which the decision actually arrived at in the case did not proceed, and it expresses a view merely. On the other hand, there are several cases before the date of *Harmon v. Park*, in which apparently the Courts considered it not improper that the returning officer should be made a party to the Petition where acts (not of the candidates) in the conduct of the election were in question as acts which it was said avoided the election, and acts which are not confined at any rate to the personal acts of the presiding officer. Such a case apparently is that of *Woodward v. Sarsons*; but there were certainly other decisions, and since that case there has been a decision (in the year 1895) in the case of *Wilson v. Ingham*, which was cited to us, in which at any rate one of the questions, namely, as to whether or not a returning officer ought to be made a party where there was no wilful misconduct, was dealt with by one of the learned Judges expressly and with a reservation of opinion upon the part of the other member of the Court.

We are of opinion, on the basis of our view, and we hold now, that there may be circumstances (and we think the circumstances in this case came under that head) in which, without there being charges of wilful misconduct, there may be charges in reference to the conduct of an election by the subordinates of the returning officer which will justify the joining of the returning officer as a respondent; and of course, by section 51 of 31 and 32 Victoria, chapter 125, it is enacted that: "Where an election petition . . . complains of the conduct of a returning officer" he is for all purposes of the Act to "be deemed to be a respondent." We think that that conduct does not necessarily mean wilful misconduct or wilful misfeasance.

Passing from that particular point to the other point dealt with by Mr. Laing, namely, that he ought not to be made a Respondent in any case where what is complained of is the conduct of a presiding officer or a polling clerk or any of those who have been sometimes called his "deputies," sometimes his "subordinates," in the carriage of the election, we are unable to agree with that contention. It seems to us that upon the whole he undertakes—and undertakes as the Respondent here did for reward—the conduct of an election, and he is treated as being

30 January 1901.]

[Continued.]

in regard to matters affecting the return properly joined as a Respondent where the acts or omissions or negligences complained of are the acts of those who are working under him and not personal.

I think that deals with the whole case, except this, that as regards the costs of the Public Prosecutor, we see no special ground for making any order for the payment of his costs by any of the parties concerned.

Mr. Foote.

May I ask if your Lordships' decision is intended not to give us costs of the two charges which were abandoned, as to sealing and disclosure?

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

No, we make no distinction as regards that. As regards all the matters complained of in the Bingfield Street Schools, we think it right that you should bear your own costs.

Mr. Laing.

My Lords, I have to ask on behalf of these gentlemen, Frank Horace Bertie, William Edward Jones, Alfred Augustus Bertie, Sidney Herbert Bertie, Septimus Bertie, and William Carver, who were the officers engaged in stations A, B, and C at Bingfield Street, for a certificate under the Act.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

We are of opinion that they have answered truly, and therefore they would be entitled to it subject to this, Mr. Laing (you have no doubt looked at the section): you will see that as regards a person who is called as a witness, while he is not "excused from answering any question relating to any offence at or connected with" the "election," section 59 entitles him unquestionably to a certificate; and as we stated in the Judgment, we should give a certificate in respect to these matters; but I do not know whether, under the circumstances of this Petition, it would be in any way necessary—or perhaps I should say in any way available to him, because you see (for some reason) in sub-section 2 the effect of the certificate is this: "Where a person has received such a certificate of indemnity in relation to an election, and any legal proceeding is at any time instituted against him for any offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts or this Act." Now, the offences which are alleged here are offences which are not corrupt or illegal practices; they are not within the Corrupt Practices Acts; they are offences, it is alleged, under the Ballot Act. As regards the only one which I suppose is at all material—the question of alleged communication—it is a technical breach, if I may call it so, of section 4 of the Ballot Act.

Mr. Laing.

Yes.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

So the protection seems to be a protection as to something with which he could not be charged. Do you see what I mean?

Mr. Laing.

Yes, my Lord, I quite see what you mean.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

However, the words of the section, which my Brother and I think you are entitled to rely upon, are (section 59): if any offence, then he is entitled to have the certificate of indemnity; and no doubt it would be an offence (if it is an offence) under the Ballot Act, section 4. The only portion of the Ballot Act which according to the schedule forms part of the Corrupt Practices Act is the fourth part, which relates to personation. However, we should grant you protection. We are satisfied they answered truly. Who are the witnesses you speak of?

Mr. Laing.

Frank Horace Bertie, William Edward Jones, Alfred Augustus Bertie, Sidney Herbert Bertie, Septimus Bertie, and William Carver. They were in fact the staff of the Bingfield Street Schools.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Yes, we shall grant the certificate.

Mr. Percival Hughes.

Will your Lordships allow me to ask—Is the exact effect of your Lordship's Judgment that the Petitioner should pay separate sets of costs to the two Respondents or one set.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Yes.

Mr. Percival Hughes.

I ask because, my Lord, there was no severance of the defence. The defence was practically the same. I only want to get the effect of your Lordship's Judgment.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

You will have to pay the costs of both the parties whom you made Respondents, whoever they are. What do you mean by saying that they were not separate?

Mr. Percival Hughes.

The defence was practically the same with regard to this part, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Darling.

They have appeared by different Counsel.

Mr. Percival Hughes.

They have, my Lord.

30 January 1901.][*Continued.*

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

You cannot treat them as if they had appeared otherwise.

Mr. *Foote*.

I may relieve my friend. Of course we shall not claim to get the costs of the witnesses twice over.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

No ; that is a question of taxation.

Mr. *Percival Hughes*.

I do not wish to argue it; I only want to get the effect of your Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

It is quite clear that not appearing by one Counsel they must have the costs.

Mr. *Foote*.

May I read my indorsement on my brief as my friend Mr. Jelf is not here? "Costs of

Mr. *Foote*—continued.

Respondents on Petition to be borne by Petitioner, except so far as regards Bingfield Street, and as to so much of the Petition as relates to Bingfield Street Polling Station"—

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Both the costs of the Petition and of the hearing.

Mr. *Foote*.

I will put in "and on the hearing" after "Petition."

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Yes.

Mr. *Foote*.

As to Bingfield Street each of the Respondents to bear his own costs.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Yes.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS
(ISLINGTON).

RETURN of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the EVIDENCE which has been or may be taken at the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS under the Acts relating thereto since the last General Election and during the present Session of Parliament; together with a COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the JUDGMENTS delivered by the JUDGES selected for the TRIAL of ELECTION PETITIONS, in pursuance of the said Acts; and COPIES of SPECIAL CASES RESERVED and of all ELECTION PETITIONS.

[Judgment only—Evidence not Printed.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 February 1902.*

[*Price 1½d.*]

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REPORT

OF

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY,
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE DARLING,

ON THE TRIAL OF THE

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION PETITION

FOR THE

MONMOUTH BOROUGHs,

At the Town Hall, Newport, Tuesday, 2nd April 1901.

EMBREY and Another	-	-	-	<i>Petitioners.</i>
HARRIS	-	-	-	<i>Respondent.</i>

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

We have now to pronounce our Judgment in this case, which is a Petition in respect of a Parliamentary election for these boroughs, and which Petition is brought to question the return of Dr. Rutherford Harris as Member. The Petition itself is confined to claims to set aside the election on the ground of illegal practices. There is no allegation of any corrupt practice. The illegalities upon which the Petitioners in their Petition rely are set forth shortly and concisely in the 3rd and following paragraphs of the Petition. The 3rd alleges that before, during, and after the election, payments were illegally made in respect of expenses incurred on account of the conduct and management of the election, because they were made not through the election agent. The 4th paragraph alleges that after the election the Respondent was guilty, by his agent, of illegal practices in failing to comply with the requirements of section 33, subsection 1, of the Corrupt Practices Act in relation to the return of election expenses; and the 5th paragraph alleges illegal practices for payments made knowingly in contravention of section 7, and contracts made illegally for payment for the purposes of promoting and procuring the election on account of the conveyance of electors to and from the poll; and the 6th paragraph alleges the contravention of the Act passed in 1895 to prevent false statements derogatory to a candidate's

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

character or conduct being made in an election contest.

Now the case having been opened by the learned Counsel for the Petitioners, and the case having also in that opening been very fully and clearly explained, it appeared to us at an early stage that the cases, which, after hearing the general summary, were cases which might be decisive of the main issue, and which were in any case important, were certain cases which we then specially mentioned to the learned Counsel and suggested to him that those cases might be taken first. With that suggestion he concurred, and we heard evidence at once, after receiving evidence from documents and papers with regard to certain other charges. We heard oral evidence of the case of Thomas Icke. Thomas Icke, whose case comes under several heads of the Particulars (under 50 and following), was a person who was employed (I am not going into the facts in detail, I am just stating this) by the election agent of Dr. Rutherford Harris. He being, and being known to be a voter, was paid sums for work which are not included in the return, and was paid sums for work, it being intended, as appeared upon the evidence, that he should vote while being paid by and in the employ of the Respondent. That plan was carried out and carried out in a way which I cannot but call most discreditable, by an arrangement by which his son was to appear to be the

2 April 1901.]

[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

person paid for and returned, although the work was of the father, who was a voter, and put down as if it was the work of Francis, his son, who is not a voter, and who, in fact, merely came to supplement his father's work when his own work for the day was ended. After that case had been proved the learned Counsel—leading Counsel for the Respondent—at once had to and did admit fully and frankly that the Respondent was not in a position to contest the facts stated in evidence by Mr. Icke; that, therefore, it would be wrong to cross-examine, and in that position also that, of course, there had been contraventions (contraventions in more ways than one) of the express provisions of the Act, and contraventions which in more ways than one, to my mind, were illegal practices avoiding the seat, and further—with a frankness which one would expect from Counsel in his eminent position—Mr. Dickens said that it was impossible to ask for relief and quite justly anticipated, and only anticipated, what must have been the judgment of the Court, it being a case in which the mischief was deliberately planned, and was carried out in a dishonourable manner. That was a case affecting only the agent, and not Dr. Harris personally.

Then besides that, there was another case of William Allen, as to which I proceed shortly to say—as we said yesterday—that in our opinion we ought not to hold that the case was proved. I say no more about it than that. There was a direct conflict of evidence, and it would not in our opinion have been right for us to have expressed a judicial decision in favour of the case put forward by the Petitioners.

Well, now, before proceeding further I think it necessary to say—and I say for my part in a very few words, the position which faced us upon the state of things which I have described—the allegations in the Petition. The evidence that had been adduced, and the other charges which were contained in the Petition beyond those which were investigated, as to which some evidence at any rate was before us, as for example with regard to the payments that had been made in what is called the “Western Mail” case, and the allegations of illegalities under the Act of 1895. Now after what had passed in Icke’s case, and after what had been said, I mean including that which has been said by the learned Counsel for the Respondent—still the case could not, in our judgment, end there, or indeed with Allen’s case either. We had in Allen’s case—which we went into besides Icke’s—a special case of illegality. It is the only case I think adduced, or sought to be adduced of an illegality of a different kind, not merely an illegality with regard to payment, nor merely an illegality with regard to the declaration of the election return, but an illegality with regard to the conveyance of voters. That was one of the reasons why we thought that case should be gone into as I have stated.

But besides these, there were, at any rate, two cases of charges of illegalities of which we had already had some evidence on the part of the Petitioners against the Respondent personally. We thought it right in the circumstances that those charges, at all events, ought to be investi-

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

gated, and in my view I should say our functions are primarily judicial and not inquisitorial. In using those words I am borrowing the language of the great judge who, early in the reported cases of Petitions, had to consider this kind of Petition—I mean Mr. Justice Willes—and the same views which approved themselves to him, and which were expressed in those terms, were views which subsequently received the approval of Baron Bramwell in the Stroud case, and Mr. Justice Grove in the Wakefield case. It is our duty now to report to the Speaker as to the prevalence of corrupt or illegal practices. It is, however, a duty which in my judgment, and speaking for myself, I think we must discharge upon evidence properly adduced before us and not upon conjecture. Without referring to any other authority for that, which I have put in that short form, I should like to refer to what was said by Sir Henry Hawkins (now Lord Brampton) and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams (now Lord Justice Vaughan Williams) in the Cirencester case which is reported in Day’s Election Cases: “We shall have to report” (says Sir Henry Hawkins) “that no evidence was offered upon the charges of either corrupt or illegal practices. Therefore, we can only say that, having no evidence before us, it is our duty to report that we have no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the election.” (Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.) I agree. “I only wish to add that in my judgment when the Act of Parliament requires us to report, as to whether or not we have reason to suppose, that corrupt or illegal practices have extensively prevailed, it means reason upon the evidence before us, and that we have no right to make any surmises or speculations outside the evidence before us.” Now at the same time (I wish that to be equally clear), where the evidence or where evidence before us does (in Mr. Justice Williams’ words in the same judgment to which I have already referred) furnish a clue to the detection of some serious charge or as to the prevalence of corrupt or illegal practices in the constituency the Court has, in my view, both the power and, speaking generally, the duty to follow the case up further, so far as it can. We have acted upon this view in the present case, according to the circumstances of the present case. Now no corrupt practice is alleged. The illegal practices group themselves under only three or four heads, of which a sample may be fairly taken, and we have in doing so, as I am glad to recognise, the assistance of the learned Counsel engaged on both sides in this case. There is no question here of the prevalence in the constituency of either corrupt or illegal practices; substantially as I have said, in the particulars the charges are confined to illegalities on the part of the candidate or of his election agent in connection with the returning of expenses—the declaration which has to be made with regard to that return, with regard to certain expenditure which it is said ought to have been included and was not, and with regard to the breaches of the Act of 1895, in regard to the statements affecting Mr. Spicer’s character in regard to that. There is one case and only

2 April 1901.]

[Continued.]

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

one (that of Allen) with regard to the conveyance of a voter.

Now, those charges, as to which it appeared to us, we had evidence before us, which we ought to follow up and which have been investigated besides Allen's case, are what has been called the "Western Mail" case, and what may be treated as a case of illegality under the Act of 1895. Now, with regard to the "Western Mail" case as it has been called, (which is, I think, No. 39, and following numbers in the Particulars), it is our opinion (and in this I am expressing my Brother's judgment as well as my own) that the case has not been proved; and I think I ought to say further, it has not only not been proved, but in our view the true result of the evidence is that there is no blame—in the sense of any imputation upon his good faith or honour—in any way upon Dr. Rutherford Harris. We are satisfied with regard to that case—although there are some circumstances at a later stage which are not so clear in their history as one could have wished—we are satisfied that a payment of this money was made by his private secretary, who held no sort of office or duty to him or appointment from him in regard to the election, to this newspaper, which was (speaking now for myself), in my opinion, a payment which ought not to have been made as a matter of fact, because I do not think that a jury would hold that that telegram justified a continued insertion day after day of this election address; of course there might have been further circumstances, had that been at issue, of ratification or adoption of which, at any rate, there is not sufficient evidence before us. It was a payment made, I think, under a mistake of fact, and certainly it was made under a mistake of law, because it was not a payment which ought to be made by Mr. Palk; it was not a payment which, in my opinion, he had any authority whatever to make; he was not an agent or concerned with the election; and even if that was a wrong payment made by him, and ought to be treated as a payment, in spite of what happened subsequently, in my opinion Dr. Harris would not be affected personally by the act of one who was not in any sense his agent to make a payment. It so happens that Mr. Palk, as his private secretary, has certain moneys at his command at a bank, which moneys are the moneys of Dr. Harris, but he was neither told to make this payment nor had he general instructions, in my opinion, which justified his making that payment without inquiry, and in fact he made it under a mistake, I think, of what the legal liability of Dr. Harris was, that is to say, the terms of the order of Dr. Harris which entitled Dr. Harris to have that order treated as an order for only one insertion of the address, but I go further and say also (I think with my learned Brother's full approval) that in my opinion when we are dealing with an almost penal statute—a statute which in its consequences carries something like penal consequences—I certainly think it would be a very narrow view to adopt the view suggested by the learned Counsel for the Petitioners, and say that a payment made by a person like Mr. Palk—not, no doubt, the candidate or his election agent,

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

and therefore *prima facie* a payment in connection with matters which ought to be treated as election expenses—was a payment, therefore, improperly made; and to treat that as a payment within the Act. If honestly and *bona fide* upon the mistake being found out the man returns the money and says: This is a payment which I quite agree ought not to have been made—it seems to me that to treat that as an offence within the statute where all is honourable and straightforward would be to put a strained view, as at present advised, upon the enactment which we have to construe. Therefore, in any point of view, it seems to us that the case which is called the "Western Mail" case fails.

With regard to what happened subsequently as to the election agent; how and when he first became informed—how and when he first got the account sent to himself, and the way in which it was done, I think it a very slipshod way to send somebody else and not go himself upon a matter of that kind to communicate with them in Cardiff. All these things are matters which do not affect the issue I have got to deal with, with regard to these offences; had there been other reasons to doubt the good faith of Dr. Harris and the evidence he adduced at an earlier stage, if one had had a doubt about later transactions one might have been induced thereby to view with closer criticism what took place afterwards; and even if the thing is not so clear to us in its history there is nothing in it which, as at present advised after very careful consideration, makes us hold that anything which could be called a breach of the law has been brought home to Dr. Harris upon that head.

Now, then, comes the remaining question, and that is the violations, as alleged, of the Act of 1895. Now with regard to that we have considered it, I need not say very carefully indeed, and I do not propose here to lay down general principles in stating the conclusions at which we have arrived, but to deal with the case in short upon the particular circumstances, and upon the particular documents which are in evidence before us. I need not recite the words of the Act. The language is plain and simple. The language speaks for itself: "Any persons who
"for the purpose of affecting the return of any
"candidate at such election, make or publish
"any false statement of fact in relation to the
"personal character or conduct of such candi-
"date shall be guilty of an illegal practice within
"the meaning of the provisions of the Corrupt
"and Illegal Practices Prevention Act," with
this proviso: "No person shall be deemed to be
"guilty of such illegal practice if he can show
"that he had reasonable ground for believing,
"and did believe, the statement made by him
"to be true." Now in this case we have come
to the conclusion that we cannot exonerate
Dr. Rutherford Harris. It is our opinion
that there has been by him a violation of
this statute in the statements which he made,
and which he published for the purpose of
affecting the return. We agree that on the
facts before us Mr. Spicer has himself and his
supporters to thank, to some extent, for the
attacks to which Dr. Rutherford Harris gave
expression. We think that, of course, the

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Mr. Justice *Kennedy*—continued.

introducing of such matters as these questions about the coolies (irrelevant to any proper consideration of the matters which had to be dealt with) tended to lower the character of the contest; he was, so to speak, himself provoking, as human nature is, attacks upon him in regard to irrelevant matters, or relevant matters only in the view of those who had to give their votes, by way of retaliation; but the fact that he may have acted wrongly or unwisely, or his supporters in their attacks, is no sort of protection or answer in the view of the law under this section for the person who has been (as we think Dr. Rutherford Harris has been in this case) guilty of publishing these statements, within the meaning of the section which I have read, derogatory to the character or conduct of his opponent; that being, in our opinion, protected by having any reasonable ground for believing them to be true. I am not going into the details of that; I think that it was read more than once. Taken altogether it appears to me to be quite clear, upon the whole, that we must come to the conclusion to which we do come; namely, that this section has been violated by Dr. Rutherford Harris. Something has been said, of course (and I have already said it), and something may be said with regard to what one may call the language of Mr. Spicer and his supporters upon this coolie question, and South African matters, and the management of certain portions of some companies who have works or domains there. Those matters would have been properly enough considered by a jury, had there been an action of libel or an action of slander, and would unquestionably, if proved to have been wanton or unmerited, or grossly exaggerated, have diminished very greatly the damages to which the person libelled would be entitled; but those considerations can have no place with us (they are irrelevant) in dealing with the one matter which we have to decide, namely, whether that which the candidate did was or was not a violation of the law.

Now under those circumstances it is impossible for us, we feel, to come to any conclusion except that to which we do come; and further, of course, with regard to Mr. Cleaver there is, independently on his part, a violation which in terms is more flagrant still of the Act which I have read for which he must be responsible, the publication of that document which he admits, and which is full of that which one can only say is not merited as an accusation; I mean it rests upon nothing more than fantastic inference, and imaginings, for which there was really no sound basis at all, but which were put together in a form likely to damage, and intended to damage, the candidate to whom Mr. Cleaver was referring. Under those circumstances it seems to us we have only, on the grounds that I have said, to declare that this Petition must succeed and unseat the present sitting member, and it is our further view that the ordinary result must follow with regard to costs, that is to say, the Petitioners must be entitled to their costs of the Petition. With regard to those persons whom, after hearing them, we shall think it our duty to report upon the facts disclosed to us in evidence, we will deal with them when my Brother has said what he has to say.

Mr. Justice *Darling*.

I desire to say, in regard to the issues raised in this case, that I absolutely agree with my learned Brother in what he has said about them, and that I purposely refrain from using any language of my own in regard to them, because I do not desire in future that anyone should attempt to draw any distinction as to the view of one judge in this Court and the view of the other concerning the meaning of the Act of Parliament which we have to interpret, and there might be, possibly, ground for supposing there was some difference of meaning; because it could not be supposed, if I were to attempt to express my opinion, although it is identical with my learned Brother's, that I should use exactly the same language. There is, however, a matter raised in this case which appears to me to have an importance outside it, and with regard to that I have put what I desire to say into careful language, and I will read it.

The course taken by the learned Counsel for the Respondent, in admitting that one of the charges in the Petition was proved, and that the Respondent could not hold the seat, makes it desirable that I should give my view as to the duty cast upon us in regard to the other charges in the Petition. As to some of these, particularly as to the charge against the Respondent personally under the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895, evidence had already been laid before us in support of those charges, and it has clearly been the practice of Election Courts in such circumstances to continue to some extent the investigation. Thus, in the Windsor case, Mr. Justice Willes says: "It is only where a clue to the existence of such corrupt practices is presented by the evidence properly and formally laid before me that I shall think it necessary, as at present advised, to send for parties and papers with a view to investigate a subject which I consider to be out of my jurisdiction." This, however, points to a limited and restricted initiative on the part of the Judges. Our duty at present in regard to reporting concerning the prevalence of illegal practices, is the same as in the case of corrupt practices, by reason of the Statute 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51, section 11. We are, therefore, bound to report whether or not there is reason to believe that either corrupt or illegal practices have extensively prevailed at the election. Should Election Judges come to the opinion that there is such reason to believe they must so report—and I do not see how they can report in the direct negative if they have done no more than examine such evidence as they may have had before them at the moment when it suited the Respondent to admit his defeat—possibly in the hope of saving his supporters from penalties, or the constituency from an inquiry ordered by Parliament. The Judges could in such case hardly say more than that they had no reason to believe anything whatever concerning the electoral virtue of the constituency. It is, indeed, embarrassing to be called upon to say that you have no reason to believe in the existence of something as to which you hardly may inquire for yourself. This might do little or no harm if the House of Commons accepted such a finding as really concluding nothing definitely in favour

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Mr. Justice *Darling*—continued.

of the constituency, but only as to the Respondent, thus leaving perfectly open to consideration whether the issue of a fresh writ should not be deferred pending the holding of a further inquiry, by Commission, into the character of the constituency. The powers of an Election Court are but some of those formerly possessed by the House of Commons, and exercised by them through Committees of their own members. Certain powers have been delegated to us, but others have been retained by the House, and I, for my own part, think it not unbecoming to admit that I retain sufficient regard for that Chamber of the High Court of Parliament to observe what is the sense in which they understand the phrase which the Judges must use in reporting to them through Mr. Speaker on the character of a constituency; and here I cannot omit to notice that in a recent debate in the House of Commons, upon an amendment to the motion that a fresh writ should issue to elect a Member in place of one unseated by an Election Court, the House of Commons treated as final the report of the Judges that they had not reason to believe in the extensive prevalence of corrupt practices in the late election. The House then declined to delay the issuing of the Writ until the evidence on which the Judges based their decision had been laid before Parliament—as the law directs it shall be. It may be that—if the enquiry is closed by the act of one of the parties to the Petition—Election Courts will do well to make a special report to the effect that having no evidence before them, or insufficient evidence, they have not reason to believe, &c. But it has already been laid down in the words already quoted by my learned Brother, that we must decide and report upon the evidence produced. Beyond this decision of Hawkins and Williams, J.J., I do not see that we can go,—for it is amply supported by others; yet it may appear to conflict with the opinion entertained by those who do not understand the report of an Election Court as one which is simply founded on the evidence furnished by the parties, and on nothing beyond it. For any inquisitorial proceedings, I think therefore, that we have no functions, nor facilities; yet the recent instance to which I have referred is enough to induce me to set the limits as wide as the law, in the form already declared by the Election Courts, will allow of my doing.

Mr. *Jelf*.

I am told, my Lord, that unless some special direction is given by your Lordships, there may be a difficulty with regard to those witnesses who were here in readiness and whom I was ready to call to prove the other matters of the Petition, but who were not actually called. I take it that it would be only just and right that those should be part of the costs—subject of course to any particular case.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

That would be a question for taxation.

Mr. *Jelf*.

If your Lordship thinks so. But in case of any special direction being necessary probably your Lordship would say that it is right;—it is not to be bounded—the number of witnesses allowed for on taxation is not to be limited to those actually called.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Oh, no; that is never done I should think. The Taxing Master will deal with that.

Mr. *Jelf*.

Probably your Lordship will see that these gentlemen, being brought here it was, under the circumstances, almost essential to deal with the question.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Is that a matter for us to deal with in these circumstances?

Mr. *Jelf*.

I am told so, my Lord; but my friend Mr. Williams knows more about it than I do.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

If there there is any doubt in the mind of the Taxing Master upon it he can refer it to us.

Mr. *Jelf*.

That is enough for me, my Lord.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

If there is any doubt upon any question in the Taxing Master's mind he can ask us.

Mr. *Jelf*.

I am much obliged, my Lord; that will be quite sufficient for me.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

It would be rather going out of our way for us to make any special directions on a matter which is not within our province.

Mr. *Jelf*.

I am much obliged.

Mr. *Willoughby Williams*.

My Lord, there was an application made to postpone the trial—I do not think your Lordship has dealt with the costs of that. I ask your Lordships to say that the Petitioners may have the cost of that application.

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Mr. Justice Kennedy.

It will be part of the costs of the Petition.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

I think there was an understanding about that.

Mr. Willoughby Williams.

No order was made.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Very well, you are quite right if no order was made.

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, I have an application to make on behalf of Dr. Rutherford Harris. My Lord, it is an application under section 23 under which I am going to ask your Lordship to make an order by which order you can except this act—which you have found as an illegal practice against Dr. Harris—from being an illegal practice within the meaning of that section. My Lord, I will read the section, and then we must read the Act of 1883, at least one section of it, and I will leave out unnecessary words:—“Where on application made it is shown to the High Court or to an Election Court by such evidence as seems to the Court sufficient that any Act or omission of a candidate at any election, or of his election agent, or of any other agent or person would by reason of being a payment, engagement, employment, or contract in contravention of this Act, or being the payment of a sum,” and so on, “or of otherwise being in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, be but for this section an illegal practice . . . and that such act or omission arose from inadvertence or from accidental miscalculation” (I will come back to those words afterwards) “or from some other reasonable cause of a like nature, and in any case did not arise from any want of good faith” (and certain notice “has been given”) . . . “and under the circumstances it seems to the Court to be just that the candidate and the said election and other agent and person, or any of them, should not be subject to any of the consequences under this Act of the said act or omission, the Court may make an order allowing such act or omission to be an exception from the provisions of this Act, which would otherwise make the same an illegal practice, payment, employment, or hiring, and thereupon such candidate, agent, or person shall not be subject to any of the consequences under this Act of the said act or omission.”

My Lord, if your Lordship looks at the Act of 1895 you will see that by section 5 it says, “This Act may be cited as the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1895, and shall be construed as one with the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.”

Now, my Lord, reading that section into the Act of 1883—if your Lordship will allow me to turn back to section 23 of that Act you must

Mr. Dickens—continued.

read it in this way, “That any act or omission of a candidate at any election, or of his election agent,” and so on, “would, by reason of being a payment, engagement, employment, or contract, or a false statement of fact in contravention of this Act, or of otherwise being in contravention of the Act by the false statement an illegal practice”—then certain things are to apply.

Now, my Lord, it is quite clear under those circumstances that this section must apply to a false statement of fact which is brought within the Act of 1895. Now, under that Act of 1895 it is an illegal practice if you make a false statement of fact concerning the personal conduct and character. It is none the less an illegal practice because you believe it if you have no reasonable ground for believing it. If you believe it and yet you have no reasonable ground for believing it, it becomes an illegal practice.

Now, my Lord, what effect is this section 23 to have upon such a state of things as that? We must come under clause (b.) of section 23 in order to bring ourselves within the terms of the Act: “That such act or omission arose from inadvertence or from accidental miscalculation or from some other reasonable cause of a like nature.” Now, my Lord, having regard to the publication of a false statement of fact—which must be part of this section—obviously because that Act is to be read as part of this Act—what is “some other reasonable cause of a like nature” to an inadvertence?

Now, my Lord, with regard to that I rely strongly upon a judgment which I am going to put before your Lordships of Mr. Justice Cave in dealing with the question of what “inadvertence” is. Inadvertence may be an inadvertence of fact or it may be an inadvertence of law. For instance, let me put this proposition: Supposing I believe the facts as I am stating them; if I prove further that I have reasonable grounds for believing that state of facts, it does not become an illegal practice at all; but supposing I believe that state of facts, and I have no reasonable ground for believing it, then it becomes an illegal practice; but supposing I believe that state of facts, and before I make that statement which I believe, my opponent has attacked me on the same lines—and attacking me on the same lines, believing a statement which directly contradicts and meets what he has put against me, I believing that, have a perfect right to retaliate, and do retaliate. I submit that that is an “inadvertence” within the meaning of that section.

My Lord, may I draw your attention to the judgment of Mr. Justice Cave in the Stepney case? It is reported best in Day’s Election Cases.

Mr. Justice Darling.

What page?

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, it is on page 120 of Day’s Election Cases. Of course, my Lord, in dealing with this section you are not restricted to the facts,

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which you must look at under section 2 of the Act of 1895, to see whether it amounts to an illegal practice or not. I mean, in considering this section, you can take all the surrounding circumstances into your consideration which I will draw your attention to, and of course, my Lord, I want to point out the importance of this matter because the election is gone, of course. Dr. Rutherford Harris is already under an incapacity, and he, of course, loses his status as a voter at the present time, therefore it is of importance that if this case could be brought within this section it should be.

My Lord, it is page 120, "Relief granted under section 23" (this was a question of banners, I think). "The two matters to which we have to direct our attention are: first, whether the thing was done inadvertently; and secondly, whether there is any absence of *bonâ fides*. It seems to me that in considering whether the thing was done inadvertently, you must make pretty much the same kind of presumption as is made with reference to other matters, as, for instance, when you are considering the state of mind of a lunatic, was it inadvertence in the sense that the person doing it or making the omission was not aware of what it was that he was doing; or was it inadvertence because he did not know that he was doing wrong? It seems to me that a man may be inadvertent with regard to both those points. He may be inadvertent if he does something of which he is not actually aware at the time; he may also be inadvertent if he is not aware of the character of the act; that is to say, that it is a thing that is wrong."

Now, my Lord, supposing a man thinks that fact is true, and wrongly thinks, if you like, that he has reasonable ground for doing it, and that he is entitled to retaliate, I submit that comes directly within these words of inadvertency which protect him from the illegal practice because he has got to show not only that he knew it to be true, but he has got to show that he had reasonable grounds for doing it, but if he believes it to be true (wrongly believes it if you like), to be reasonable, then if he publishes that to retaliate against the other side, who have attacked him, I submit this is inadvertence. "He may also be inadvertent if he is not aware of the character of the act, that is to say that it is a thing that is wrong. Looking at the fact that these illegal practices were first introduced by the Act of 1883, that they extend over a large tract of expenditure and acts of election agents, it seems to me to have been a very wise provision to insert that they should be taken out of the Act when it could be shown that they were done inadvertently and with no want of *bonâ fides*. A thing may be done inadvertently in the sense of not thinking that it was wrong when it has not been decided to be wrong before, and when there is some ground upon which an argument could be based. Of course, that is an inadvertency." Then that is on the question of the decisions. Then, my Lord, at page 122, "There is only one other thing that I want to say, and that is that I should be more inclined to give relief

Mr. Dickens—continued.

"to a man who was only following an example set by the other side than I should to a man who himself initiated that bad example."

My Lord, let me put another point, supposing (I mean one can conceive such a point)—suppose I perfectly honestly believe that what I am saying is not derogatory to my opponent's case; supposing I think (wrongly or rightly) that he has charged me with this question of coolie labour; supposing I think, wrongly as the judges hold, but believing the state of facts, I think that I am not stating anything which could be said to be discreditable to himself, would not that be an inadvertence within the meaning of this section? To see whether it is inadvertence you must see if the man thinks he is right; I mean so long as he is *bonâ fide* and thinks he is right, he may be as wrong as you like, but if he thinks he is right, and he thinks that he is doing what he is doing because he is right, however much mistaken he may be, then within the language of Mr. Justice Cave he is doing the thing inadvertently, that is to say, with a wrong impression in his mind which will not hold water when it is examined, but which if he is really *bonâ fide* is an inadvertency because he has taken a wrong view of the situation, and as he has said it goes so far as to excuse even if you are absolutely wrong. You see, my Lords, the words here are "or from some other reasonable cause of a like nature," I mean it is not restricted to inadvertency, it is "or from accidental miscalculation"; of course accidental miscalculation arises on the question of figures.

Mr. Justice Darling.

No, but the "reasonable cause" is extended even to "inadvertence," and that is just what has been puzzling me during all your argument. How can we say that it is a "reasonable cause"—that he had reasonable cause to make a statement as to which we find that even if he believed it he had no reasonable ground for believing it?

Mr. Dickens.

Well, my Lord, does not this go further than that? It is "reasonable cause of a like nature," that is to say, reasonable cause of the same character as inadvertence or mistake.

Mr. Justice Darling.

But the inadvertence has got to be reasonable.

Mr. Dickens.

I agree.

Mr. Justice Darling.

It is "of a like nature," unreasonable inadvertence would not do.

Mr. Dickens.

Well, "of a like nature" I agree; therefore what I mean to say is this, the fact that a man

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Mr. Dickens—continued.

may have no reasonable ground is one thing; under section 2 of the Act of 1895 he may have no reasonable ground, in fact, but he may think he has reasonable ground. Surely, if he thinks he has reasonable ground it is an inadvertence "of a like nature," because otherwise I do not see what effect is to be given to this section with regard to the Act of 1895 at all. You must give some effect to it because the two Acts are to be read together.

Mr. Justice Darling.

It is very, very difficult in that respect. It occurs to me it is very, very difficult to read the Act of 1895 with this particular section. This you see was passed long before the other; the Act of 1895 was never contemplated when this was passed, and the words here deal with such things as this—the "act or omission arose from" "inadvertence or from accidental miscalculation, "or from some other reasonable cause of a like "nature"—that is, such a thing as forgetting that you must not use a banner or—

Mr. Dickens.

I quite agree, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Darling.

"Or from miscalculation,"—forgetting that you had reached your maximum; and you went and paid five shillings beyond it.

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, I quite agree that when this Act was passed (I do not of course at all dispute that—I cannot) it was intended to apply primarily to the illegal practices mentioned in this Act of Parliament. There is no doubt whatever about that. When the Act of 1895 is passed it recognises that fact and it does not qualify, it only states in section 2 that if you have got reasonable cause for believing the statement it shall not even be an illegal practice, but it does not in any way qualify the full operation of the section 23; and inasmuch as the two Acts are to be read together—(read as one)—it must mean that,—that you read "That any act or "omission of a candidate at any election, or his "election agent, or of any other agent or person, "would by reason of being a payment, engage- "ment, employment, or contract in contravention "of this Act, or being the payment of a sum or "the incurring of expense in excess of any "maximum amount allowed by this Act or of "otherwise being in contravention of any of the "provisions of this Act"—which now must mean this Act, plus the Act of 1895, you must read into that section, to give some effect to it, the Act of 1895.

Mr. Justice Darling.

No; you make the sections of the 1883 Act, which can apply to the 1895 Act, apply; but

Mr. Justice Darling—continued.

you are not bound to apply the 1883 Act to the sections of the 1895 Act, to which it cannot apply.

Mr. Dickens.

But it says you shall.

Mr. Justice Darling.

No; it says you shall read them together; it does not say you shall apply things to one another which cannot be applied to one another.

Mr. Dickens.

They are to be construed as one.

Mr. Justice Darling.

Yes.

Mr. Dickens.

Well, my Lord, if they are to be construed as one, when the term in 1883 "this Act" is used, that means this Act, plus the provisions of the Act of 1895. It is the same as though the provisions of the Act of 1895 were sections of this Act of Parliament of 1883, and that therefore—

Mr. Justice Darling.

From the nature of the offence in the Act of 1895 it cannot be "inadvertence" or "accidental miscalculation"; it cannot be a reasonable cause like one of those. Why, then, you have simply got a section in the Act of 1883 which does not apply to that particular thing; but there may be other sections which would apply.

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, is not that rather arguing in a circle, if you will excuse my saying so? If you are to read the words "this Act" as meaning the provisions of both Acts, then your Lordship is bound, as I submit to you, to put the interpretation on section 23 as including the sections of the Act of 1895, because it says so in terms—first of all, it is dealing with "certain false payments" or of "otherwise being in contravention of any of the provisions of this "Act"—"of this Act" means how the two are read together—all the provisions of this Act, which must include the special provisions in the Act of 1895.

Mr. Justice Darling.

You may read them together and see that the Act of 1895 was really practically unaffected by the Act of 1883.

Mr. Dickens.

No, my Lord. Now let us see "otherwise "being in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act." What is one provision

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Mr. Dickens—continued.

of this Act? You shall not publish a false statement of fact. Therefore, it is in contravention of that provision.

Mr. Justice Darling.

Supposing next year, Mr. Dickens, that some clauses making it a portion of this Act were put into an Act of Parliament, making it an illegal practice to murder your opponent during an election contest, then you would say: well, now you must give a sense to that incorporating clause and say that was an act of inadvertence.

Mr. Dickens.

Well, you could not say that was an act of inadvertence if you murdered him.

Mr. Justice Darling.

Oh, yes, if he fired at somebody else and killed his opponent, you know it would be murder.

Mr. Dickens.

It depends. If you use an expression in your new Act of Parliament, that it shall be an illegal practice to murder him, then it is perfectly clear that although it might be in contravention of the provisions of this Act, it could not be inadvertence within the meaning of this Act. That is all.

Mr. Justice Darling.

In your sense, yes, because if he was murdering him, intending to kill somebody else—

Mr. Dickens.

Oh, somebody else.

Mr. Justice Darling.

It would still be murder. Inadvertently it was an illegal practice—killing his opponent, when he meant to kill—his solicitor perhaps.

Mr. Dickens.

Well, my Lord, I think I have presented my argument about it. I do not think I have anything more to say about it.

Their Lordships conferred.

Mr. Jelf.

Does your Lordship want me to deal with this?

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

No, no—we are both agreed.

Mr. Jelf.

Then now, my Lord, I have to ask for a certificate for Thomas Icke; he has given his evidence. I think I ought to ask to put Francis Icke, the son, into the box, because he is disclosed in the Particulars. Of course, it is a mere accident that we have not had an opportunity to call him.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

What is the charge against him? What would be the illegality?

Mr. Jelf.

I think it could be said, my Lord, or that it might be said, that he was aiding and abetting in putting forward a false return and agreeing to a fraud; it might be said that he might be guilty of conspiracy—at common law anyhow.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

That we have nothing to do with, have we? It must be that he is charged with an election expense.

Mr. Jelf.

Your Lordship recollects that the statutory bargain is this:—You may go into the witness box—

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

We need not trouble about what the statute is for this purpose.

Mr. Jelf.

I only want to protect him.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

The statute does say the only effect of the certificate is if he is charged with any offence under the Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

Any offence under that Act. It is no good.

Mr. Jelf.

Well, my Lord, I do not wish to occupy time.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

I am sure you do not, Mr. Jelf, and I do not want to deprive the man of a certificate for a moment; but if Mr. Willoughby Williams will give you the section, you will see what it says there—the 59th section, No. 2, page 567: “Where a person has received such a certificate of indemnity in relation to an election, and any legal proceeding is at any time instituted against him for any offence under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts, or this Act,”—then they state the proceeding.

2 April 1901.]

[Continued.]

Mr. Lewis Coward.

It is no good to him otherwise.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

It is no good to him otherwise.

Mr. Jelf.

I am sorry I troubled your Lordships.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

If you think it necessary you can ask again.

Mr. Jelf.

I am much obliged to your Lordships.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

At the present moment it does not seem to me that there is any Election offence; he simply had his name used.

Mr. Dickens.

My Lord, I ask for a certificate for Dr. Harris.

Their Lordships conferred.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

We see no reason to prevent his having his certificate. That is all you want?

Mr. Dickens.

That is all.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

He has given his evidence truthfully. We see no reason at all to refuse it. Then the next?

Mr. Jelf.

Thomas Icke has had notice to show cause why he should not be reported, and of course —

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

He will be reported, but with a certificate. That is all.

Mr. Jelf.

I mean I ought properly to protect him to the extent I have. I do not think I can do anything more.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

You cannot do more. He appears to show cause, and he can show no cause really, but he gets his certificate?

Mr. Jelf.

Yes.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

If you take care to have the certificate at some time there is no necessity to get it now?

Mr. Jelf.

Oh, no.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

As long as there is some one who will undertake to distribute the certificates to the proper persons, that will do. We shall have to hear the people. Who are the others?

Mr. Lewis Coward.

Mr. Longstaff is here, my Lord, and Mr. Flanders and Mr. Llewellyn Williams and Mr. Cleaver—those are four.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Well, are they here prepared to show cause why they should not be reported. That is what I mean?

Mr. Lewis Coward.

Mr. Longstaff is here, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Well, what has he to say?

MR. HENRY LONGSTAFF, sworn.

Examined as follows :—

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

What have you to say why you should not be reported?—I should like, with your Lordship's permission, just to admit, I think, frankly, that the man, Thomas Icke, spoke the truth, but in many instances he was somewhat inaccurate. May I, my Lord, make a plain statement with regard exactly to what took place?

As I understand you are represented by Counsel, you may make what statements you

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

like?—Then, in answer to question 333, Icke stated that he commenced on the first Friday in September. I did not see him on that date, my Lord. I wish I had, mainly for the reason that at that time my men were engaged in the ordinary routine work of registration, and at that period I question whether the Prime Minister had ever thought of dissolution, and that was a week before our Registration Courts.

2 April 1901.]

Mr. HENRY LONGSTAFF.

[Continued.]

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*—continued.

The following Friday, which was the second Friday in September, and not the first Friday, as was stated, I was appearing in this hall, and my office was closed up altogether because my staff was in this building assisting me in the work before the revising barrister, and the dissolution was not even announced that evening. In the following week I was engaged on similar work for my county at Monmouth and at Usk. When the dissolution of Parliament was announced, I hurried home, naturally, but I did not engage any clerks at that time with the exception of Llewellyn Williams, and I was busy with my ward secretaries simply making arrangements for the local committees to be called together, and I am certain that no man was engaged as I say, volunteers or any kind; other than the honorary secretary, with the exception of Llewellyn Williams. The next week, however, we commenced to be somewhat in the thick of the fight, and towards the end of the week, Icke came in to me once or twice and pleaded somewhat hard for work. I told him I had obtained more volunteer assistants than I could possibly find work for. I had at that time, the first time he came to the office, at the moment 50 ladies engaged in the Tredegar Hall, or rather not quite engaged, but anxiously waiting for something to do; and I sent him out of the office. He again came, I think, on the Friday, as he says, the last Friday in September, not the first Friday, and pleaded very hard; he said he had been a Conservative all his life, that he was in very impecunious circumstances, and a few shillings would do him some good, and I had heard that he was a voter, and that he was a Conservative, and I did not want to lose his vote, and he said—then “I am all right, I have got some—” one, you can pay him,” and, unfortunately, I admit that I fell into the temptation.

Mr. *Lewis Coward*.

One moment; it is not only confined to that, but there is a statement here with regard to Llewellyn Williams. How came you to allow Williams to pay this man money, and also Flanders?—I have not quite finished yet.

I beg your pardon?—To do Icke justice, I think that the reason why he has been so inaccurate in his statement is the fact that I did pay him altogether last year the sum which he stated in answer to Mr. Jelf, a sum of about 7*l.* or 8*l.*; but for the parliamentary election he was only engaged by me, not five weeks, it was only about 10 days at the latter end of the contest; and it was at the latter end of the contest only that he was employed by me as a clerk for the municipal elections, for I had to hurry home from Brighton where I was sent a very few days after the election, because I had completely broken down having been troubled with insomnia; but I did engage him for municipal work, and I also engaged him for School Board work; and for the three elections the probabilities are that Icke had something like the whole amount which he states to have had during the Parliamentary election. With regard to Mr. Lewis Coward's statement that Mr. Llewellyn Williams was in

Mr. *Lewis Coward*—continued.

the room the second time when I unfortunately did engage this man under these most deplorable circumstances, I called Williams in and I told him. I said, “Well, this man is very hard up, “Williams; would you mind giving him something to do?” Mr. Williams told me then, he said, “I do not know what I can find him to do, “Mr. Longstaff, for the ladies are already in the “Tredegar Hall wanting some work”; and either from being soft-hearted or soft-headed, I pleaded to Williams, and he consequently got something to do, as he says. I think he was sent down for the purpose of tracing a few removals, at least, after he had addressed a few envelopes. Then with regard to the next man, Mr. Williams did know something about the arrangement that the man should be allowed to vote; but with regard to Flanders he knew absolutely nothing about any arrangement, whether the man was to vote or whether he was not to vote, but when I went away to Brighton, the day after the election, I left a few payments for Flanders to make for me, and Flanders had Icke's name down on the list and he gave him 10*s.* With regard to the other statement that he had 6*s.* from my agent, it is, I find, inaccurate. Having had a few days' rest I saw the mess I had been got into by him; and he came to me, and he claimed a sum of 6*s.* overtime, as he says. I said to Icke, “No, I am not going to give you “this, Icke, but all I want to do is to put myself “right as far as I can, and I am going to give you “a sovereign, which I want you to take to your “son, and for your son to sign the receipt”—which he himself did. I went and obtained the sovereign, and some time during the day I received the receipt for the work which the son did. I think, my Lords, that is a just and full and true statement of the facts, and my counsel advised me that the only possible way in which I can expect or hope to get my certificate, was to give a fair and bald statement of the facts—and that is the whole truth, with regard to Icke.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

You do not agree with Icke's statement?—I agree that an arrangement was entered into at first.

And from the first you said, “I shall not pay you, but some one will”—is that true?—I did not say that. I told him that Williams was the other person who was paying—I was not paying the whole of the staff.

“I will engage you for you to sign in the “name of your son, and your son will receive “the money.” Is that true?—I admit, as I have already admitted in my statement, that I fell into that temptation. I did say that, or words to that effect, to him—which arrangement was not afterwards carried out.

“Longstaff said: ‘we will arrange that as you are a voter to save your vote.’” Is that true?—Words to that effect were used, but I cannot exactly remember them.

What is it you say that Icke is not accurate about?—Icke said he worked for me for five weeks. He did not work for me on the first Friday in September.

2 April 1901.]

[Continued.]

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*—continued.

Then you say that in that respect he said what was not true?—I do not say that the man deliberately made the statement believing it to be untrue, but I think the question must have been prompted to him in some way. He was working for me five weeks last year, but the five weeks during which he was working for me were not immediately preceding the parliamentary election. He worked for me for about 10 days for the parliamentary election, and 10 days only.

Then substantially you say you admit fully that Icke was from the first employed by you in such a way as he has described—what you call “to save his vote,” and get employment?—I regret to say that that is so.

Cross-examined by Mr. DAVID.

Had you a book in which you kept the payments you made to the workers?—I did keep a book for about three weeks after the election, and then I destroyed all my papers.

Why were they destroyed?—I can give no reason except that I thought the whole thing was finished with, and I destroyed them.

Have you ever conducted an election before?—I have.

How many?—Do you mean parliamentary elections?

Yes?—I have only acted as election agent for one parliamentary election, and that was in 1892, when I acted as election agent for Mr. Nicholas Wood, of Sandling Park, Kent.

Have you ever acted on behalf of candidates at municipal elections?—Yes. I was hurried back last October after the general election here.

Prior to last October, what experience had you had of electioneering?—I have acted as election agent for several years, since 1880.

Have you ever before destroyed your books and papers?—Always after the election was over they are destroyed.

How soon did you learn that there was likely to be a petition about?—I waited for 21 days, and then I thought that all rumours of a petition were finished, that is all.

And you destroyed the papers the very next day?—I do not know, I cannot tell you exactly, but about then.

There had been rumours of a petition for some time before it was presented, had there not?—Yes; Mr. Brown had written a paragraph in the newspapers in which he informed us that it was likely there might be one.

Who is Mr. Brown?—Mr. Spicer's agent.

Was your attention called to that before your papers were destroyed?—It might have been; I think it was; but I thought then it would be naturally under the Corrupt Practices Act, where a candidate had been living in the constituency for 2½ years and not a single charge of corruption had been levelled against him.

Would those bills and papers that were destroyed have shown the payments that had been made?—Possibly they did. I think they did.

A full account?—As far as I was concerned, yes.

Mr. *David*—continued.

Was a memorandum kept of the time for which these various men were employed?—Yes, the men really had very little to do, because as I have said—

Just answer the questions shortly, if you please. Were slips containing a memorandum of their employment handed in by them?—I think the slips were handed in to Mr. Llewellyn Williams, who from the slips made out a statement, and I gave him the money to pay them with.

Did you see those slips?—I did not. The slips were prepared by Mr. Llewellyn Williams and from those slips Mr. Llewellyn Williams prepared the statement to give to me.

Did they give receipts for the moneys they received?—The receipts were filed.

But did they give receipts for the moneys they received from time to time?—Certainly, they did.

How many receipts were given by Icke?—None at all.

Why was Icke made an exception?—As I have already explained, I am sorry to say that it was an illegal payment.

Is it incorrect for Icke to say that he made returns to you of the payments he received?—He might have made a return—or not a return, but a receipt for different things.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Well, we see no reason for not granting this man a certificate. He seems to have admitted the case against him, and we do not see any reason to say but what he has answered the questions truthfully; and therefore he will receive his certificate.

Mr. *Lewis Coward*.

Thank you, my Lord.

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

Williams made the payment, and that, I suppose, would be an illegal payment.

Mr. *Lewis Coward*.

That is a question, my Lord, of really how far a payment ordered by the election agent to be made, treating simply the witness as the conduit pipe for making the payment, would be really an illegal payment. Of course, the Act of Parliament contemplates—

Mr. Justice *Kennedy*.

We had better find out exactly under which section of the Act it comes.

Mr. *Lewis Coward*.

And it also applies, my Lord, to Flanders.

2 April 1901.]

Mr. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

[Continued.]

MR. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, sworn.

Examined as follows:—

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

What have you to say why you should not be reported?—All I can say is this—

What did you do; just tell us that. You are charged in regard to Icke's case?—I paid him a sum of 6s. and also a sum of 30s.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

How did you come to do that?—He presented, or someone presented, to me a bill, showing that it was so, and I made a summary first and took it to Mr. Longstaff and got the money and paid the man.

Where was Mr. Longstaff when you took the summary of the account to him?—I think he was in his office.

But how did Icke come to bring it to you?—The clerks engaged there all made out their accounts at my request.

What position were you actually in at the office?—Well, I suppose they would have regarded me as practically the chief clerk.

And, consequently, the clerks made out their accounts and handed them to you?—Yes.

This was at the end of the week?—Yes.

And you would go into the room and Mr. Longstaff would then certify whether they had

Mr. Lewis Coward—continued.

done the work on those accounts?—That is exactly what I did do.

And then he handed you the actual money for each person?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

It was Longstaff who made the payment of the money?—I received the money from Mr. Longstaff.

But you simply carried the money that Mr. Longstaff gave you, from one room to another, and gave it to the men?—That is so.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

You carried it from one room to another?—That is so.

Mr. David.

I do not propose, my Lord, to ask the witness any question.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

This case does not seem to me to matter a straw now that the matter is explained, and I do not think you need trouble any further about this man. He will receive a certificate.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. David.

I want, my Lords, now to call your attention to a section of the Act by which your Lordships' will see, with regard to either and all, these persons named in connection with this, that you have no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Why not?

Mr. David.

Because it applies only to witnesses who have been called upon the Petition, and who have been in jeopardy.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

It does not say that.

Mr. David.

It is not my business, my Lord, to argue it.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

I quite understand that there may be a question about it, but I may say that, as at present advised, I shall do as I and my Brother

Mr. Justice Kennedy—continued.

Channell did at Maidstone. We think that where a person, as the law allows, is party to a Petition, if a man should show cause against being reported, and questions are then put to him which tend to criminate him with regard to an offence, and he answers truthfully, he is a person called as a witness respecting an election before the Election Court; and if that is wrong it must be corrected elsewhere. I mean that is the view we took after consideration, and I am not going to alter it now.

Mr. David.

Then, my Lord, I will not say another word; but I did not want to have time wasted with other witnesses.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

You are quite right. We thought on the whole that that would be the most just way of explaining the offence; otherwise when a man comes up to show cause why he should not be reported, he is cross-examined by one of the learned Counsel, or by yourself representing the Public Prosecutor, in order to get at the facts, he is obliged to answer as to why he should have his certificate. I do not see why not.

2 April 1901.]

Mr. HERBERT FLANDERS.

[Continued.]

Mr. HERBERT FLANDERS, sworn; Examined by Mr. LEWIS COWARD.

What position did you occupy in connection with the Conservative party?—Honorary secretary.

Of the Conservative association?—Yes.

And you are charged with having made a payment of 10s. to the man Icke. Did you make that payment to him?—I did.

How and under what circumstances did you come to make that payment to him?—Longstaff called at my house early on Thursday morning;

he had been very poorly during the election, and he said he was going away for a few days, and he asked me if I would make certain payments for him, and he gave me a list.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

You simply acted as paymaster for him?—Yes.

Then if that is so I think there is no offence.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

In our view, so far as regards this man, he frankly admitted, I think, with regard to the 1895 Act, and as regards the other payment, what he had done; and in our opinion no offence has been committed. I do not know if Mr. Jelf wants to put any question.

Mr. Jelf.

I have absolutely discharged my function. I have no more to do with this question at all.

Mr. WILLIAM BATH CLEAVER, re-called; Examined as follows.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

It has been suggested that you made some mistake in your own evidence with regard to this letter. May you have received it in the evening?—No; the Spicers have been acting entirely wrong in that matter.

You did not?—No. May I say, my Lord, because this is rather a serious matter for me, that since the statement was made by Mr. Jelf in the case, I have sent to the office for my cashier and assistant clerk to come across, and I have had an opportunity of speaking to them within the precincts of this court, and if they can be heard they will tell your Lordships that the cashier received this letter for me on that evening, and that it was from him that I knew that it was delivered at the office at 7.40.

Mr. Jelf.

Nothing has been said about evidence given on my side.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

No evidence has been given on your side. (To the Witness.) That you say is your version of the affair?—Absolutely, my Lord.

Mr. Lewis Coward.

Then, my Lord, I ask for this man's certificate before embarking upon a further by-issue.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

Yes, there is no reason why he should not have it. I can quite understand what Longstaff said. They have got hold of the wrong man. Who is the other person. Is there anybody else?

Mr. Jelf.

No, my Lord. I have nobody else.

Mr. David.

If there is nobody else then, my Lord, I have an application to make on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, and that is, that your Lordships will make the costs of his appearing here a portion of the costs of the Petition.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

No, I do not think there is any special case upon which to make the Respondent pay the costs of the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. David.

He was bound to come, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Kennedy.

And you have performed a public function for which the public fund rewards you.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS
(MONMOUTH BOROUGHs).

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[Judgment only—Evidence not Printed.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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Home Office,
February 1902. }

JESSE COLLINGS.

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(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

Note.—The figures for the several classes of Electors are taken from the Registers of Parliamentary Voters transmitted to the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 37 of the Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868. The officers in charge of Registers were asked to furnish a Summary of the number of Parliamentary Electors, exclusive of duplicate registrations, so far as known.

COUNTIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford :								
Northern or Biggleswade Division	62,496	14,456	3,075	10,384	217	58	13,734	13,685
Southern or Luton - - "	73,609	16,559	1,885	11,302	208	134	13,529	13,444
Berks :								
Northern or Abingdon - - "	45,999	10,304	1,089	7,452	152	12	8,705	8,638
Southern or Newbury - - "	55,240	12,498	1,902	8,390	262	34	10,588	10,601
Eastern or Wokingham - - "	67,634	14,012	1,875	8,420	1,309	48	11,652	11,489
Bucks :								
Northern or Buckingham - - "	59,303	13,662	2,217	9,302	307	72	11,898	11,702
Mid or Aylesbury - - - "	56,742	13,022	1,488	9,513	412	46	11,459	11,432
Southern or Wycombe - - - "	76,244	16,308	1,910	11,042	683	44	13,679	13,333
Cambridge :								
Northern or Wisbech - - - "	51,287	11,969	2,206	8,092	38	21	10,357	10,105
Western or Chesterton - - - "	43,313	10,497	2,884	7,186	309	18	10,397	10,502
Eastern or Newmarket - - - "	48,350	11,112	1,470	7,392	579	97	9,538	9,513
Chester :								
Wirral - - - - - "	100,830	19,795	2,623	12,792	499	500	16,414	15,711
Eddisbury - - - - - "	54,292	11,013	1,722	8,439	120	207	10,488	10,564
Macclesfield - - - - - "	51,700	12,013	665	7,597	178	32	8,472	8,552
Crewe - - - - - "	74,545	15,648	1,305	11,963	180	457	13,905	13,685
Northwich - - - - - "	69,099	14,188	1,077	10,855	56	252	12,240	12,176
Altrincham - - - - - "	78,796	16,892	2,646	10,953	383	82	14,084	13,608
Hyde - - - - - "	60,931	13,712	1,296	9,209	171	14	10,890	10,728
Knutsford - - - - - "	60,199	12,449	1,270	8,863	163	43	10,339	10,205
Cornwall :								
Western or St. Ives - - - "	51,318	11,616	517	7,863	63	9	8,452	8,323
North-Western or Camborne "	52,925	12,560	993	7,293	165	154	8,605	8,425
Truro - - - - - "	49,576	11,645	1,416	7,748	238	39	9,441	9,288
Mid or St. Austell - - - - "	51,971	11,980	1,536	7,867	628	7	10,038	9,848
South-Eastern or Bodmin - - "	55,480	11,140	1,916	8,216	169	85	10,386	9,898
North-Eastern or Launceston "	45,391	10,400	2,334	7,084	409	54	9,881	9,539
Cumberland :								
Northern or Eskdale - - - "	46,310	9,841	2,792	6,987	281	72	10,132	9,828
Mid or Penrith - - - - - "	43,369	9,505	2,064	6,639	75	19	8,797	8,779
Cockermouth - - - - - "	62,121	12,294	1,592	9,425	60	39	11,116	10,766
Western or Egremont - - - - "	52,604	10,187	1,812	7,495	49	12	9,368	9,342
Derby :								
High Peak - - - - - "	63,272	13,628	1,539	8,914	88	52	10,593	10,550
North-Eastern - - - - - "	81,187	16,272	1,523	10,607	1,696	22	13,848	13,371
Chesterfield - - - - - "	82,486	15,875	1,198	11,831	96	34	13,159	12,633
Western - - - - - "	58,675	12,850	2,312	8,413	191	38	10,954	10,993
Mid - - - - - "	67,384	13,500	1,585	10,143	40	43	11,811	11,579
Ilkeston - - - - - "	84,914	17,259	2,539	12,373	90	248	15,255	14,889
Southern - - - - - "	76,493	15,791	3,763	9,151	2,162	77	15,153	14,726

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND—continued.								
Devon :								
Eastern or Honiton - Division	51,518	11,680	1,606	7,391	223	79	9,299	9,325
North-Eastern or Tiverton "	50,562	10,895	1,109	7,614	196	24	8,943	9,077
Northern or South Molton "	42,627	9,552	1,304	7,261	54	9	8,628	8,516
North Western or Barnstaple "	62,695	18,799	1,859	10,050	73	198	12,180	12,299
Western or Tavistock - "	56,934	11,460	3,271	8,745	245	121	12,382	12,117
Southern or Totnes - - "	46,784	10,250	1,346	7,357	167	80	8,950	8,978
Torquay - - - - - "	59,405	11,812	1,731	7,594	189	188	9,702	10,002
Mid or Ashburton - - - "	53,315	11,800	1,805	7,861	161	77	9,904	9,904
Dorset :								
Northern - - - - - "	43,099	9,875	1,170	6,794	103	150	8,217	8,339
Eastern - - - - - "	62,799	13,861	1,202	10,223	240	265	11,930	11,828
Southern - - - - - "	61,056	11,087	1,293	7,644	408	198	9,543	9,379
Western - - - - - "	36,008	8,651	995	6,034	71	59	7,159	7,293
Durham :								
Jarrow - - - - - "	92,043	12,766	1,273	14,952	101	34	16,360	15,938
Houghton-le-Spring - - "	79,887	14,695	1,869	12,709	27	103	14,708	14,446
Chester-le-Street - - - "	93,175	17,970	2,141	15,084	65	283	17,573	16,830
North-Western - - - - - "	82,579	15,284	1,111	13,157	2	179	14,449	14,194
Mid - - - - - "	74,743	14,459	943	12,016	63	33	13,055	12,959
South-Eastern - - - - - "	70,166	12,855	5,091	10,024	217	199	15,531	15,149
Bishop Auckland - - - - "	66,223	13,342	1,536	10,346	17	77	11,976	11,722
Barnard Castle - - - - - "	60,497	12,546	2,101	8,723	201	87	11,112	11,278
Essex :								
South-Western or Walthamstow "	185,567	31,873	1,647	25,239	360	914	28,160	26,346
Southern or Romford - - - "	217,030	39,132	4,702	29,781	366	1,099	35,948	33,558
Western or Epping - - - - "	58,805	12,489	1,086	8,847	324	111	10,368	10,225
Northern or Saffron Walden "	43,042	10,518	1,114	7,160	336	21	8,631	8,550
North-Eastern or Harwich "	62,691	13,752	2,156	9,945	216	21	12,338	12,172
Eastern or Maldon - - - - "	53,148	12,617	1,363	8,346	464	27	10,200	10,072
Mid or Chelmsford - - - - "	62,647	13,143	1,315	9,025	394	83	10,817	10,402
South-Eastern - - - - - "	96,987	18,594	1,494	13,541	982	382	16,399	15,812
Gloucester :								
Mid or Stroud - - - - - "	54,520	12,868	1,893	8,194	57	245	10,389	10,402
Northern or Tewkesbury "	51,256	11,352	4,107	7,505	570	89	12,271	12,421
Eastern or Cirencester - - "	49,555	11,638	1,269	7,974	111	40	9,394	9,389
Forest of Dean - - - - - "	53,258	11,696	3,241	6,846	41	132	10,260	10,259
Southern or Thornbury "	72,727	15,370	1,908	10,670	395	70	13,043	12,984
Hereford :								
Northern or Leominster "	44,629	10,170	1,585	7,718	37	121	9,461	9,585
Southern or Ross - - - - - "	48,390	10,844	2,183	7,811	98	209	10,301	10,496
Hertford :								
Northern or Hitchin - - - - "	47,490	10,932	1,166	8,156	151	52	9,525	9,368
Eastern or Hertford - - - - "	59,419	12,479	1,320	8,682	476	222	10,700	10,489
Mid or St. Albans - - - - - "	63,243	13,062	1,145	9,657	430	126	11,358	11,172
Western or Watford - - - - - "	80,198	16,799	1,494	12,235	529	57	14,315	13,708
Huntingdon :								
Southern or Huntingdon "	22,918	5,588	798	4,243	88	65	5,189	5,268
Northern or Ramsey - - - - - "	31,091	7,180	1,187	5,688	33	50	6,958	6,905
Kent :								
Western or Sevenoaks - - - - "	94,799	18,023	1,991	12,438	762	229	15,420	15,514
North-Western or Dartford "	109,896	19,699	1,941	14,579	505	256	17,281	16,841
South-Western or Tunbridge "	80,290	16,645	1,391	11,663	391	225	13,870	13,566
Mid or Medway - - - - - "	65,957	13,797	3,116	10,633	144	24	13,917	14,208
North-Eastern or Faversham "	76,745	15,480	1,776	11,389	312	316	13,793	13,658

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND—continued.								
Kent—continued.								
Southern or Ashford - Division	66,913	14,822	1,707	10,961	192	28	12,888	13,038
Eastern or St. Augustine's "	76,250	16,120	2,956	11,006	1,006	7	14,975	14,753
Isle of Thanet - - "	71,518	14,423	1,486	8,665	435	41	10,627	10,293
Lancaster :								
North :								
North Lonsdale - - "	50,430	10,503	2,526	6,957	204	75	9,762	9,702
Lancaster - - - "	78,657	15,563	2,560	10,263	303	237	13,363	13,143
Blackpool - - - - "	111,611	22,372	3,168	14,618	431	20	18,237	17,367
Chorley - - - - - "	77,057	15,673	1,312	11,201	150	—	12,663	12,408
North-East :								
Darwen - - - - - "	78,793	17,057	2,749	12,669	216	5	15,639	15,544
Clitheroe - - - - - "	110,864	24,423	1,005	17,904	545	7	19,461	19,237
Accrington - - - - - "	84,878	18,410	1,005	13,349	296	1	14,651	14,387
Rossendale - - - - - "	71,480	16,203	733	11,393	228	7	12,361	12,310
South-East :								
Westhoughton - - - - "	97,307	20,283	1,786	14,472	271	45	16,574	16,276
Heywood - - - - - "	57,896	13,296	952	8,678	375	156	10,161	10,208
Middleton - - - - - "	74,713	17,381	1,961	11,617	145	262	13,985	13,938
Radcliff-cum-Farnworth "	78,298	16,445	681	11,799	90	36	12,606	12,366
Eccles - - - - - - - "	92,812	19,294	1,621	13,161	184	422	15,388	15,041
Stretford - - - - - - "	96,174	19,990	7,056	12,635	263	888	20,842	19,706
Gorton - - - - - - - - "	95,615	20,681	909	13,885	362	46	15,202	14,842
Prestwich - - - - - - - "	103,001	20,834	2,649	13,607	320	432	17,008	16,661
South-West :								
Southport - - - - - - - "	90,224	17,801	1,892	10,457	473	856	13,678	13,549
Ormskirk - - - - - - - - "	75,142	14,959	797	10,498	238	102	11,635	11,298
Bootle - - - - - - - - - "	121,090	21,668	3,361	14,452	540	178	18,531	17,942
Widnes - - - - - - - - - - "	67,269	12,471	690	8,858	267	11	9,826	9,651
Newton - - - - - - - - - - "	80,372	14,640	1,344	10,586	625	1	12,556	12,374
Ince - - - - - - - - - - - "	79,344	14,677	1,103	11,289	38	73	12,503	12,281
Leigh - - - - - - - - - - - - "	79,465	15,463	624	11,810	160	17	12,611	12,265
Leicester :								
Eastern or Melton - - - - - "	76,382	16,718	2,745	11,221	469	97	14,532	14,082
Mid or Loughborough - - - - - "	66,162	14,452	2,184	9,663	163	187	12,197	11,900
Western or Bosworth - - - - - "	66,892	14,227	1,890	9,809	372	50	12,121	11,782
Southern or Harborough - - - - - "	73,074	16,153	5,667	10,641	143	60	16,511	17,394
Lincoln :								
West Lindsey or Gainsborough,,	52,323	12,033	3,943	8,150	377	129	12,499	12,390
North Lindsey or Brigg "	52,307	11,802	1,936	8,611	69	403	11,019	11,243
East Lindsey or Louth - - - - - "	43,220	10,426	1,895	7,585	73	101	9,654	9,573
South Lindsey or Horncastle "	43,565	10,587	2,278	7,043	69	96	9,486	9,475
North Kesteven or Sleaford "	45,680	10,562	1,824	7,974	91	64	9,953	9,952
South Kesteven or Stamford "	45,305	10,557	1,845	7,443	112	78	9,478	9,510
Holland or Spalding - - - - - "	47,975	11,067	3,844	8,786	1	28	12,659	12,608
Middlesex :								
Enfield - - - - - - - - - - "	123,826	21,730	1,189	16,122	430	878	18,619	18,174
Tottenham - - - - - - - - - - "	136,702	22,527	2,528	16,992	182	894	20,596	19,627
Hornsey - - - - - - - - - - - "	111,453	18,947	3,150	12,616	300	1,191	17,257	16,742
Harrow - - - - - - - - - - - - "	167,394	25,079	1,592	19,596	675	1,164	23,027	21,894
Ealing - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	101,325	17,699	3,169	11,547	272	400	15,688	15,109
Brentford - - - - - - - - - - - "	90,637	16,581	978	11,814	419	238	13,449	12,893
Uxbridge - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	83,111	16,836	2,696	11,607	499	141	14,943	14,309

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued*.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND—continued.								
Monmouth :								
Northern - - - Division	68,668	13,374	1,986	9,819	124	306	12,235	12,039
Western - - - "	82,190	14,770	888	12,808	62	71	13,829	13,225
Southern - - - "	73,415	14,892	2,680	10,405	1,034	400	14,519	14,542
Norfolk :								
North Western - - - "	51,384	12,169	2,167	8,549	161	23	10,900	10,943
South Western - - - "	43,495	10,440	1,205	7,473	135	65	8,878	8,780
Northern - - - "	53,729	12,564	1,457	8,789	219	18	10,483	10,492
Eastern - - - "	50,651	11,586	2,284	8,445	261	23	11,013	10,877
Mid - - - "	46,150	11,066	1,348	7,574	278	35	9,235	9,369
Southern - - - "	46,610	10,929	1,602	7,956	129	75	9,762	9,734
Northampton :								
Northern - - - "	47,294	10,962	1,953	8,223	121	20	10,317	10,148
Eastern - - - "	87,219	18,084	2,620	12,931	177	125	15,853	15,401
Mid - - - "	55,288	12,707	3,437	8,951	245	43	12,676	12,678
Southern - - - "	43,751	10,636	1,486	7,264	160	56	8,966	9,021
Northumberland :								
Wansbeck - - - "	80,668	14,982	1,584	13,645	38	36	15,303	14,772
Tyneside - - - "	101,039	13,816	5,022	15,186	222	156	20,586	19,487
Hexham - - - "	54,658	11,269	1,320	9,104	11	214	10,649	10,379
Berwick-upon-Tweed - - - "	50,208	10,121	812	8,196	227	24	9,259	9,272
Nottingham :								
Bassetlaw - - - "	57,113	12,424	1,534	8,984	84	50	10,652	10,570
Newark - - - "	50,960	11,984	1,798	8,267	317	122	10,504	10,501
Rushcliffe - - - "	80,201	17,273	3,153	12,206	184	203	15,746	15,355
Mansfield - - - "	86,510	17,377	2,279	12,785	157	43	15,264	14,899
Oxford :								
Northern or Banbury - - - "	40,612	9,543	1,319	6,033	287	83	7,722	7,715
Mid or Woodstock - - - "	46,471	10,803	2,016	7,548	108	44	9,716	9,679
Southern or Henley - - - "	48,630	10,747	1,380	7,542	143	59	9,124	9,183
Rutland - - - - -	19,708	4,595	783	3,313	53	16	4,165	4,227
Salop :								
Western or Oswestry - Division	53,984	11,544	1,346	8,299	167	210	10,022	9,998
Northern or Newport - - - "	52,391	11,503	1,692	8,696	133	82	10,603	10,635
Mid or Wellington - - - "	48,641	10,373	393	8,000	49	22	8,464	8,617
Southern or Ludlow - - - "	55,909	11,972	973	9,453	88	7	10,521	10,572
Somerset :								
Northern - - - "	59,143	12,645	2,438	7,437	813	159	10,847	10,870
Wells - - - - - "	59,615	12,334	3,368	7,626	65	70	11,129	11,064
Frome - - - - - "	56,678	12,760	3,287	8,381	157	42	11,867	12,131
Eastern - - - - - "	47,435	10,993	1,795	7,216	65	45	9,121	9,095
Southern - - - - - "	49,535	11,358	1,661	7,436	47	217	9,361	9,376
Bridgwater - - - - - "	48,490	11,007	2,218	7,686	80	31	10,015	10,289
Western or Wellington - - - "	48,182	10,747	1,858	7,758	79	12	9,707	9,737
Southampton :								
Northern or Basingstoke - - - "	82,968	12,836	617	8,526	1,457	6	10,606	10,120
Western or Andover - - - "	52,233	11,486	1,006	7,732	749	6	9,493	9,460
Eastern or Petersfield - - - "	50,366	10,973	1,316	6,885	798	41	9,040	8,930
Southern or Fareham - - - "	81,593	15,697	4,721	10,814	866	41	16,442	16,245
New Forest - - - - - "	52,870	11,911	2,281	7,350	740	32	10,403	10,375
Isle of Wight - - - - - "	82,387	17,763	2,327	11,518	533	235	14,613	14,568
Stafford :								
Leek - - - - - "	61,853	12,959	2,023	8,859	122	109	11,113	10,969
Burton - - - - - "	61,787	12,745	1,487	9,446	128	67	11,128	10,781
Western - - - - - "	60,449	12,283	1,608	9,010	27	171	10,816	10,755

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division. I.	Division. II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND—continued.								
Stafford—continued.								
North-Western - Division	68,969	13,740	4,331	10,409	36	18	14,794	14,685
Lichfield - - "	56,697	11,044	1,170	8,170	332	60	9,732	9,749
Kingswinford - - "	52,378	10,888	4,547	7,995	46	26	12,614	12,524
Handsworth - - "	126,254	25,528	3,033	19,283	105	44	22,465	21,528
Suffolk :								
Northern or Lowestoft - - "	69,859	15,024	1,844	11,052	182	16	13,094	12,857
North-Eastern or Eye - - "	51,399	11,969	1,303	8,663	212	18	10,196	10,146
North-Western or Stowmarket - - "	54,854	12,513	1,345	9,372	19	33	10,769	10,676
South or Sudbury - - - "	52,161	12,260	1,481	8,581	192	5	10,259	10,188
South-Eastern or Woodbridge - - "	57,802	12,985	2,677	9,165	323	13	12,178	12,155
Surrey :								
North-Western or Chertsey - - "	79,898	15,478	1,910	9,541	954	395	12,800	12,436
South-Western or Guildford - - "	77,289	15,745	1,704	10,615	576	191	13,086	12,900
South-Eastern or Reigate - - "	73,279	14,518	1,428	10,100	679	64	12,271	11,994
Mid or Epsom - - - - "	86,705	16,051	1,750	10,648	881	213	13,492	12,938
Kingston - - - - - "	103,040	19,631	1,428	13,057	563	308	15,356	15,220
North-Eastern or Wimbledon - - "	99,066	17,322	6,901	11,690	724	247	19,562	19,270
Sussex :								
North-Western or Horsham - - "	53,629	11,760	1,113	8,424	228	44	9,809	9,626
South-Western or Chichester - - "	58,448	12,350	1,312	8,462	311	10	10,095	9,934
Northern or East Grinstead - - "	56,956	11,456	1,208	8,138	400	87	9,833	9,716
Mid or Lewes - - - - - "	76,267	15,619	3,114	10,803	351	68	14,336	13,992
Southern or Eastbourne - - - "	79,415	14,400	1,602	9,662	255	426	11,945	11,991
Eastern or Rye - - - - - "	64,031	13,359	2,206	9,671	435	67	12,379	12,100
Warwick :								
Northern or Tamworth - - - - "	72,351	14,667	1,830	11,116	249	51	13,246	12,570
North-Eastern or Nuneaton - - "	68,995	14,797	2,124	11,126	52	27	13,329	13,155
South-Western or Stratford-on-Avon - - - }	46,667	10,599	2,052	7,653	97	40	9,842	10,063
South-Eastern or Rugby - - - - "	56,221	12,779	1,436	8,839	206	60	10,541	10,395
Westmorland :								
Northern or Appleby - - - - - "	31,480	6,902	1,749	4,666	72	22	6,509	6,773
Southern or Kendal - - - - - "	32,825	6,835	1,080	5,055	147	42	6,274	6,215
Wilts :								
Northern or Cricklade - - - - - "	70,899	15,075	812	12,092	154	92	13,150	12,586
North-Western or Chippenham - - "	44,709	10,165	1,127	6,994	285	161	8,567	8,466
Western or Westbury - - - - - "	50,045	12,072	1,937	7,666	151	134	9,888	9,768
Eastern or Devizes - - - - - "	46,648	10,371	980	7,483	281	197	8,891	8,865
Southern or Wilton - - - - - "	42,123	9,627	1,187	6,495	409	30	8,121	8,140
Worcester :								
Western or Bewdley - - - - - "	54,021	11,358	2,018	8,038	125	54	10,235	10,348
Southern or Evesham - - - - - "	49,782	11,459	1,403	8,603	20	45	10,071	10,084
Mid or Droitwich - - - - - "	50,699	11,022	2,057	7,516	103	930	10,606	10,498
Northern - - - - - - - - - "	77,635	15,451	2,254	11,241	152	43	13,690	13,108
Eastern - - - - - - - - - - "	95,720	20,136	1,663	13,785	175	196	15,819	14,825
York :								
North Riding :								
Thirsk and Malton - - - - - "	57,720	12,530	2,609	8,387	1,139	29	12,164	12,221
Richmond - - - - - - - - - "	50,878	11,417	1,708	7,736	666	68	10,178	10,390
Cleveland - - - - - - - - - "	60,019	12,515	2,925	9,092	233	110	12,360	12,436
Whitby - - - - - - - - - - - "	51,200	11,195	2,469	7,720	336	95	10,620	10,680
East Riding :								
Holderness - - - - - - - - - "	42,193	9,339	2,917	6,468	644	62	10,091	9,629
Buckrose - - - - - - - - - - "	53,553	11,790	2,104	7,302	393	106	9,905	9,881
Howdenshire - - - - - - - - - "	50,063	10,829	1,491	7,428	453	42	9,414	9,494

ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
ENGLAND—continued.								
York—continued.								
West Riding:								
Northern Part:								
Skipton - - - Division	64,038	14,021	2,321	9,650	119	26	12,116	11,935
Keighley - - - "	70,427	16,247	1,955	9,823	985	25	12,788	12,779
Shipley - - - "	65,686	15,645	5,161	5,115	5,404	54	15,734	15,382
Sowerby - - - "	66,026	15,839	1,119	9,909	1,013	24	12,065	12,075
Elland - - - "	66,127	15,703	2,532	8,863	1,841	36	13,272	13,213
Southern Part:								
Morley - - - "	70,921	16,416	2,426	11,759	86	4	14,275	14,178
Normanton - - - "	80,285	16,147	2,007	11,268	738	14	14,027	13,750
Colne Valley - - - "	58,160	13,401	2,091	8,386	373	47	10,897	11,124
Holmfirth - - - "	65,179	14,254	1,396	10,236	75	7	11,714	11,300
Barnsley - - - "	101,041	20,024	1,160	15,713	123	3	16,999	16,434
Halifaxshire - - - "	90,105	17,725	3,005	10,911	3,241	33	17,190	16,231
Rotherham - - - "	101,041	20,064	922	15,435	217	48	16,622	16,061
Doncaster - - - "	92,860	19,947	2,160	14,564	869	164	17,257	16,861
Eastern Part:								
Ripon - - - - "	68,301	14,800	1,082	9,746	475	11	11,314	11,135
Otley - - - - "	68,774	14,997	1,567	10,748	119	97	12,526	12,272
Barkston Ash - - - "	53,292	11,540	1,058	8,056	467	28	9,609	9,501
Osgoldcross - - - "	81,214	16,544	1,538	13,621	232	—	15,386	15,034
Pudsey - - - - "	52,092	12,348	6,889	7,178	1,234	67	15,368	15,069
Spenn Valley - - - "	57,997	13,557	1,511	8,428	1,081	9	11,029	10,960
TOTAL COUNTIES—ENGLAND	15,704,543	3,264,911	461,083	2,306,234	81,822	30,557	2,879,696	2,835,019
WALES.								
Anglesey - - - -	50,590	12,269	890	8,755	160	42	9,847	9,731
Brecon - - - -	57,212	12,153	1,544	9,760	375	168	11,847	11,708
Cardigan - - - -	60,237	15,136	2,225	10,979	155	31	13,390	13,300
Carmarthen:								
Eastern - - - Division	54,551	11,409	1,912	8,756	22	87	10,777	9,735
Western - - - - "	44,894	10,396	1,827	9,456	48	51	11,382	9,505
Carnarvon:								
Southern or Eifion - - - "	43,875	10,266	1,881	7,233	33	9	9,156	9,063
Northern or Arfon - - - "	50,479	11,466	1,641	7,849	150	20	9,660	9,548
Denbigh:								
Eastern - - - - "	54,844	11,400	1,614	8,865	136	22	10,637	10,528
Western - - - - "	48,157	10,718	1,416	7,807	187	27	9,437	9,412
Flint - - - -	59,026	12,782	2,202	8,743	83	64	11,092	10,919
Glamorgan:								
Eastern - - - Division	105,568	19,417	1,929	15,178	46	434	17,587	17,048
Rhondda - - - - "	88,968	14,690	684	12,761	19	190	13,654	13,094
Western or Gower - - - "	68,285	12,888	1,869	10,807	68	26	12,770	12,531
Mid - - - - "	82,723	15,059	1,406	12,511	48	208	14,173	13,955
Southern - - - - "	103,905	19,245	3,026	14,479	269	768	18,542	18,052
Merioneth - - - -	49,130	11,324	1,497	7,925	181	33	9,636	9,453
Montgomery - - - -	37,090	8,143	1,717	6,015	173	16	7,921	7,928
Pembroke - - - -	51,869	12,050	2,124	8,823	27	54	11,028	11,042
Radnor - - - -	23,263	4,883	1,207	3,931	59	87	5,284	5,329
TOTAL COUNTIES—WALES	1,129,666	235,694	32,611	180,633	2,239	2,337	217,820	211,881

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.				
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
ENGLAND.										
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	51,080	11,198	7,770	152	56	—	—	7,978	7,798	
Aston Manor - - -	77,310	16,128	11,925	203	54	—	—	12,182	12,257	
Barrow-in-Furness - -	57,584	8,604	7,752	12	208	—	—	7,972	7,851	
Bath (two Members) - -	52,751	9,928	6,878	313	187	—	—	7,378	7,293	
Battersea and Clapham :										
Battersea - - Division	102,450	13,762	11,995	247	2,830	—	—	15,072	14,979	
Clapham - - -	120,760	18,369	14,755	351	2,201	—	—	17,307	17,120	
Bedford - - -	35,144	7,341	4,930	74	62	15	—	5,081	4,952	
Bethnal Green :										
North-east - - Division	63,786	7,463	6,568	116	1,405	—	—	8,089	7,908	
South-west - - -	65,926	6,708	7,284	134	675	—	—	8,093	7,952	
Birkenhead - - -	110,926	19,763	14,570	227	758	—	—	15,555	15,496	
Birmingham :										
Edgbaston - - Division	77,586	16,016	12,110	194	110	—	—	12,414	12,255	
West - - -	76,370	15,139	12,793	293	7	—	—	13,093	12,928	
Central - - -	54,142	11,338	11,100	442	20	—	—	11,562	11,719	
North - - -	60,339	12,440	9,662	192	4	—	—	9,858	9,796	
East - - -	82,552	16,893	13,237	274	25	—	—	13,536	13,399	
Bordesley - - -	99,022	20,400	16,076	230	37	—	—	16,343	16,350	
South - - -	72,171	15,584	11,944	213	28	—	—	12,185	12,361	
Blackburn (two Members) -	127,527	27,448	19,553	316	7	—	—	19,876	19,811	
Bolton (two Members) - -	130,602	27,949	19,799	192	64	—	—	20,055	19,977	
Boston - - -	20,456	4,852	3,438	71	33	15	—	3,557	3,483	
Bradford :										
West - - - Division	79,429	18,160	12,639	113	44	—	—	12,796	12,620	
Central - - -	61,002	13,379	10,149	155	26	—	—	10,330	10,393	
East - - -	88,236	20,207	14,563	58	40	—	—	14,661	14,482	
Brighton (two Members) - -	153,393	26,654	17,864	712	425	—	—	19,001	18,761	
Bristol :										
West - - - Division	70,849	11,636	7,654	202	329	114	200	8,499	8,486	
North - - -	81,310	14,185	11,026	171	703	109	385	12,394	12,379	
East - - -	86,553	16,347	13,354	65	104	89	284	13,896	13,648	
South - - -	83,196	14,921	12,443	256	449	87	426	13,661	13,408	
Burnley - - -	95,816	20,961	14,978	205	6	—	—	15,189	14,854	
Bury (Lancs.) - - -	56,408	12,350	8,533	111	142	—	—	8,786	8,619	
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	16,255	3,595	2,554	71	20	—	—	2,645	2,638	
Camberwell :										
North - - - Division	93,756	11,608	10,452	149	1,986	—	—	12,587	12,192	
Peckham - - -	91,432	13,349	10,841	213	870	—	—	11,924	11,947	
Dulwich - - -	97,354	15,597	11,677	298	1,213	—	—	13,188	12,926	
Cambridge - - -	47,737	10,852	7,863	492	57	1	—	8,413	8,300	
Canterbury - - -	24,229	4,963	3,618	129	39	224	—	4,010	3,935	
Carlisle - - -	43,687	9,111	6,767	107	71	120	—	7,065	7,255	
Chatham - - -	78,746	14,832	11,165	318	74	—	—	11,557	11,125	
Chelsea - - -	93,841	11,776	10,320	645	1,651	—	—	12,616	12,595	
Cheltenham - - -	52,858	11,154	7,152	271	216	—	—	7,669	7,649	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.		TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
ENGLAND—continued.									
Chester - - -	46,204	9,536	5,515	1,217	147	670	—	7,549	7,385
Christchurch - - -	67,924	11,889	8,033	397	192	—	—	8,622	8,330
Colchester - - -	38,351	7,508	5,237	231	64	305	—	5,837	5,663
Coventry - - -	63,817	14,183	8,949	110	45	3,552	—	12,656	12,472
Croydon - - -	133,885	25,892	19,042	597	311	—	—	19,950	19,179
Darlington - - -	44,496	9,109	7,167	88	544	—	—	7,799	7,508
Deptford - - -	110,181	15,967	13,260	275	1,349	—	—	14,884	14,981
Derby (two Members) - -	105,785	22,954	18,531	114	227	91	—	18,963	18,543
Devonport (two Members) -	78,059	8,296	7,317	288	1,341	—	—	8,946	8,860
Dewsbury - - -	74,349	17,661	13,161	292	23	—	—	13,476	13,116
Dover - - -	39,558	6,997	5,698	159	46	541	—	6,444	6,323
Dudley - - -	96,988	19,556	15,954	171	89	—	—	16,214	16,008
Durham - - -	14,935	2,943	1,964	136	173	322	—	2,595	2,632
Exeter - - -	53,141	10,710	8,098	244	316	62	155	8,875	8,757
Finsbury :									
Holborn - - Division	61,949	5,078	9,785	484	225	—	—	10,494	10,625
Central - - „	61,086	6,077	7,580	241	474	—	—	8,295	8,324
East - - „	39,830	3,451	5,033	229	457	—	—	5,719	5,670
Fulham - - -	137,219	18,547	16,049	—	1,729	—	—	17,778	17,381
Gateshead - - -	109,887	13,745	17,010	200	217	—	—	17,427	17,065
Gloucester - - -	45,145	9,504	6,998	109	245	334	—	7,686	7,707
Grantham - - -	18,001	3,828	2,850	60	101	43	—	3,054	2,989
Gravesend - - -	39,766	7,452	5,509	76	238	—	—	5,823	5,755
Great Grimsby - - -	78,198	16,719	13,098	325	296	262	—	13,981	13,677
Great Yarmouth - - -	51,250	11,824	8,465	145	30	—	—	8,640	8,461
Greenwich - - -	95,620	11,206	11,304	469	884	—	—	12,657	12,480
Hackney :									
North - - Division	84,253	13,331	10,270	171	1,234	—	—	11,675	11,703
Central - - „	67,612	9,203	7,010	170	1,628	—	—	8,808	8,598
South - - „	101,350	13,186	10,712	179	1,423	—	—	12,314	13,609
Halifax (two Members) - -	88,909	20,957	14,986	155	54	—	—	15,195	15,043
Hammersmith - - -	111,976	15,204	11,920	356	856	—	—	13,132	13,290
Hampstead - - -	82,329	11,365	8,724	537	1,019	—	—	10,280	10,300
Hanley - - -	100,290	19,766	16,103	128	20	—	—	16,251	16,558
Hartlepool, The - - -	86,310	15,589	13,050	196	387	—	—	13,633	13,363
Hastings - - -	62,913	10,920	7,332	187	724	—	—	8,243	8,207
Hereford - - -	21,382	4,565	3,288	—	314	18	—	3,620	3,582
Huddersfield - - -	96,383	22,684	16,341	262	325	—	—	16,928	16,996
Hythe - - -	46,663	7,732	5,369	350	140	24	—	5,883	5,614
Ipswich (two Members) - -	66,622	14,499	10,438	246	150	261	—	11,095	10,819
Islington :									
North - - Division	99,841	12,053	9,876	252	1,534	—	—	11,662	12,165
West - - „	74,159	7,356	6,570	257	2,174	—	—	9,001	9,018
East - - „	89,080	11,855	8,681	192	1,348	—	—	10,221	10,471
South - - „	71,826	7,637	6,659	181	1,345	—	—	8,185	8,650

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.				
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
ENGLAND-- continued.										
Kensington :										
North - - Division	87,697	9,785	8,174	367	1,144	—	—	9,685	9,353	
South - - "	85,372	12,399	7,644	1,356	138	—	—	9,138	8,995	
Kidderminster - - -	26,274	5,792	4,307	2	178	—	—	4,487	4,353	
King's Lynn - - -	20,289	4,548	3,309	40	92	3	—	3,444	3,403	
Kingston-upon-Hull :										
East - - Division	82,319	17,598	11,848	103	148	56	—	12,155	12,270	
Central - - "	60,737	13,068	9,093	182	100	75	—	9,450	10,239	
West - - "	96,820	21,447	17,998	137	127	104	—	18,366	17,401	
Lambeth :										
North - - Division	59,522	6,393	6,005	240	936	—	—	7,181	6,995	
Kennington - - "	78,323	9,655	8,497	179	1,907	—	—	10,583	10,733	
Brixton - - "	75,355	11,522	8,527	163	1,550	—	—	10,240	10,611	
Norwood - - "	85,691	13,956	10,845	202	720	—	—	11,767	11,502	
Leeds :										
North - - Division	116,693	26,090	18,608	361	125	—	—	19,094	18,141	
Central - - "	64,153	13,219	9,048	303	40	—	—	9,391	9,686	
East - - "	65,854	14,153	9,399	95	10	—	—	9,504	9,424	
West - - "	100,139	23,082	17,489	201	47	—	—	17,737	17,347	
South - - "	82,114	18,224	14,186	165	18	—	—	14,369	13,972	
Leicester (two Members) - -	151,484	32,995	23,671	563	226	1,115	—	25,575	25,373	
Lewisham - - -	128,313	23,065	16,316	446	608	—	—	17,370	16,682	
Lincoln - - -	51,751	11,305	8,585	79	275	385	—	9,324	9,149	
Liverpool :										
Kirkdale - - Division	83,257	14,644	10,473	217	70	56	—	10,816	10,868	
Walton - - "	89,873	18,230	12,550	142	112	80	—	12,884	12,240	
Everton - - "	83,572	14,278	10,019	204	55	69	—	10,347	10,359	
West Derby - - "	86,694	17,376	11,683	162	66	71	—	11,982	12,133	
Scotland - - "	52,992	8,581	5,800	257	9	31	—	6,097	6,107	
Exchange - - "	41,999	6,610	6,037	348	30	35	—	6,450	6,700	
Abercromby - - "	52,418	7,483	7,345	418	81	54	—	7,898	8,081	
East Toxteth - - "	70,425	13,769	9,091	135	168	91	—	9,485	9,570	
West Toxteth - - "	65,800	11,760	8,225	215	32	47	—	8,519	8,502	
London (two Members) - -	26,897	3,875	24,331	1,314	13	7,370	—	33,028	33,135	
Maidstone - - -	33,516	6,648	4,765	214	182	197	—	5,358	5,170	
Manchester :										
North-West - - Division	68,054	11,558	10,686	394	66	—	—	11,146	11,713	
North - - "	82,508	16,937	10,625	101	53	—	—	10,779	11,117	
North-East - - "	71,770	14,668	9,695	124	39	—	—	9,858	10,087	
East - - "	94,497	19,312	12,579	189	48	—	—	12,816	12,796	
South - - "	91,710	18,956	11,541	489	420	—	—	12,450	12,176	
South-West - - "	66,916	13,601	8,605	147	30	—	—	8,782	8,973	
Marylebone :										
East - - Division	58,887	6,336	5,630	657	340	—	—	6,627	6,823	
West - - "	73,436	7,068	7,724	568	319	—	—	8,606	8,683	
Middlesbrough - - -	116,539	22,119	14,014	4,032	70	—	—	18,116	17,813	
Monmouth District :										
Monmouth - - -	68,054	11,497	819	2	23	—	—	844	850	
Newport - - -			7,803	115	1,282	—	—	9,200	8,708	
Usk - - -			221	11	22	—	—	254	247	
TOTAL, Monmouth District	68,054	11,497	8,843	128	1,327	—	—	10,298	9,803	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGHES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.				
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
ENGLAND—continued.										
Morpeth - - - -	49,969	8,826	8,755	60	11	12	—	8,838	8,719	
Newcastle-on-Tyne(two Members)	214,803	27,923	33,758	576	881	768	—	35,983	35,219	
Newcastle-under-Lyme - -	60,667	12,067	8,829	105	54	584	—	9,572	9,360	
Newington :										
West - - - Division	60,481	7,026	7,047	138	1,565	—	—	8,750	8,504	
Walworth - - - -	61,672	6,270	6,201	60	1,417	—	—	7,678	7,810	
Northampton (two Members) -	76,073	15,297	11,831	250	406	—	—	12,487	12,471	
Norwich (two Members) -	111,723	25,184	17,970	261	64	910	120	19,325	19,177	
Nottingham :										
West - - - Division	93,347	20,205	15,031	122	109	178	180	15,620	15,809	
East - - - -	73,203	16,115	11,610	104	84	270	177	12,245	12,551	
South - - - -	73,203	16,216	12,396	143	87	170	207	13,003	13,005	
Oldham (two Members) - -	194,197	42,479	29,708	904	113	—	—	30,725	30,843	
Oxford - - - -	49,413	10,498	7,191	474	183	462	—	8,310	8,294	
Paddington :										
North - - - Division	72,200	7,487	6,978	350	1,292	—	—	8,620	8,246	
South - - - -	55,106	7,605	4,602	840	428	—	—	5,870	5,755	
Fenryn and Falmouth - -	16,296	3,260	2,703	45	51	—	—	2,799	2,818	
Peterborough - - - -	32,203	7,205	5,586	32	75	—	—	5,693	5,582	
Plymouth (two Members) -	105,404	13,344	12,402	336	1,378	—	—	14,116	13,877	
Pontefract - - - -	20,742	4,082	3,024	153	1	—	—	3,178	3,062	
Portsmouth (two Members) -	189,122	36,360	27,167	618	237	—	—	28,022	27,488	
Preston (two Members) - -	118,220	24,807	17,488	203	20	—	—	17,711	17,239	
Reading - - - -	65,468	13,206	10,139	174	171	—	—	10,484	10,271	
Rochdale - - - -	76,122	18,585	13,015	92	214	—	—	13,321	13,255	
Rochester - - - -	30,730	6,236	4,814	98	155	159	—	5,228	4,989	
St. George, Hanover Square -	77,989	9,014	7,748	1,283	921	—	—	9,952	9,897	
St. Helens - - - -	80,722	14,395	11,185	47	14	—	—	11,246	10,900	
St. Pancras :										
North - - - Division	59,374	6,587	5,563	187	1,664	—	—	7,414	7,493	
East - - - -	60,248	5,789	6,005	172	887	—	—	7,064	7,247	
West - - - -	59,769	6,490	5,789	306	1,192	—	—	7,287	7,321	
South - - - -	55,491	4,848	4,525	267	540	—	—	5,332	5,701	
Salford :										
North - - - Division	69,750	13,745	8,905	93	487	—	—	9,485	9,654	
West - - - -	86,152	17,466	12,568	155	233	—	—	12,956	12,710	
South - - - -	65,054	12,769	8,529	100	152	—	—	8,781	9,054	
Salisbury - - - -	19,421	4,011	2,870	48	114	—	—	3,032	2,936	
Scarborough - - - -	38,160	8,640	5,589	91	259	—	—	5,939	5,862	
Sheffield :										
Attercliffe - - - Division	89,716	18,470	14,548	180	27	—	—	14,755	14,241	
Brightside - - - -	73,084	15,041	11,666	188	42	—	—	11,896	11,821	
Central - - - -	67,082	13,632	9,193	360	17	—	—	9,570	9,791	
Hallam - - - -	75,173	15,904	11,664	222	63	—	—	11,949	11,192	
Ecclesall - - - -	75,662	16,353	12,174	215	112	—	—	12,501	11,721	
Shoreditch :										
Hoxton - - - Division	62,461	6,140	6,925	9	747	—	—	7,681	7,904	
Haggerston - - - -	55,437	6,666	5,598	9	1,176	—	—	6,783	6,732	
Shrewsbury - - - -	23,396	6,092	4,419	129	177	25	—	4,750	4,629	
Southampton (two Members) -	120,302	23,068	14,039	2,795	133	—	—	16,967	15,821	
South Shields - - - -	97,267	11,980	16,847	83	274	—	—	17,204	15,357	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.		TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
ENGLAND—continued.									
Southwark :									
West - - - Division	62,653	5,434	6,649	339	723	—	—	7,711	8,077
Rotherhithe - "	69,445	13,633	7,822	236	1,216	—	—	9,274	9,394
Bermondsey - "	81,987	4,955	8,929	207	2,084	—	—	11,220	11,148
Stafford - - - -	20,894	3,845	2,504	18	95	897	—	3,514	3,557
Stalybridge - - - -	46,558	10,510	7,439	114	12	—	—	7,565	7,596
Stockport (two Members) -	78,871	18,077	12,436	94	21	—	—	12,551	12,489
Stockton-on-Tees - - -	71,812	13,467	10,727	161	1,072	—	—	11,960	11,802
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	89,023	17,470	13,469	273	27	—	—	13,769	13,613
Strand - - - -	53,237	4,876	8,097	840	254	—	—	9,191	9,642
Sunderland (two Members) -	159,359	23,355	24,507	241	1,115	—	—	25,863	24,935
Taunton - . - - -	19,714	4,225	3,165	119	30	—	—	3,314	3,300
Tower Hamlets:									
Whitechapel - Division	78,624	5,464	4,152	228	312	—	—	4,692	4,768
St. George - - "	51,071	5,248	2,867	111	448	—	—	3,426	3,458
Limehouse - - "	55,996	6,790	5,860	196	749	—	—	6,805	6,706
Mile End - - - "	48,348	6,180	4,781	93	864	—	—	5,738	5,678
Stepney - - - "	63,689	7,460	4,731	93	972	—	—	5,796	5,746
Bow and Bromley "	91,081	12,055	9,963	213	1,250	—	—	11,426	11,006
Poplar - - - "	78,430	10,740	8,736	200	1,318	—	—	10,254	10,210
Tynemouth - - - -	51,514	6,780	8,199	133	172	—	—	8,504	8,194
Wakefield - - - -	41,189	8,544	5,948	143	12	—	—	6,103	6,290
Walsall - - - - -	86,440	17,107	13,603	56	60	—	—	13,719	13,204
Wandsworth - - - -	179,882	29,527	21,822	792	1,330	—	—	23,944	22,150
Warrington - - - -	64,702	12,376	9,482	286	29	—	—	9,797	9,607
Warwick and Leamington -	39,075	8,645	5,615	258	88	—	—	5,961	5,940
Wednesbury - - - -	72,478	14,762	11,391	797	77	—	—	12,265	12,196
West Bromwich - - -	65,172	12,954	10,226	107	9	—	—	10,342	10,222
West Ham :									
North - - - Division	105,722	17,902	15,269	323	697	—	—	16,289	15,774
South - - - - "	161,586	23,531	22,121	248	121	—	—	22,490	20,153
Westminster - - - -	50,758	4,457	6,085	531	607	—	—	7,223	7,349
Whitehaven - - - -	18,830	3,935	2,999	31	8	—	—	3,038	2,897
Wigan - - - - -	60,770	11,120	8,309	63	109	—	—	8,481	8,220
Winchester - - - -	18,991	3,760	2,656	56	19	—	—	2,731	2,698
Windsor - - - - -	21,477	3,856	2,612	299	192	—	—	3,103	3,208
Wolverhampton :									
West - - - Division	75,605	15,516	11,724	310	50	—	—	12,084	11,655
East - - - - "	58,258	11,702	9,153	238	12	—	—	9,403	9,396
South - - - - "	58,887	11,935	9,376	99	22	—	—	9,497	9,496
Woolwich - - - -	117,157	18,100	14,215	739	422	—	—	15,376	15,079
Worcester - - - - -	46,623	10,489	7,691	78	113	84	—	7,966	7,818
York (two Members) - -	75,391	15,922	10,827	337	574	1,471	—	13,209	13,026
TOTAL BOROUGHES—	16,102,215	2,652,170	2,033,218	57,874	89,135	23,088	2,131	2,255,479	2,232,278
ENGLAND.									

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.		TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
W A L E S.									
Cardiff District :									
Cardiff - - - -	167,679	28,719	21,269	347	1,851	54	—	23,521	23,760
Cynobridge - - -			179	5	3	5	—	192	198
Llantrissant - - -			327	2	1	230	—	560	560
TOTAL of Cardiff District }	167,679	28,719	21,775	354	1,855	289	—	24,273	24,527
Carmarthen District :									
Carmarthen - - - -	35,880	7,332	1,441	37	37	—	—	1,515	1,560
Llanelly - - - -			4,046	65	113	—	—	4,224	4,007
TOTAL of Carmarthen District }	35,880	7,332	5,487	102	150	—	—	5,739	5,657
Carnarvon District :									
Bangor - - - -	32,481	7,309	1,682	29	26	—	—	1,737	1,725
Carnarvon - - - -			1,568	48	34	—	—	1,650	1,621
Conwy - - - -			694	15	4	—	—	713	685
Criccieth - - - -			260	3	2	—	—	265	261
Neris - - - -			360	2	1	—	—	363	366
Pwllheli - - - -			597	5	9	—	—	611	588
TOTAL of Carnarvon District }	32,481	7,309	5,161	102	76	—	—	5,339	5,246
Denbigh District :									
Denbigh - - - -	26,934	5,640	943	44	15	—	—	1,002	1,016
Holt - - - -			188	3	—	—	—	191	202
Ruthin - - - -			397	17	1	—	—	415	433
Wrexham - - - -			2,500	78	63	—	—	2,641	2,599
TOTAL of Denbigh District }	26,934	5,640	4,028	142	79	—	—	4,249	4,250
Flint District :									
Caergwrle - - - -	21,407	4,955	229	—	2	—	—	231	216
Caerwys - - - -			88	—	2	—	—	90	90
Flint - - - -			773	—	7	—	—	780	776
Holywell - - - -			1,034	17	20	—	—	1,071	1,080
Mold - - - -			671	5	31	—	—	707	709
Orcerton - - - -			212	—	—	—	—	212	217
Rhuddlan - - - -			172	4	2	—	—	178	179
St. Asaph - - - -			256	11	9	—	—	276	279
TOTAL of Flint District }	21,407	4,955	3,435	37	73	—	—	3,545	3,546
Merthyr Tydfil (two Members) -	122,536	23,469	18,627	74	701	—	—	19,402	19,005

ENGLAND AND WALES.—CITIES AND BOROUGH—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.						TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Persons qualified under Franchises reserved by the Reform Act, 1882.				
			Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
WALES—continued.										
Montgomery District :										
Llanfyllin - - -	17,802	4,139	164	1	5	—	—	170	166	
Llanidloes - - -			449	9	5	—	—	463	459	
Machynlleth - - -			349	11	16	—	—	376	367	
Montgomery - - -			184	5	2	39	—	230	236	
Newton - - -			1,042	12	65	—	—	1,119	1,143	
Welshpool - - -			840	16	24	—	—	880	831	
TOTAL of Montgomery District - - -	17,802	4,139	3,028	54	117	39	—	3,238	3,202	
Pembroke and Haverfordwest District :										
Fishguard - - -	36,880	7,419	284	—	10	—	—	294	293	
Haverfordwest - - -			963	29	55	129	—	1,176	1,173	
Milford - - -			562	9	97	—	—	668	624	
Narberth - - -			270	—	25	—	—	295	190	
Pembroke - - -			2,822	55	479	202	—	3,558	3,510	
Tenby - - -			599	12	30	—	—	641	618	
Wiston - - -			134	—	—	—	—	134	119	
TOTAL of Pembroke and Haverfordwest District - - -	36,880	7,419	5,634	105	696	331	—	6,766	6,527	
Swansea District :										
Swansea Town Division :										
Swansea Borough, part of - - -	63,478	11,848	8,907	177	488	47	—	9,619	9,768	
Swansea District Division :										
Swansea Borough, part of - - -										
Aberaron - - -	64,574	12,891	5,238	7	16	—	—	5,261	5,272	
Kenfig - - -			2,939	20	8	14	—	3,031	3,010	
Loughor - - -			60	—	—	30	—	90	90	
Neath - - -			417	—	—	66	—	483	471	
			2,278	21	27	—	—	2,326	2,414	
TOTAL of Swansea District Division - - -	64,574	12,891	10,982	48	51	110	—	11,191	11,257	
TOTAL BOROUGH—WALES	589,651	113,721	87,064	1,195	4,286	816	—	93,361	92,985	

UNIVERSITIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
1.	2.	3.
Oxford (two Members) - - -	6,303	6,258
Cambridge (two Members) - - -	6,824	6,963
London - - -	4,748	4,481
TOTAL - - -	17,875	17,702

ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

1.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.								TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owner- ship Electors.	Occupation Voters.		Lodgers.	Electors for Boroughs qualified under Franchise reserved by the Reform Act, 1832.		Univer- sity Electors.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
				Division I.	Division II.		Freemen.	Freeholders.			
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
COUNTIES:											
ENGLAND -	15,704,543	3,264,911	461,083	2,506,234	81,822	80,557	—	—	—	2,879,696	2,835,019
WALES -	1,129,666	235,694	32,611	180,633	2,239	2,337	—	—	—	217,820	211,881
TOTAL COUNTIES -	16,834,209	3,500,605	493,694	2,486,867	84,061	32,894	—	—	—	3,097,516	3,046,900
BOROUGHES:											
ENGLAND -	15,102,215	2,652,170	—	2,083,248	57,874	89,135	23,088	2,134	—	2,255,479	2,232,278
WALES -	589,651	113,721	—	87,064	1,195	4,286	816	—	—	93,361	92,985
TOTAL BOROUGHES -	15,691,866	2,765,891	—	2,170,312	59,069	93,421	23,904	2,134	—	2,348,840	2,325,263
UNIVERSITIES											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,875	17,875	17,702
GRAND TOTAL -	32,526,075	6,266,496	493,694	4,657,179	148,130	126,315	23,904	2,134	17,875	5,464,231	5,389,865

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors entered on Register as			TOTAL for the Year 1902.	TOTAL for the Year 1901.
			Owners or Life- Renters.	Tenants or Occupiers.	Lodgers.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Aberdeenshire :							
East Division - - -	77,433	14,757	1,849	10,553	23	12,425	12,349
West Division - - -	65,893	13,359	1,324	9,444	5	10,773	10,730
Argyllshire - - -	60,270	13,234	1,339	9,200	232	10,771	10,620
Ayrshire :							
North Division - - -	87,946	17,635	2,342	11,944	119	14,405	14,176
South Division - - -	94,833	19,106	2,431	13,948	15	16,394	16,189
Banffshire - - -	52,846	10,875	1,378	6,366	4	8,248	8,253
Berwickshire - - -	30,888	6,794	1,011	4,388	8	5,407	5,497
Buteshire - - -	18,641	4,263	567	2,758	119	3,444	3,414
Caithness-shire - - -	25,741	5,684	277	3,790	22	4,089	4,071
Clackmannan and Kinross shires - - -	43,315	9,775	1,028 410	4,989 1,104	115 18	6,130 1,532	6,132 1,437
	43,315	9,775	1,436	6,093	133	7,662	7,569
Dumbartonshire - - -	90,722	18,003	1,883	11,643	677	14,203	14,015
Dumfries-shire - - -	52,586	11,417	1,395	7,808	24	9,227	9,246
Edinburghshire - - -	91,887	18,003	2,185	12,114	27	14,326	14,077
Elgin and Nairn shires - - -	37,975	7,962	1,046 61	3,993 758	2 —	5,041 819	5,121 842
Fife-shire :							
East Division - - -	51,475	12,228	2,131	7,385	228	9,744	9,613
West Division - - -	77,037	15,638	2,126	10,344	306	12,776	12,357
Forfarshire - - -	69,658	15,611	1,969	9,854	463	12,286	12,372
Haddingtonshire - - -	38,798	8,426	971	5,674	24	6,669	6,585
Inverness-shire - - -	67,700	14,145	799	8,634	44	9,477	9,449
Kincardineshire - - -	39,846	8,470	1,013	5,668	1	6,682	6,611
Kirkcudbright - - -	31,503	6,803	942	4,858	17	5,817	5,811
Lanarkshire :							
Govan Division - - -	103,978	20,926	874	13,925	1,192	15,991	15,557
Partick Division - - -	115,528	23,220	1,686	14,984	881	17,551	16,537
North-West Division - - -	100,209	18,472	1,374	13,057	183	14,614	14,125
North-East Division - - -	119,349	21,728	1,541	16,036	209	17,786	16,894
Mid Division - - -	90,966	16,988	1,671	12,154	156	13,981	13,366
South Division - - -	56,504	11,485	1,881	7,490	71	9,442	9,359
Linlithgowshire - - -	58,667	11,057	1,137	7,916	28	9,081	8,830
Orkney and Shetland - - -	51,803	10,834	676 270	3,121 3,449	1 33	3,798 3,752	3,768 3,728
Peebles and Selkirk shires - - -	19,809	4,195	946 651 122	6,570 2,078 715	34 19 4	7,550 2,748 841	7,496 2,769 844
Perthshire :							
East Division - - -	42,330	10,194	773	2,793	23	3,589	3,613
West Division - - -	47,399	10,564	1,346 1,438	6,103 6,748	34 41	7,483 8,227	7,412 8,146
Renfrewshire :							
East Division - - -	84,773	17,724	2,070	10,589	447	13,106	12,981
West Division - - -	68,160	13,558	1,831	8,478	386	10,695	10,315
Ross and Cromarty shire - - -	68,908	14,512	623	7,420	5	8,048	7,964
Roxburghshire - - -	31,702	6,981	1,025	4,739	26	5,790	5,906
Stirlingshire - - -	105,637	20,730	2,938	14,280	221	17,439	16,934
Sutherlandshire - - -	20,656	4,617	119	2,681	—	2,800	2,619
Wigtownshire - - -	32,593	6,902	847	4,672	27	5,546	5,608
TOTAL COUNTIES - -	2,425,764	496,875	55,095	327,852	6,457	389,404	382,629

SCOTLAND—continued.

BURGH CONSTITUENCIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors entered on Register as			TOTAL for the Year 1902.	TOTAL for the Year 1901.
			Owners or Life- Renters.	Tenants or Occupiers.	Lpdgers.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Aberdeen :							
North Division - - -	65,793	14,265	728	9,468	4	10,200	10,179
South Division - - -	77,935	17,103	1,727	10,159	33	11,919	11,773
Ayr District :							
Ayr - - - - -	27,529	5,636	458	3,133	122	3,713	3,767
Campbeltown - - -	8,234	1,670	102	702	18	822	839
Inveraray - - - -	662	163	3	106	11	120	121
Irvine - - - - -	9,604	2,028	200	1,350	38	1,588	1,513
Oban - - - - -	4,848	1,016	88	621	55	764	771
Dumfries District :	50,877	10,519	851	5,912	244	7,007	7,011
Dumfries - - - -	18,885	4,092	153	2,239	20	2,412	2,413
Annan - - - - -	4,302	914	108	524	7	639	600
Kirkcudbright - - -	2,386	543	70	258	3	331	337
Lockmahaven - - -	1,051	281	51	135	—	186	175
Sanquhar - - - -	1,375	332	34	200	—	234	239
	27,799	6,162	416	3,356	30	3,802	3,773
Dundee (two Members) - -	159,040	36,328	1,123	17,463	647	19,233	19,346
Edinburgh :							
East Division - - -	73,181	15,650	1,566	9,620	171	11,357	11,312
West Division - - -	55,464	11,817	1,897	6,665	351	8,913	8,925
Central Division - -	62,262	12,622	887	6,294	66	7,247	7,484
South Division - - -	107,206	22,310	3,311	11,694	335	15,540	15,267
Elgin District :							
Elgin - - - - -	8,407	1,898	211	939	5	1,155	*1,135
Banff - - - - -	7,140	1,624	344	647	—	991	1,006
Cullen - - - - -	1,936	450	126	142	—	238	242
Inverurie - - - -	3,454	629	89	413	—	502	498
Kintore - - - - -	789	180	19	109	—	128	119
Peterhead - - - -	11,763	2,499	298	1,283	—	1,581	1,557
Falkirk District :	38,498	7,089	1,087	3,533	5	4,625	4,557
Falkirk - - - - -	20,505	3,950	555	1,975	85	2,615	2,537
Airdrie - - - - -	16,288	3,268	273	2,194	79	2,546	2,474
Hamilton - - - - -	32,775	6,077	368	4,384	101	4,853	4,805
Lanark - - - - -	5,084	1,116	145	619	6	770	742
Linlithgow - - - -	4,279	888	84	534	6	624	608
Glasgow :	78,931	15,299	1,425	9,706	277	11,408	10,956
Bridgeton Division - -	91,242	19,123	210	11,181	434	11,825	11,834
Camelachie Division - -	78,011	16,180	220	9,770	451	10,441	10,325
St. Rollox Division - -	118,626	24,152	316	16,801	843	17,960	17,703
Central Division - - -	74,801	14,700	402	13,794	1,203	15,399	15,294
College Division - - -	112,492	23,261	359	13,988	1,597	15,944	16,112
Tradeston Division - -	71,278	14,367	245	8,743	826	9,814	9,900
Blackfriars and Hutcheson- town Division.	76,122	16,073	241	9,392	316	9,949	10,160
Greenock - - - - -	67,672	13,740	446	6,519	541	7,506	7,626
Hawick District :							
Hawick - - - - -	17,303	3,903	396	2,246	7	2,649	2,759
Galashiels - - - -	12,822	2,961	223	1,863	19	2,105	2,115
Selkirk - - - - -	5,701	1,311	255	696	6	957	971
	35,826	8,175	874	4,805	32	5,711	5,845

* See note on page 19.

SCOTLAND.—BURGH CONSTITUENCIES—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors entered on Register as			TOTAL for the Year 1902.	TOTAL for the Year 1901.
			Owners or Life- Renters.	Tenants or Occupiers.	Lodgers.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Inverness District:							
<i>Inverness</i> - - - -	21,177	4,035	504	2,163	103	2,770	2,908
<i>Forres</i> - - - -	4,313	925	126	436	7	569	552
<i>Fortrose</i> - - - -	1,065	212	45	128	9	182	187
<i>Nairn</i> - - - -	4,327	870	177	391	15	583	574
	30,882	6,642	852	3,118	134	4,104	4,121
Kilmarnock District:							
<i>Kilmarnock</i> - - - -	34,165	7,094	625	4,648	60	5,333	5,194
<i>Dumbarton</i> - - - -	18,836	3,696	366	2,458	202	3,026	2,981
<i>Port Glasgow</i> - - - -	16,840	3,242	118	1,710	91	1,919	1,914
<i>Renfrew</i> - - - -	9,296	1,867	124	1,361	26	1,511	1,429
<i>Rutherglen</i> - - - -	17,296	3,631	171	2,401	63	2,635	2,638
	96,433	19,530	1,404	12,578	442	14,424	14,156
Kirkcaldy District:							
<i>Kirkcaldy</i> - - - -	22,346	4,934	556	3,136	46	3,738	3,562
<i>Burntisland</i> - - - -	4,725	1,049	125	664	9	798	826
<i>Dysart</i> - - - -	15,256	3,422	372	2,332	11	2,715	2,448
<i>Kinghorn</i> - - - -	1,550	387	49	206	4	259	291
	43,877	9,792	1,102	6,338	70	7,510	7,125
Leith District:							
<i>Leith</i> - - - -	76,668	15,911	1,793	11,125	96	13,014	12,554
<i>Musselburgh</i> - - - -	11,706	2,510	224	1,591	11	1,826	1,719
<i>Portobello</i> - - - -	9,180	1,974	297	1,123	24	1,444	1,439
	97,554	20,395	2,314	13,839	131	16,284	15,712
Montrose District:							
<i>Montrose</i> - - - -	12,401	2,735	228	1,646	26	1,900	1,888
<i>Arbroath</i> - - - -	22,375	5,629	568	3,129	34	3,731	3,837
<i>Brechin</i> - - - -	8,941	2,177	192	1,123	23	1,338	1,337
<i>Forfar</i> - - - -	11,397	2,752	301	1,341	17	1,659	1,618
<i>Bervie</i> - - - -	1,207	299	54	142	—	196	196
	56,321	13,492	1,343	7,381	100	8,824	8,876
Paisley - - - -	79,354	16,300	777	10,307	162	11,246	11,274
Perth - - - -	32,866	7,163	587	4,267	94	4,948	4,850
St. Andrews District:							
<i>St. Andrews</i> - - - -	7,621	1,574	243	761	79	1,083	*1,064
<i>Anstruther Easter</i> - - - -	1,190	266	66	155	13	234	204
<i>Anstruther Wester</i> - - - -	501	125	18	56	6	80	79
<i>Crail</i> - - - -	1,087	289	46	158	7	211	201
<i>Cupar</i> - - - -	4,511	1,158	155	570	27	752	747
<i>Kilronny</i> - - - -	2,542	625	103	362	4	469	451
<i>Pittendreich</i> - - - -	1,859	426	110	186	9	305	296
	19,311	4,463	741	2,248	145	3,134	3,042
Stirling District:							
<i>Stirling</i> - - - -	18,403	3,929	309	2,362	34	2,705	2,665
<i>Culross</i> - - - -	335	105	19	39	1	59	51
<i>Dunfermline</i> - - - -	22,039	4,980	552	2,827	21	3,400	3,267
<i>Inverkeithing</i> - - - -	1,909	424	47	263	—	310	325
<i>Queensferry, South</i> - - - -	1,850	414	20	245	4	269	256
	44,536	9,852	947	5,736	60	6,743	6,564

* See note on page 19.

SCOTLAND.—BURGH CONSTITUENCIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors entered on Register as			TOTAL for the Year 1902.	TOTAL for the Year 1901.
			Owners or Life- Renters.	Tenants or Occupiers.	Lodgers.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Wick District:							
Wick - - - - -	7,852	1,462	194	992	5	1,191	1,212
Cromarty - - - - -	1,233	249	49	76	11	136	150
Dingwall - - - - -	2,490	505	97	248	22	367	350
Dornoch - - - - -	583	143	14	94	—	108	103
Kirkwall - - - - -	3,680	644	102	464	9	575	579
Tain - - - - -	1,645	372	132	218	28	378	291
	17,493	3,375	588	2,092	75	2,755	2,685
TOTAL BURGHS - - -	2,036,483	429,939	29,186	256,767	9,819	295,772	293,797*

UNIVERSITIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	TOTAL Number of Electors for the Year 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors for the Year 1901.
1.	2.	3.
Edinburgh (8,883) and St. Andrews (1,471) - - - - -	10,354	10,130
Glasgow (5,827) and Aberdeen (3,846) - - - - -	9,673	9,467
TOTAL UNIVERSITIES - - -	20,027	19,597

SUMMARY FOR SCOTLAND.

	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors entered on Register as					TOTAL for the Year 1901.
			Owners or Life- Renters.	Tenants or Occupiers.	Lodgers.	University Electors.	TOTAL for the Year 1902.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
COUNTIES - - - - -	2,425,764	496,375	55,095	327,852	6,457	—	389,404	382,629
BURGHS - - - - -	2,036,483	429,939	29,186	256,767	9,819	—	295,772	293,797*
UNIVERSITIES - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	20,027	20,027	19,597
TOTAL - - - - -	4,462,247†	926,314	84,281	584,619	16,276	20,027	705,203	696,023*

* In last year's Return the numbers of electors for the burghs of Elgin and St. Andrews were taken by mistake from the municipal instead of the parliamentary register with the result of slightly increasing the number of electors above the true figures. But the error has been corrected in this Return.

† The population is exclusive of 9,856 persons who were on board shipping in harbour, &c.

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
January 1902.

W. J. Dundas,
Crown Agent for Scotland.

I R E L A N D.

COUNTIES.

CONSTITUENCY	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.				TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owners, including Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers.	Occupiers, including House- holders.	Lodgers.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
ANTRIM :								
North Antrim - - - -	45,726	9,848	142	7,938	52	8,132	8,406	
Mid Antrim - - - -	44,855	9,373	101	7,659	—	7,760	8,229	
East Antrim - - - -	53,281	11,019	83	8,865	1	8,949	8,812	
South Antrim - - - -	49,161	10,521	1,543	8,765	20	10,328	10,334	
ARMAGH :								
North Armagh - - - -	46,137	9,826	79	7,462	4	7,545	8,181	
Mid Armagh - - - -	41,476	9,257	92	7,072	18	7,182	7,339	
South Armagh - - - -	37,372	8,868	106	7,253	—	7,359	7,320	
CARLOW - - - -	36,769	7,694	143	6,011	2	6,156	6,446	
CAVAN :								
West Cavan - - - -	50,604	10,684	104	9,320	1	9,425	9,882	
East Cavan - - - -	46,764	10,395	88	9,371	1	9,460	9,502	
CLARE :								
East Clare - - - -	53,504	10,156	41	9,091	4	9,136	11,444	
West Clare - - - -	57,016	10,499	14	9,162	0	9,176	10,572	
CORK :								
North Cork - - - -	43,303	8,466	31	7,340	—	7,371	7,441	
North East Cork - - - -	45,572	8,232	55	7,186	—	7,241	7,250	
Mid Cork - - - -	43,779	7,921	18	7,101	—	7,119	7,420	
East Cork - - - -	45,215	8,043	21	6,739	—	6,780	6,643	
West Cork - - - -	43,617	7,397	2	6,557	—	6,559	6,425	
South Cork - - - -	41,081	7,659	7	6,908	2	6,917	7,104	
South East Cork - - - -	42,523	7,880	25	6,898	1	6,924	7,291	
DONEGAL :								
North Donegal - - - -	43,346	8,404	23	6,795	2	6,820	7,599	
West Donegal - - - -	46,414	9,095	12	7,291	—	7,303	7,349	
East Donegal - - - -	41,589	8,358	157	6,425	26	6,608	6,626	
South Donegal - - - -	42,276	8,900	51	6,424	5	6,480	7,598	
DOWN :								
North Down - - - -	55,519	12,084	501	8,970	3	9,474	9,600	
East Down - - - -	47,136	10,655	107	8,066	11	8,184	8,332	
West Down - - - -	44,930	10,360	99	8,352	23	8,474	8,516	
South Down - - - -	48,223	11,126	204	8,586	9	8,799	8,815	

IRELAND.—COUNTIES—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.				TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owners, including Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers.	Occupiers, including House- holders.	Lodgers.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
DUBLIN :								
North Dublin - - - -	81,283	14,221	134	13,438	668	14,240	13,460	
South Dublin - - - -	82,070	14,632	548	8,538	1,367	10,453	10,786	
FERMANAGH :								
North Fermanagh - - - -	33,437	6,938	188	4,976	8	5,172	5,206	
South Fermanagh - - - -	31,806	7,143	330	5,145	7	5,482	5,527	
GALWAY :								
Connemara - - - -	46,580	8,589	3	6,771	—	6,774	5,759	
North Galway - - - -	46,306	9,055	8	8,198	3	8,209	8,081	
East Galway - - - -	44,363	8,478	4	7,247	2	7,253	7,659	
South Galway - - - -	41,189	8,020	2	6,925	—	6,927	6,854	
KERRY :								
North Kerry - - - -	39,047	6,870	—	5,702	—	5,702	5,705	
West Kerry - - - -	43,774	7,132	—	5,810	3	5,813	5,888	
South Kerry - - - -	41,888	7,378	—	5,739	—	5,739	5,730	
East Kerry - - - -	40,622	6,925	—	5,669	—	5,669	5,776	
KILDARE :								
North Kildare - - - -	30,590	5,899	115	5,275	1	5,391	6,520	
South Kildare - - - -	32,879	6,430	105	5,775	—	5,880	7,269	
KILKENNY :								
North Kilkenny - - - -	32,008	6,745	13	5,471	—	5,484	5,525	
South Kilkenny - - - -	33,566	6,891	27	5,194	—	5,221	5,459	
KING'S COUNTY :								
Birr - - - -	30,737	6,163	51	4,617	—	4,668	4,709	
Tullamore - - - -	29,392	5,938	44	4,852	—	4,896	4,993	
LEITRIM :								
North Leitrim - - - -	34,440	7,292	71	6,601	—	6,672	6,561	
South Leitrim - - - -	34,761	7,109	77	6,918	—	6,995	7,181	
LIMERICK :								
West Limerick - - - -	50,303	9,814	23	8,481	119	8,623	8,535	
East Limerick - - - -	49,909	9,773	46	7,929	49	8,024	8,226	
LONDONDERRY :								
North Derry - - - -	53,744	11,405	330	9,523	69	9,922	10,175	
South Derry - - - -	50,712	11,558	368	8,136	15	8,519	8,922	
LONGFORD :								
North Longford - - - -	23,379	4,890	21	4,128	—	4,149	5,043	
South Longford - - - -	23,202	4,910	18	3,960	—	3,978	5,311	

IRELAND.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.				TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owners, including Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers.	Occupiers, including House- holders,	Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
LOUTH :							
North Louth - - - -	35,203	7,214	87	5,814	10	5,911	6,011
South Louth - - - -	30,538	6,776	181	4,913	1	5,095	5,158
MAYO :							
North Mayo - - - -	49,511	9,022	19	7,497	1	7,517	7,655
West Mayo - - - -	52,519	9,762	24	9,420	6	9,450	8,412
East Mayo - - - -	48,911	9,686	40	8,241	—	8,281	8,204
South Mayo - - - -	52,252	10,080	25	8,227	—	8,252	8,412
MEATH :							
North Meath - - - -	34,274	7,537	22	5,807	1	5,830	5,814
South Meath - - - -	33,189	7,519	44	5,986	1	6,031	6,284
MONAGHAN :							
North Monaghan - - - -	38,126	8,611	155	6,524	12	6,691	6,863
South Monaghan - - - -	36,379	8,445	75	6,511	19	6,605	6,765
QUEEN'S COUNTY :							
Ossory - - - -	28,996	6,202	113	5,043	8	5,164	6,613
Leix - - - -	29,184	6,129	109	5,041	3	5,153	6,553
ROSCOMMON :							
North Roscommon - - - -	48,762	10,337	9	9,082	5	9,096	8,871
South Roscommon - - - -	51,244	9,711	11	8,989	29	9,029	9,610
SLIGO :							
North Sligo - - - -	44,584	8,666	105	8,447	4	8,556	8,281
South Sligo - - - -	42,773	9,022	420	7,152	—	7,572	7,570
TIPPERARY :							
North Tipperary - - - -	39,591	7,729	40	5,913	1	5,954	5,994
Mid Tipperary - - - -	40,598	7,769	11	6,458	—	6,469	6,613
South Tipperary - - - -	37,076	6,936	24	5,154	1	5,179	5,190
East Tipperary - - - -	40,581	7,806	21	5,712	1	5,734	6,234
TYRONE :							
North Tyrone - - - -	38,240	7,860	315	5,776	71	6,162	6,992
Mid Tyrone - - - -	37,953	8,080	165	7,165	19	7,349	8,661
East Tyrone - - - -	39,503	9,053	294	6,090	26	6,410	7,534
South Tyrone - - - -	34,772	8,219	216	6,071	5	6,292	6,975
WATERFORD :							
West Waterford - - - -	32,368	6,392	14	4,395	1	4,410	4,665
East Waterford - - - -	29,205	6,144	21	4,155	—	4,176	4,724
WESTMEATH :							
North Westmeath - - - -	29,837	6,216	7	5,038	2	5,047	6,208
South Westmeath - - - -	28,494	6,088	21	5,419	1	5,441	6,570

IRELAND.—COUNTIES—continued.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.				TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Owners, including Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers.	Occupiers, including House- holders.	Lodgers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
WEXFORD:							
North Wexford - - - -	51,180	10,788	64	8,988	1	9,053	9,158
South Wexford - - - -	52,421	10,750	52	8,663	—	8,715	8,800
WICKLOW:							
West Wicklow - - - -	27,122	5,621	63	4,469	2	4,534	4,668
East Wicklow - - - -	31,142	6,274	152	4,735	115	5,002	5,069
TOTAL FOR COUNTIES - -	3,565,738	719,342	9,294	585,540	2,842	597,676	622,465

BOROUGH S.

CONSTITUENCY.	Population in 1901.	Number of Inhabited Houses in 1901.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1902.				TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901.
			Occupiers, including House- holders.	Lodgers.	Freemen, Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Belfast:							
East Belfast Division - - -	121,784	23,589	17,838	12	—	17,850	14,903
South Belfast Division - - -	73,437	13,481	10,236	10	—	10,246	8,811
West Belfast Division - - -	64,348	12,559	8,629	9	—	8,638	8,229
North Belfast Division - - -	89,307	17,311	11,272	12	—	11,284	10,108
Cork (two Members) - - - -	99,698	16,132	12,080	313	484	12,877	13,481
Dublin:							
College Green Division - - -	74,385	7,545	9,560	380	524	10,464	9,357
Dublin Harbour Division - - -	76,257	8,812	8,908	331	416	9,655	8,713
St. Stephen's Green Division -	66,608	7,972	6,493	694	979	8,166	7,939
St. Patrick's Division - - -	69,078	7,170	9,376	124	340	9,840	8,128
Galway - - - - -	16,245	2,832	2,256	95	8	2,359	2,166
Kilkenny - - - - -	12,924	2,292	1,534	15	4	1,553	2,123
Limerick - - - - -	45,806	6,774	5,158	783	88	6,029	5,692
Londonderry - - - - -	39,873	6,520	5,135	154	24	5,313	5,158
Newry - - - - -	13,121	2,561	1,916	5	—	1,921	1,848
Waterford - - - - -	27,947	4,611	3,232	—	64	3,296	2,011
TOTAL FOR BOROUGH S - -	890,813	139,161	113,623	2,937	2,931	119,491	108,667

IRELAND—continued.

UNIVERSITY.

CONSTITUENCY. 1.	TOTAL Number of Registered Electors.	
	1902. 2.	1901. 3.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN (two Members) - - - -	4,492	4,719

SUMMARY FOR IRELAND.

1.	Population in 1901. 2.	Number of In- habited Houses in 1901. 3.	Number of Electors on the Register for 1901.					TOTAL Number of Electors in 1902. 9.	TOTAL Number of Electors in 1901. 10.
			Owners, including Free- holders, &c. 4.	Occupiers, including House- holders. 5.	Lodgers. 6.	Freemen, Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rent Chargers. 7.	University Electors. 8.		
COUNTIES - -	3,565,733	719,342	9,294	585,540	2,842	—	—	597,676	622,465
BOROUGHES - -	890,813	139,161	—	113,623	2,937	2,931	—	119,491	108,667
UNIVERSITY - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,492	4,492	4,719
TOTAL - - -	4,456,546	858,503	9,294	699,163	5,779	2,931	4,492	721,659	735,851

Dublin Castle,
4 February 1902. }

D. Harrel.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.	Population in 1901. 2.	Inhabited Houses in 1901. 3.	ELECTORS FOR COUNTIES.				ELECTORS FOR BOROUGHES.				University Electors. 12.	TOTAL for 1902. 13.	TOTAL for 1901. 14.
			Owners. 4.	Occupiers. 5.	Lodgers. 6.	TOTAL. 7.	Occupiers. 8.	Lodgers. 9.	Freemen, Freeholders, &c. 10.	TOTAL. 11.			
ENGLAND AND WALES - -	32,526,075	6,266,496	493,694	2,570,928	32,804	3,097,516	2,229,381	93,421	26,038	2,348,840	17,875	5,464,231	5,389,865
SCOTLAND - - -	4,472,103	926,814	55,095	327,852	6,457	389,404	256,767	9,819	29,186	295,772	20,027	705,203	696,023*
IRELAND - - -	4,456,546	858,503	9,294	535,540	2,842	597,676	113,633	2,937	2,931	119,491	4,492	721,659	735,851
GRAND TOTAL - - -	41,454,724	8,051,813	558,083	3,434,320	42,193	4,084,596	2,599,771	106,177	58,155	2,764,103	42,394	6,891,093	6,821,739*

* See note on page 19.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES
(ELECTORS, &c.) (UNITED KINGDOM).

RETURN showing, with regard to each PARLIAMEN-
TARY CONSTITUENCY in the UNITED KINGDOM, the
Total Number, and, as far as possible, the Number
in each Class, of ELECTORS on the Register now in
force ; and also showing the Population and Inha-
bited Houses in each Constituency (in continuation
of Parliamentary Paper, No. 85, of Session 1901).

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 February 1902.*

[*Price 3d.*]

POPULATION, NUMBER OF ELECTORS, AND REPRESENTATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 March 1902;—for;

“RETURN showing (1) the NUMBER of MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS allotted to ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND in 1800, 1832, 1868, and 1885 respectively; (2) the NUMBER of MEMBERS, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the NUMBER of ELECTORS for ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND respectively in 1885 and 1902, with the AVERAGE POPULATION and the AVERAGE NUMBER of ELECTORS to each MEMBER; (3) the TWENTY CONSTITUENCIES having in 1885 and 1902 respectively (a) the LARGEST NUMBER of ELECTORS per MEMBER, and (b) the SMALLEST NUMBER of ELECTORS per MEMBER, with the NUMBER of ELECTORS in each case, and also the POPULATION in 1901; (4) a LIST of the CONSTITUENCIES in the UNITED KINGDOM, with the NUMBER of ELECTORS in 1885 and 1902 respectively, and the POPULATION in 1901.”

Home Office, }
6 June 1902. }

JESSE COLLINGS.

(*Mr. Plummer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1902.

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1902.

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RETURN showing (1) the Number of Members of the House of Commons allotted to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in 1800, 1832, 1868, and 1885 respectively; (2) the Number of Members, the Estimated Population, and the Number of Electors for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively in 1885 and 1902, with the Average Population and the Average Number of Electors to each Member; (3) the Twenty Constituencies having in 1885, and 1902 respectively (a) the Largest Number of Electors per Member, and (b) the Smallest Number of Electors per Member, with the Number of Electors in each Case, and also the Population in 1901; (4) a list of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, with the Number of Electors in 1885 and 1902 respectively, and the Population in 1901.

I.—The Number of Members of the House of Commons allotted to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in 1880, 1832, 1868, and 1885 respectively.

	Number of Members allotted in			
	1800.	1832.	1868.	1885.
England - - - - -	489	471	463	465
Wales - - - - -	24	29	30	30
Scotland - - - - -	45	53	60	72
Ireland - - - - -	100	105	105	103
United Kingdom - - -	658	658	658	670

II.—The Number of Members, the Estimated Population, and the Number of Electors for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively in 1885 and 1902, with the Average Population and the Average Number of Electors to each Member.

	Number of Members.	1885.				1902.			
		Estimated Population on 1st Nov. 1885.	Registered Electors on 1st Nov. 1885.	Average Numbers to each Member of		Estimated Population on 1st Jan. 1902.	Registered Electors on 1st Jan. 1902.	Average Numbers to each Member of	
				Popula- tion.	Electors.			Popula- tion.	Electors.
England -	465	25,990,000	4,147,047	55,677·4	8,918·4	31,070,000	5,153,050	66,817·2	11,081·8
Wales -	30	1,431,000	244,213	47,700·0	8,140·4	1,737,000	311,181	57,900·0	10,372·7
Scotland -	72	3,866,000	574,358	53,694·4	7,977·2	4,507,000	705,203	62,597·2	9,794·5
Ireland -	103	4,928,000	741,913	47,844·7	7,203·0	4,434,000	721,659	43,048·5	7,006·4
United Kingdom }	670	36,115,000	5,707,531	53,903·0	8,518·7	41,748,000	6,891,093	62,310·4	10,285·2

III.—The Twenty Constituencies having in 1885 and 1902 respectively (a) the Largest Number of Electors per Member and (b) the Smallest Number of Electors per Member, with the Number of Electors in each case, and also the Population in 1901.

(a.) Constituencies having the Largest Number of Electors per Member.

1885.			1902.		
Name of Constituency.	Number of Electors per Member.	Population in 1901.	Name of Constituency.	Number of Electors per Member.	Population in 1901.
Newcastle-on-Tyne City	15,157*	214,803	Essex, Southern or Romford Division	35,948	217,030
Ayrshire, South Division	15,109	94,833	" South-Western or Walthamstow Division	28,160	185,567
Huddersfield Borough	14,991	96,383	Cardiff District of Boroughs	24,273	167,679
Staffordshire, Handsworth Division	14,988	126,254	Wandsworth Borough	23,944	179,882
Nottingham City, West Division	14,929	93,347	Middlesex, Harrow Division	23,027	167,394
Dudley Borough	14,918	96,988	West Ham Borough, South Division	22,490	161,586
Lancashire, Bootle Division	14,663	121,090	Staffordshire, Handsworth Division	22,465	126,254
London City	14,576*	26,897	Lancashire, Stretford Division	20,842	96,174
Surrey, North-Eastern or Wimbledon Division	14,086	99,066	Middlesex, Tottenham Division	20,596	136,702
Yorkshire, Shipley Division	14,067	65,686	Northumberland, Tyneside Division	20,586	191,039
Middlesbrough Borough	13,864	116,539	Croydon Borough	19,950	133,885
Kent, Mid or Medway Division	13,482	65,957	Surrey, North-Eastern or Wimbledon Division	19,562	99,066
" Southern or Ashford Division	13,389	66,913	Lancashire, Clitheroe Division	19,461	110,864
Bedfordshire, Northern or Biggleswade Division	13,322	62,496	Leeds City, North Division	19,094	116,693
Staffordshire, North-Western Division	13,222	68,969	Middlesex, Enfield Division	18,619	123,826
Glasgow City, Central Division	13,208	74,601	Glamorgan, Southern Division	18,542	103,905
Gateshead Borough	13,206	109,887	Lancashire, Bootle Division	18,531	121,090
Durham County, South-Eastern Division	13,176	70,166	Kingston-upon-Hull City, West Division	18,366	96,820
Yorkshire, Hallamshire Division	13,176	90,105	Lancashire, Blackpool Division	18,237	111,611
" Doncaster Division	13,157	92,860	Middlesbrough Borough	18,116	116,539

* These numbers are half the total electorate of two-member constituencies.

(b.) Constituencies having the Smallest Number of Electors per Member.

1885.			1902.		
Name of Constituency.	Number of Electors per Member.	Population in 1901.	Name of Constituency.	Number of Electors per Member.	Population in 1901.
Buteshire	2,943	18,641	Taunton Borough	3,314	19,714
Grantham Borough	2,898	18,001	Waterford Borough	3,296	27,947
St. Andrews District of Boroughs	2,837	19,311	Montgomery District of Boroughs	3,238	17,802
Oxford University	2,787*	—	Pontefract Borough	3,178	20,742
Boston Borough	2,718	20,456	Oxford University	3,151*	—
Whitehaven Borough	2,687	18,830	St. Andrews District of Boroughs	3,134	19,311
Windsor Borough	2,612	21,477	Windsor Borough	3,108	21,477
London University	2,579	—	Grantham Borough	3,054	18,001
Penryn and Falmouth Borough	2,562	16,296	Whitehaven Borough	3,038	18,830
Taunton Borough	2,541	19,714	Salisbury City	3,032	19,421
Pontefract Borough	2,465	20,742	Sutherlandshire	2,800	20,656
Salisbury City	2,336	19,421	Penryn and Falmouth Borough	2,799	16,296
Winchester City	2,326	18,991	Wick District of Boroughs	2,755	17,493
Bury St. Edmund's Borough	2,292	16,255	Winchester City	2,731	18,991
Galway Borough	2,265	16,245	Bury St. Edmund's Borough	2,645	16,255
Newry Borough	2,163	13,121	Durham City	2,595	14,985
Dublin University	2,077*	—	Galway Borough	2,859	16,245
Wick District of Boroughs	2,015	17,493	Dublin University	2,246*	—
Durham City	2,010	14,985	Newry Borough	1,921	13,121
Kilkeenny Borough	1,899	12,924	Kilkeenny Borough	1,553	12,924

* These numbers are half the total electorate of two-member constituencies.

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, with the Number of Electors in 1885 and 1902 respectively, and the Population in 1901.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Bedford :			
Northern or Biggleswade Division - - -	13,322	13,734	62,496
Southern or Luton " - - -	12,106	13,529	73,609
Berks :			
Northern or Abingdon " - - -	8,791	8,705	45,999
Southern or Newbury " - - -	10,453	10,588	55,240
Eastern or Wokingham " - - -	9,258	11,652	67,634
Bucks :			
Northern or Buckingham " - - -	11,307	11,898	59,303
Mid or Aylesbury " - - -	10,535	11,459	56,742
Southern or Wycombe " - - -	11,269	13,679	76,244
Cambridge :			
Northern or Wisbech " - - -	9,532	10,357	51,287
Western or Chesterton " - - -	10,465	10,397	48,313
Eastern or Newmarket " - - -	8,936	9,538	48,350
Chester :			
Wirral " - - -	9,772	16,414	100,830
Eddisbury " - - -	10,436	10,488	54,292
Macclesfield " - - -	7,211	8,472	51,700
Crewe " - - -	10,815	13,905	74,545
Northwich " - - -	10,577	12,240	69,099
Altrincham " - - -	10,497	14,064	78,796
Hyde " - - -	9,328	10,690	60,931
Knutsford " - - -	9,314	10,339	60,199
Cornwall :			
Western or St. Ives " - - -	7,606	8,452	51,318
North-Western or Camborne " - - -	7,139	8,605	52,925
Truro " - - -	8,825	9,441	49,576
Mid or St. Austell " - - -	8,860	10,038	51,971
South-Eastern or Bodmin " - - -	9,158	10,386	55,480
North-Eastern or Launceston " - - -	9,297	9,881	45,391
Cumberland :			
Northern or Eskdale " - - -	10,000	10,132	46,310
Mid or Penrith " - - -	9,123	8,797	43,369
Cockermouth " - - -	9,538	11,116	62,121
Western or Egremont " - - -	9,043	9,368	52,604
Derby :			
High Peak " - - -	9,414	10,593	63,272
North-Eastern " - - -	9,207	13,848	81,187
Chesterfield " - - -	8,616	13,159	82,486
Western " - - -	10,310	10,954	58,675
Mid " - - -	9,571	11,811	67,384
Ilkeston " - - -	10,660	15,255	84,914
Southern " - - -	11,575	15,153	76,493
Devon :			
Eastern or Honiton " - - -	9,012	9,299	51,518
North-Eastern or Tiverton " - - -	9,349	8,943	50,562
Northern or South Molton " - - -	9,343	8,628	42,627
North-Western or Barnstaple " - - -	10,189	12,180	62,695

IV. - A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*ENGLAND.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

Constituency.				Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Devon—<i>continued.</i>						
Western or Tavistock	Division	-	-	10,851	12,382	56,934
Southern or Totnes	"	-	-	9,188	8,950	46,784
Torquay	"	-	-	7,738	9,702	59,405
Mid or Ashburton	"	-	-	9,300	9,904	53,315
Dorset :						
Northern	"	-	-	8,522	8,217	43,099
Eastern	"	-	-	9,758	11,930	62,799
Southern	"	-	-	7,316	9,543	61,056
Western	"	-	-	7,914	7,159	36,008
Durham :						
Jarrow	"	-	-	12,897	16,360	92,043
Houghton-le-Spring	"	-	-	12,992	14,708	79,887
Chester-le-Street	"	-	-	11,830	17,573	93,175
North-Western	"	-	-	9,543	14,449	82,579
Mid	"	-	-	11,145	13,055	74,743
South-Eastern	"	-	-	13,176	15,531	70,166
Bishop Auckland	"	-	-	9,858	11,976	66,223
Barnard Castle	"	-	-	9,991	11,112	60,497
Essex :						
South - Western or } Walthamstow }	"	-	-	11,233	28,160	185,567
Southern or Romford	"	-	-	12,591	35,948	217,030
Western or Epping	"	-	-	9,239	10,368	58,805
Northern or Saffron Walden	"	-	-	9,306	8,631	43,042
North-Eastern or Harwich	"	-	-	10,141	12,338	62,691
Eastern or Maldon	"	-	-	9,869	10,200	53,148
Mid or Chelmsford	"	-	-	9,277	10,817	62,647
South-Eastern	"	-	-	9,367	16,399	96,987
Gloucester :						
Mid or Stroud	"	-	-	10,371	10,389	54,520
Northern or Tewkesbury	"	-	-	11,665	12,271	51,256
Eastern or Cirencester	"	-	-	10,157	9,394	49,555
Forest of Dean	"	-	-	9,458	10,260	53,258
Southern or Thornbury	"	-	-	11,333	13,043	72,727
Hereford :						
Northern or Leominster	"	-	-	9,314	9,461	44,629
Southern or Ross	"	-	-	10,179	10,301	48,390
Hertford :						
Northern or Hitchin	"	-	-	8,996	9,525	47,490
Eastern or Hertford	"	-	-	8,840	10,700	59,419
Mid or St. Albans	"	-	-	8,741	11,358	63,243
Western or Watford	"	-	-	10,029	14,315	80,198
Huntingdon :						
Southern or Huntingdon	"	-	-	5,655	5,189	22,918
Northern or Ramsey	"	-	-	5,989	6,958	31,091
Kent :						
Western or Sevenoaks	"	-	-	11,098	15,420	94,799
North-Western or Dartford	"	-	-	11,173	17,281	109,896
South-Western or Tunbridge	"	-	-	10,703	13,670	80,290
Mid or Medway	"	-	-	13,482	13,917	65,957
North-Eastern or Faversham	"	-	-	11,370	13,793	76,745
Southern or Ashford	"	-	-	13,389	12,888	66,913
Eastern or St. Augustine's	"	-	-	12,157	14,975	76,250
Isle of Thanet	"	-	-	7,941	10,627	71,518
Lancaster :						
North :						
North Lonsdale	"	-	-	9,219	9,762	50,430
Lancaster	"	-	-	8,961	13,363	78,657
Blackpool	"	-	-	11,903	18,237	111,611
Chorley	"	-	-	9,881	12,663	77,057

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued*.

ENGLAND.—COUNTIES—*continued*.

Constituency.				Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Lancaster—<i>continued</i>.						
North-East :						
Darwen	Division	-	-	12,629	15,639	78,793
Clitheroe	"	-	-	12,698	19,461	110,864
Accrington	"	-	-	10,797	14,651	84,878
Rossendale	"	-	-	11,450	12,361	71,480
South-East :						
Westhoughton	"	-	-	10,625	16,574	97,307
Heywood	"	-	-	9,269	10,161	57,896
Middleton	"	-	-	11,748	13,985	74,713
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth	"	-	-	10,433	12,606	78,298
Eccles	"	-	-	9,781	15,388	92,812
Stretford	"	-	-	11,140	20,842	96,174
Gorton	"	-	-	10,334	15,202	95,615
Prestwich	"	-	-	11,156	17,008	103,001
South-West :						
Southport	"	-	-	8,437	13,678	90,224
Ormskirk	"	-	-	8,714	11,635	75,142
Bootle	"	-	-	14,663	18,531	121,090
Widnes	"	-	-	8,223	9,826	67,269
Newton	"	-	-	9,344	12,556	80,372
Ince	"	-	-	9,157	12,503	79,344
Leigh	"	-	-	8,572	12,611	79,465
Leicester :						
Eastern or Melton	"	-	-	10,190	14,532	76,382
Mid or Loughborough	"	-	-	9,313	12,197	66,162
Western or Bosworth	"	-	-	9,919	12,121	66,892
Southern or Harborough	"	-	-	12,476	16,511	73,074
Lincoln :						
West Lindsey or Gainsborough	"	-	-	11,107	12,499	52,323
North Lindsey or Brigg	"	-	-	10,323	11,019	52,307
East Lindsey or Louth	"	-	-	10,252	9,654	43,220
South Lindsey or Horncastle	"	-	-	9,941	9,486	43,565
North Kesteven or Sleaford	"	-	-	9,863	9,953	45,680
South Kesteven or Stamford	"	-	-	9,741	9,478	45,305
Holland or Spalding	"	-	-	11,597	12,659	47,975
Middlesex :						
Enfield	"	-	-	8,621	13,619	123,826
Tottenham	"	-	-	10,887	20,596	136,702
Hornsey	"	-	-	10,648	17,257	111,453
Harrow	"	-	-	10,438	23,027	167,394
Ealing	"	-	-	9,283	15,688	101,325
Brentford	"	-	-	7,971	13,449	90,637
Uxbridge	"	-	-	9,902	14,943	83,111
Monmouth :						
Northern	"	-	-	10,705	12,235	68,668
Western	"	-	-	9,770	13,829	82,190
Southern	"	-	-	11,069	14,519	73,415
Norfolk :						
North-Western	"	-	-	10,444	10,900	51,384
South-Western	"	-	-	9,391	8,878	43,495
Northern	"	-	-	9,742	10,483	53,729
Eastern	"	-	-	11,161	11,013	50,651
Mid	"	-	-	9,992	9,235	46,150
Southern	"	-	-	10,141	9,762	46,610
Northampton :						
Northern	"	-	-	9,741	10,317	47,294
Eastern	"	-	-	9,691	15,853	87,219
Mid	"	-	-	11,306	12,676	55,288
Southern	"	-	-	9,636	8,966	43,751
Northumberland :						
Wansbeck	"	-	-	10,392	15,303	80,668
Tyneside	"	-	-	11,852	20,586	101,039

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*ENGLAND.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

Constituency.					Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Northumberland— <i>continued.</i>							
Hexham	Division	-	-	-	10,237	10,649	54,658
Berwick-upon-Tweed	"	-	-	-	9,691	9,259	50,208
Nottingham :							
Bassetlaw	"	-	-	-	9,479	10,652	57,113
Newark	"	-	-	-	10,214	10,504	50,960
Rushcliffe	"	-	-	-	11,132	15,746	80,201
Mansfield	"	-	-	-	9,862	15,264	86,510
Oxford :							
Northern or Banbury	"	-	-	-	8,478	7,722	40,612
Mid or Woodstock	"	-	-	-	10,012	9,716	46,471
Southern or Henley	"	-	-	-	8,555	9,124	48,630
Rutland - - - - -					4,166	4,165	19,708
Salop :							
Western or Oswestry	Division	-	-	-	10,083	10,022	53,984
Northern or Newport	"	-	-	-	10,636	10,603	52,391
Mid or Wellington	"	-	-	-	8,648	8,464	48,641
Southern or Ludlow	"	-	-	-	10,735	10,521	55,909
Somerset :							
Northern	"	-	-	-	10,209	10,847	59,143
Wells	"	-	-	-	9,501	11,129	59,615
Frome	"	-	-	-	10,498	11,867	56,678
Eastern	"	-	-	-	9,344	9,121	47,435
Southern	"	-	-	-	9,349	9,361	49,535
Bridgwater	"	-	-	-	9,861	10,015	48,490
Western or Wellington	"	-	-	-	9,537	9,707	48,182
Southampton :							
Northern or Basingstoke	"	-	-	-	7,720	10,606	82,968
Western or Andover	"	-	-	-	9,175	9,493	52,283
Eastern or Petersfield	"	-	-	-	8,202	9,040	50,366
Southern or Fareham	"	-	-	-	12,162	16,442	81,593
New Forest	"	-	-	-	9,353	10,403	52,870
Isle of Wight	"	-	-	-	11,943	14,613	82,387
Stafford :							
Leek	"	-	-	-	10,234	11,113	61,853
Burton	"	-	-	-	9,463	11,128	61,787
Western	"	-	-	-	10,636	10,816	60,449
North-Western	"	-	-	-	13,222	14,794	68,969
Lichfield	"	-	-	-	8,842	9,732	56,697
Kingswinford	"	-	-	-	12,272	12,614	52,378
Handsworth	"	-	-	-	14,988	22,465	126,254
Suffolk :							
Northern or Lowestoft	"	-	-	-	10,956	13,094	69,859
North-Eastern or Eye	"	-	-	-	10,993	10,196	51,399
North-Western or Stowmarket	"	-	-	-	10,587	10,769	54,854
South or Sudbury	"	-	-	-	10,522	10,259	52,161
South-Eastern or Woodbridge	"	-	-	-	12,126	12,178	57,802
Surrey :							
North Western or Chertsey	"	-	-	-	9,220	12,800	79,898
South-Western or Guildford	"	-	-	-	9,978	13,086	77,289
South-Eastern or Reigate	"	-	-	-	9,500	12,271	73,279
Mid or Epsom	"	-	-	-	9,009	13,492	86,705
Kingston	"	-	-	-	11,102	15,356	103,040
North-Eastern or Wimbledon	"	-	-	-	14,086	19,562	99,066
Sussex :							
North-Western or Horsham	"	-	-	-	8,582	9,809	53,629
South-Western or Chichester	"	-	-	-	8,502	10,095	58,448
Northern or East Grinstead	"	-	-	-	7,660	9,833	56,956
Mid or Lewes	"	-	-	-	10,586	14,336	76,267
Southern or Eastbourne	"	-	-	-	8,504	11,945	79,415
Eastern or Rye	"	-	-	-	10,304	12,379	64,031

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

ENGLAND.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Warwick :			
Northern or Tamworth Division - - -	10,046	13,246	72,351
North-Eastern or Nuneaton " - - -	10,061	13,329	68,995
South-Western or Stratford-on-Avon - - -	9,631	9,842	46,667
South-Eastern or Rugby " - - -	9,700	10,541	56,221
Westmorland :			
Northern or Appleby " - - -	6,022	6,509	31,480
Southern or Kendal " - - -	5,630	6,274	32,825
Wilts :			
Northern or Cricklade " - - -	9,031	13,150	70,899
North-Western or Chippenham - - -	8,853	8,567	44,709
Western or Westbury " - - -	10,566	9,888	50,045
Eastern or Devizes " - - -	9,357	8,891	46,648
Southern or Wilton " - - -	8,675	8,121	42,123
Worcester :			
Western or Bewdley " - - -	9,833	10,235	54,021
Southern or Evesham " - - -	9,522	10,071	49,782
Mid or Droitwich " - - -	9,484	10,606	50,699
Northern " - - -	10,573	13,690	77,635
Eastern " - - -	8,187	15,819	95,720
York :			
North Riding :			
Thirsk and Malton " - - -	12,637	12,164	57,720
Richmond " - - -	11,237	10,178	50,878
Cleveland " - - -	11,788	12,360	60,019
Whitby " - - -	11,350	10,620	51,200
East Riding :			
Holderness " - - -	9,143	10,091	42,193
Buckrose " - - -	9,113	9,905	53,553
Howdenshire " - - -	9,502	9,414	50,063
West Riding :			
Northern Part :			
Skipton " - - -	10,796	12,116	64,038
Keighley " - - -	10,072	12,788	70,427
Shipley " - - -	14,067	15,734	65,686
Sowerby " - - -	11,364	12,065	66,026
Elland " - - -	11,851	13,272	66,127
Southern Part :			
Morley " - - -	11,467	14,275	70,921
Normanton " - - -	11,479	14,027	80,285
Colne Valley " - - -	10,881	10,897	58,160
Holmfirth " - - -	10,770	11,714	65,179
Barnsley " - - -	11,034	16,999	101,041
Hallamshire " - - -	13,176	17,190	90,105
Rotherham " - - -	10,730	16,622	101,041
Doncaster " - - -	13,157	17,257	92,860
Eastern Part :			
Ripon " - - -	9,049	11,314	68,301
Osley " - - -	9,883	12,526	68,774
Barkston Ash " - - -	8,411	9,609	53,292
Osgoldcross " - - -	10,322	15,386	81,214
Pudsey " - - -	11,989	15,368	52,092
Spen Valley " - - -	9,645	11,029	57,997
TOTAL COUNTIES—ENGLAND - -	2,362,220	2,879,696	15,704,543

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*ENGLAND—*continued.*

BOROUGHES.

Constituency	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Ashton-under-Lyne - - - - -	6,553	7,978	51,080
Aston Manor - - - - -	8,571	12,182	77,310
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	6,063	7,972	57,584
Bath (two Members) - - - - -	6,637	7,378	52,751
Battersea and Clapham :			
Battersea - - - - - Division	10,019	15,072	102,450
Clapham - - - - - "	9,454	17,307	120,760
Bedford - - - - -	3,134	5,081	35,144
Bethnal Green :			
North-east - - - - - Division	7,102	8,089	63,786
South-west - - - - - "	8,265	8,093	65,926
Birkenhead - - - - -	12,115	15,555	110,926
Birmingham :			
Edgbaston - - - - - Division	8,693	12,414	77,586
West - - - - - "	10,329	13,093	76,370
Central - - - - - "	10,923	11,562	54,142
North - - - - - "	9,427	9,858	60,339
East - - - - - "	9,382	13,536	82,552
Bordesley - - - - - "	11,178	16,343	99,022
South - - - - - "	10,643	12,185	72,171
Blackburn (two Members) - - - - -	16,329	19,876	127,527
Bolton (two Members) - - - - -	16,063	20,055	130,602
Boston - - - - -	2,718	3,557	20,456
Bradford :			
West - - - - - Division	9,424	12,796	79,429
Central - - - - - "	11,297	10,330	61,002
East - - - - - "	10,887	14,661	88,236
Brighton (two Members) - - - - -	14,848	19,001	153,393
Bristol :			
West - - - - - Division	7,657	8,499	70,849
North - - - - - "	9,002	12,394	81,310
East - - - - - "	9,506	13,896	86,553
South - - - - - "	10,384	13,661	88,196
Burnley - - - - -	9,638	15,189	95,816
Bury (Lancs.) - - - - -	8,214	8,786	56,408
Bury St. Edmund's - - - - -	2,292	2,645	16,255
Camberwell :—			
North - - - - - Division	8,603	12,587	93,756
Peckham - - - - - "	9,713	11,924	91,432
Dulwich - - - - - "	8,963	13,188	97,354
Cambridge - - - - -	6,189	8,413	47,737
Canterbury - - - - -	3,107	4,010	24,229
Carlisle - - - - -	5,726	7,065	43,687
Chatham - - - - -	6,988	11,557	78,746
Chelsea - - - - -	11,104	12,616	93,841
Cheltenham - - - - -	6,464	7,669	52,858
Chester - - - - -	6,296	7,549	46,204
Christchurch - - - - -	4,626	8,622	67,924
Colchester - - - - -	4,241	5,837	38,351
Coventry - - - - -	9,736	12,656	63,817
Croydon - - - - -	12,619	19,950	133,885
Darlington - - - - -	5,907	7,799	44,496
Deptford - - - - -	9,371	14,884	110,181
Derby (two Members) - - - - -	14,925	18,963	105,785
Devonport (two Members) - - - - -	6,527	8,946	78,059
Dewsbury - - - - -	11,439	13,476	74,349
Doyer - - - - -	4,885	6,444	39,558
Dudley - - - - -	14,918	16,214	96,988
Durham - - - - -	2,010	2,595	14,935
Exeter - - - - -	6,963	8,875	53,141
Finsbury :			
Holborn - - - - - Division	9,802	10,494	61,949
Central - - - - - "	7,462	8,295	64,086
East - - - - - "	6,105	5,719	39,830

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

ENGLAND.—BOROUGHES—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Fulham - - - - -	6,499	17,778	137,249
Gateshead - - - - -	13,206	17,427	109,887
Gloucester - - - - -	4,547	7,686	45,145
Grantham - - - - -	2,883	3,054	18,001
Gravesend - - - - -	4,200	5,823	39,766
Great Grimsby - - - - -	8,659	13,981	78,198
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	6,949	8,640	51,250
Greenwich - - - - -	8,632	12,657	95,620
Hackney :			
North - - - - - Division	8,058	11,675	84,253
Central - - - - - "	7,381	8,808	67,612
South - - - - - "	8,684	12,314	101,350
Halifax (two Members) - - - - -	12,269	15,195	88,909
Hammersmith - - - - -	9,611	13,132	111,976
Hampstead - - - - -	5,981	10,280	82,329
Hanley - - - - -	10,970	16,251	100,290
Hartlepool, The - - - - -	8,500	13,633	86,310
Hastings - - - - -	5,672	8,243	62,913
Hereford - - - - -	3,002	3,620	21,382
Huddersfield - - - - -	14,991	16,928	96,383
Hythe - - - - -	3,737	5,883	46,663
Ipswich (two Members) - - - - -	8,867	11,095	66,622
Islington :			
North - - - - - Division	7,774	11,662	99,841
West - - - - - "	7,276	9,001	74,159
East - - - - - "	8,092	10,221	89,080
South - - - - - "	7,024	8,185	71,826
Kensington :			
North - - - - - Division	8,297	9,685	87,697
South - - - - - "	8,859	9,138	85,372
Kidderminster - - - - -	4,506	4,487	26,274
King's Lynn - - - - -	3,094	3,444	20,289
Kingston-upon-Hull :			
East - - - - - Division	8,053	12,155	82,319
Central - - - - - "	11,627	9,450	60,737
West - - - - - "	11,517	18,366	96,820
Lambeth :			
North - - - - - Division	7,939	7,181	59,522
Kennington - - - - - "	8,313	10,583	78,323
Brixton - - - - - "	7,963	10,240	75,355
Norwood - - - - - "	7,501	11,767	85,691
Leeds :			
North - - - - - Division	10,128	19,094	116,693
Central - - - - - "	11,135	9,391	64,153
East - - - - - "	8,831	9,504	65,854
West - - - - - "	12,058	17,737	100,139
South - - - - - "	10,931	14,369	82,114
Leicester (two Members) - - - - -	21,671	25,575	151,484
Lewisham - - - - -	9,280	17,370	128,313
Lincoln - - - - -	7,444	9,324	51,751
Liverpool :			
Kirkdale - - - - - Division	8,346	10,816	83,257
Walton - - - - - "	7,683	12,884	89,873
Everton - - - - - "	9,439	10,347	83,572
West Derby - - - - - "	8,873	11,982	86,694
Scotland - - - - - "	7,076	6,097	52,992
Exchange - - - - - "	8,171	6,450	41,999
Abercromby - - - - - "	9,137	7,898	52,418
East Toxteth - - - - - "	8,003	9,485	70,425
West Toxteth - - - - - "	7,684	8,519	65,800
London (two Members) - - - - -	29,152	33,028	26,897
Maidstone - - - - -	4,273	5,358	33,516
Manchester :			
North-West - - - - - Division	12,685	11,146	68,054
North - - - - - "	8,703	10,779	82,508
North-East - - - - - "	8,579	9,858	71,770
East - - - - - "	9,779	12,816	94,497
South - - - - - "	8,534	12,450	91,710
South-West - - - - - "	8,890	8,782	66,916

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*ENGLAND.—BOROUGHs—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Marylebone :			
East - - - - - Division	6,884	6,627	58,887
West - - - - - "	7,566	8,606	73,436
Middlesbrough - - - - - "	13,864	18,116	116,539
Monmouth District :			
Monmouth - - - - - }	6,485 }	844	68,054 }
Newport - - - - - }		9,200	
Usk - - - - - }		254	
TOTAL, Monmouth District - - -	6,485	10,298	68,054
Morpeth - - - - -	6,846	8,838	49,969
Newcastle-on-Tyne (two Members) - - -	30,314	35,983	214,803
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	7,837	9,572	60,667
Newington :			
West - - - - - Division	6,377	8,750	60,481
Walworth - - - - - "	5,598	7,678	61,672
Northampton (two Members) - - - - -	9,582	12,487	76,073
Norwich (two Members) - - - - -	15,323	19,325	111,728
Nottingham :			
West - - - - - Division	14,929	15,620	93,347
East - - - - - "	12,749	12,245	73,203
South - - - - - "	12,751	13,003	73,203
Oldham (two Members) - - - - -	25,600	30,725	194,197
Oxford - - - - -	6,764	8,310	49,413
Paddington :			
North - - - - - Division	5,345	8,620	72,200
South - - - - - "	5,193	5,870	55,106
Penryn and Falmouth - - - - -	2,562	2,799	16,296
Peterborough - - - - -	3,882	5,693	32,203
Plymouth (two Members) - - - - -	10,130	14,116	105,404
Pontefract - - - - -	2,465	3,178	20,742
Portsmouth (two Members) - - - - -	20,279	28,022	189,122
Preston (two Members) - - - - -	14,876	17,711	118,220
Reading - - - - -	7,515	10,484	65,468
Rochdale - - - - -	10,808	13,321	76,122
Rochester - - - - -	3,304	5,226	30,730
St. George, Hanover Square - - - - -	10,500	9,952	77,989
St. Helen's - - - - -	8,291	11,246	80,722
St. Pancras :			
North - - - - - Division	5,450	7,414	59,374
East - - - - - "	5,913	7,064	60,248
West - - - - - "	7,103	7,287	59,769
South - - - - - "	5,357	5,332	55,491
Salford :			
North - - - - - Division	7,728	9,485	69,750
West - - - - - "	8,197	12,956	86,152
South - - - - - "	8,717	8,781	65,054
Salisbury - - - - -	2,336	3,032	19,421
Scarborough - - - - -	4,666	5,939	38,160
Sheffield :			
Attercliffe - - - - - Division	9,751	14,755	89,716
Brightside - - - - - "	9,298	11,896	73,084
Central - - - - - "	9,923	9,570	67,082
Hallam - - - - - "	7,846	11,949	75,173
Ecclesall - - - - - "	8,904	12,501	75,662
Shoreditch ;			
Hoxton - - - - - Division	8,469	7,681	62,461
Haggerston - - - - - "	6,737	6,783	55,437
Shrewsbury - - - - -	4,131	4,750	28,396
Southampton (two Members) - - - - -	12,061	16,967	120,302
South Shields - - - - -	11,928	17,204	97,267
Southwark :			
West - - - - - Division	7,776	7,711	62,653
Rotherhithe - - - - - "	8,455	9,274	69,445
Bermondsey - - - - - "	9,433	11,220	81,987
Stafford - - - - -	3,264	3,514	20,894
Stalybridge - - - - -	6,424	7,565	46,558
Stockport (two Members) - - - - -	9,560	12,551	78,871

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.

ENGLAND.—BOROUGHES.—continued.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Stockton-on-Tees - - - - -	8,761	11,960	71,812
Stoke-upon-Trent - - - - -	9,213	13,769	89,023
Strand - - - - -	11,264	9,191	53,237
Sunderland (two Members) - - - - -	18,078	25,863	159,359
Taunton - - - - -	2,541	3,314	19,714
Tower Hamlets - - - - -			
Whitechapel - - - - - Division	6,140	4,692	78,624
St. George - - - - - "	4,317	3,426	51,071
Limehouse - - - - - "	5,954	6,805	55,996
Mile End - - - - - "	5,804	5,738	48,348
Stepney - - - - - "	6,925	5,796	63,689
Bow and Bromley - - - - - "	8,887	11,426	91,081
Poplar - - - - - "	9,041	10,254	78,430
Tynemouth - - - - -	6,669	8,504	51,514
Wakefield - - - - -	4,801	6,103	41,189
Walsall - - - - -	10,742	13,719	86,440
Wandsworth - - - - -	10,088	23,944	179,882
Warrington - - - - -	7,730	9,797	64,702
Warwick and Leamington - - - - -	5,486	5,961	39,075
Wednesbury - - - - -	10,808	12,265	72,478
West Bromwich - - - - -	8,749	10,342	65,172
West Ham :			
North - - - - - Division	10,026	16,289	105,722
South - - - - - "	8,942	22,490	161,586
Westminster - - - - -	7,670	7,223	50,758
Whitehaven - - - - -	2,687	3,038	18,830
Wigan - - - - -	6,988	8,481	60,770
Winchester - - - - -	2,326	2,731	18,991
Windsor - - - - -	2,612	3,103	21,477
Wolverhampton :			
West - - - - - Division	8,391	12,084	75,605
East - - - - - "	7,917	9,403	58,258
South - - - - - "	8,636	9,497	58,887
Woolwich - - - - -	9,769	15,376	117,157
Worcester - - - - -	6,714	7,966	46,623
York (two Members) - - - - -	12,415	13,209	75,391
TOTAL BOROUGHES—ENGLAND - - - - -	1,770,191	2,255,479	15,102,215

UNIVERSITIES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.
Oxford (two Members) - - - - -	5,575	6,303
Cambridge (two Members) - - - - -	6,482	6,824
London - - - - -	2,579	4,748
TOTAL - - - - -	14,636	17,875

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

WALES.

COUNTIES.

Constituency.					Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Anglesey	-	-	-	-	9,777	9,847	50,590
Brecon	-	-	-	-	9,520	11,847	57,212
Cardigan	-	-	-	-	12,308	13,390	60,237
Carmarthen :							
Eastern	Division	-	-	-	8,669	10,777	54,551
Western	"	-	-	-	9,969	11,382	44,894
Carnarvon :							
Southern or Eifion	"	-	-	-	8,978	9,156	43,875
Northern or Arfon	"	-	-	-	9,136	9,660	50,479
Denbigh :							
Eastern	"	-	-	-	8,297	10,637	54,844
Western	"	-	-	-	8,899	9,437	48,157
Flint	-	-	-	-	10,081	11,092	59,026
Glamorgan :							
Eastern	Division	-	-	-	8,544	17,587	105,568
Rhondda	"	-	-	-	8,210	13,654	88,968
Western or Gower	"	-	-	-	10,562	12,770	63,285
Mid	"	-	-	-	8,979	14,173	82,723
Southern	"	-	-	-	8,806	18,542	103,905
Merioneth	-	-	-	-	9,333	9,636	49,130
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	8,870	7,921	37,090
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	10,883	11,028	51,869
Radnor	-	-	-	-	4,539	5,284	23,263
TOTAL COUNTIES—WALES					174,360	217,820	1,129,666

BOROUGHES.

Cardiff District :			
Cardiff	-	-	-
Cowbridge	-	-	-
Llantrissant	-	-	-
	12,605	23,521 192 560	167,679
TOTAL of Cardiff District	12,605	24,278	167,679
Carmarthen District :			
Carmarthen	-	-	-
Llanelly	-	-	-
	5,399	1,515 4,224	35,880
TOTAL of Carmarthen District	5,399	5,739	35,880
Carnarvon District :			
Bangor	-	-	-
Carnarvon	-	-	-
Conway	-	-	-
Criccieth	-	-	-
Nevin	-	-	-
Pwllheli	-	-	-
	4,476	1,737 1,650 713 265 363 611	32,481
TOTAL of Carnarvon District	4,476	5,339	32,481

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

WALES.—BOROUGH—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Denbigh District :			
<i>Denbigh</i> - - - - -	3,414	1,002	26,934
<i>Holt</i> - - - - -		191	
<i>Ruthin</i> - - - - -		415	
<i>Wrexham</i> - - - - -		2,641	
TOTAL of Denbigh District - - -	3,414	4,249	26,934
Flint District :			
<i>Caergwrle</i> - - - - -	3,773	231	21,407
<i>Caerwys</i> - - - - -		90	
<i>Flint</i> - - - - -		780	
<i>Holywell</i> - - - - -		1,071	
<i>Mold</i> - - - - -		707	
<i>Overton</i> - - - - -		212	
<i>Rhuddlan</i> - - - - -		178	
<i>St. Asaph</i> - - - - -		276	
TOTAL of Flint District - - -	3,773	3,545	21,407
Merthyr Tydfil (two Members) - - -	15,196	19,402	122,536
Montgomery District :			
<i>Llanfyllin</i> - - - - -	2,999	170	17,802
<i>Llanidloes</i> - - - - -		463	
<i>Machynlleth</i> - - - - -		376	
<i>Montgomery</i> - - - - -		230	
<i>Newtown</i> - - - - -		1,119	
<i>Welshpool</i> - - - - -		880	
TOTAL of Montgomery District - -	2,999	3,238	17,802
Pembroke and Haverfordwest District :			
<i>Fishguard</i> - - - - -	5,474	294	36,880
<i>Haverfordwest</i> - - - - -		1,176	
<i>Milford</i> - - - - -		668	
<i>Narberth</i> - - - - -		295	
<i>Pembroke</i> - - - - -		3,558	
<i>Tenby</i> - - - - -		641	
<i>Wiston</i> - - - - -		134	
TOTAL of Pembroke and Haverfordwest District - - -	5,474	6,766	36,880
Swansea District :			
Swansea Town Division :			
Swansea Borough, part of - - -	7,597	9,619	63,478
Swansea District Division :			
<i>Swansea Borough, part of</i> - - -	8,920	5,261	64,574
<i>Aberavon</i> - - - - -		3,031	
<i>Kenfig</i> - - - - -		90	
<i>Loughor</i> - - - - -		483	
<i>Neath</i> - - - - -		2,326	
TOTAL of Swansea District Division - -	8,920	11,191	64,574
TOTAL BOROUGH—WALES - - - - -	69,853	93,361	589,651

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Aberdeenshire :			
East Division - - - - -	12,522	12,425	77,433
West Division - - - - -	10,144	10,773	65,893
Argyllshire - - - - -	10,011	10,771	60,270
Ayrshire :			
North Division - - - - -	12,465	14,405	87,946
South Division - - - - -	15,109	16,394	94,833
Banffshire - - - - -	7,018	8,248	52,846
Berwickshire - - - - -	5,982	5,407	30,888
Buteshire - - - - -	2,943	3,444	18,641
Caithness-shire - - - - -	4,320	4,089	25,741
Clackmannan and Kinross shires - - - - -	6,930	6,130	43,315
	6,930	7,662	43,315
Dumbartonshire - - - - -	10,063	14,203	90,722
Dumfries-shire - - - - -	9,489	9,227	52,586
Edinburghshire - - - - -	12,924	14,326	91,887
Elgin and Nairn shires - - - - -	5,796	5,041	37,975
	5,796	5,860	37,975
Fifeshire :			
East Division - - - - -	9,233	9,744	51,475
West Division - - - - -	8,429	12,776	77,037
Forfarshire - - - - -	11,232	12,286	69,658
Haddingtonshire - - - - -	6,487	6,669	38,798
Inverness-shire - - - - -	9,330	9,477	67,700
Kincardineshire - - - - -	5,580	6,682	39,846
Kirkcudbright - - - - -	5,720	5,817	31,503
Lanarkshire :			
Govan Division - - - - -	8,998	15,991	103,978
Partick Division - - - - -	8,945	17,551	115,528
North-West Division - - - - -	9,373	14,614	100,209
North East Division - - - - -	10,814	17,786	119,349
Mid Division - - - - -	8,939	13,981	90,966
South Division - - - - -	8,981	9,442	56,504
Linlithgowshire - - - - -	6,808	9,081	58,667
Orkney and Shetland - - - - -	7,394	3,798	51,803
	7,394	7,550	51,803
Peebles and Selkirk shires - - - - -	3,250	2,748	19,609
	3,250	3,589	19,609
Perthshire :			
East Division - - - - -	7,851	7,483	42,330
West Division - - - - -	8,284	8,227	47,399
Renfrewshire :			
East Division - - - - -	8,295	13,106	84,773
West Division - - - - -	7,750	10,695	68,160
Ross and Cromarty shire - - - - -	10,265	8,048	68,908
Roxburghshire - - - - -	6,180	5,790	31,702
Stirlingshire - - - - -	12,486	17,439	105,637
Sutherlandshire - - - - -	3,185	2,800	20,656
Wigtownshire - - - - -	6,004	5,546	32,593
TOTAL COUNTIES - - - - -	325,529	389,404	2,425,764

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

BURGHES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Aberdeen :			
North Division - - - - -	8,256	10,200	65,793
South Division - - - - -	7,813	11,919	77,985
Ayr District :			
<i>Ayr</i> - - - - -	5,449	3,713	27,529
<i>Campbeltown</i> - - - - -		822	8,234
<i>Inveraray</i> - - - - -		120	662
<i>Irvine</i> - - - - -		1,588	9,604
<i>Oban</i> - - - - -		764	4,848
	5,449	7,007	50,877
Dumfries District :			
<i>Dumfries</i> - - - - -	3,147	2,412	18,685
<i>Annan</i> - - - - -		639	4,302
<i>Kirkcudbright</i> - - - - -		331	2,386
<i>Lochmaben</i> - - - - -		186	1,051
<i>Sanguhar</i> - - - - -		234	1,375
	3,147	3,802	27,799
Dundee (two Members) - - - - -	17,420	19,283	159,040
Edinburgh :			
East Division - - - - -	7,639	11,357	73,181
West Division - - - - -	7,565	8,913	55,464
Central Division - - - - -	8,269	7,247	62,262
South Division - - - - -	8,754	15,540	107,206
Elgin District :			
<i>Elgin</i> - - - - -	4,196	1,155	8,407
<i>Banff</i> - - - - -		991	7,149
<i>Cullen</i> - - - - -		268	1,936
<i>Inverurie</i> - - - - -		502	3,454
<i>Kintore</i> - - - - -		128	789
<i>Peterhead</i> - - - - -		1,581	11,763
	4,196	4,625	33,498
Falkirk District :			
<i>Falkirk</i> - - - - -	7,142	2,615	20,505
<i>Airdrie</i> - - - - -		2,546	16,288
<i>Hamilton</i> - - - - -		4,353	32,775
<i>Lanark</i> - - - - -		770	5,084
<i>Linlithgow</i> - - - - -		624	4,279
	7,142	11,408	78,931
Glasgow :			
Bridgeton Division - - - - -	10,058	11,825	91,242
Camlachie Division - - - - -	9,220	10,441	78,011
St. Rollox Division - - - - -	11,926	17,960	118,626
Central Division - - - - -	13,208	15,399	74,601
College Division - - - - -	11,934	15,944	112,492
Tradeston Division - - - - -	9,222	9,814	71,278
Blackfriars and Hutchesontown Division - - - - -	9,725	9,949	76,122
Greenock - - - - -	7,131	7,506	67,672
Hawick District :			
<i>Hawick</i> - - - - -	5,679	2,649	17,303
<i>Galashiels</i> - - - - -		2,105	12,822
<i>Selkirk</i> - - - - -		957	5,701
	5,679	5,711	35,826
Inverness District :			
<i>Inverness</i> - - - - -	3,556	2,770	21,177
<i>Forres</i> - - - - -		569	4,313
<i>Fortrose</i> - - - - -		182	1,065
<i>Nairn</i> - - - - -		583	4,327
	3,556	4,104	30,882

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*SCOTLAND.—BURGHES—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Kilmarnock District :			
<i>Kilmarnock</i> - - - - -	10,475	5,333	34,165
<i>Dumbarton</i> - - - - -		3,026	13,836
<i>Port Glasgow</i> - - - - -		1,919	16,840
<i>Renfrew</i> - - - - -		1,511	9,296
<i>Rutherglen</i> - - - - -		2,635	17,296
	10,475	14,424	96,433
Kirkcaldy District :			
<i>Kirkcaldy</i> - - - - -	5,282	3,738	22,346
<i>Burntisland</i> - - - - -		798	4,725
<i>Dysart</i> - - - - -		2,715	15,256
<i>Kinghorn</i> - - - - -		259	1,550
	5,282	7,510	43,877
Leith District :			
<i>Leith</i> - - - - -	11,779	13,014	76,668
<i>Musselburgh</i> - - - - -		1,826	11,706
<i>Portobello</i> - - - - -		1,444	9,180
	11,779	16,284	97,554
Montrose District :			
<i>Montrose</i> - - - - -	8,963	1,900	12,401
<i>Arbroath</i> - - - - -		3,731	22,375
<i>Brechin</i> - - - - -		1,338	8,941
<i>Forfar</i> - - - - -		1,659	11,397
<i>Bervie</i> - - - - -		196	1,207
	8,963	8,824	56,821
Paisley - - - - -	6,794	11,246	79,354
Perth - - - - -	4,369	4,948	32,866
St. Andrews District :			
<i>St. Andrews</i> - - - - -	2,837	1,083	7,621
<i>Anstruther Easter</i> - - - - -		234	1,190
<i>Anstruther Wester</i> - - - - -		80	501
<i>Crail</i> - - - - -		211	1,087
<i>Cupar</i> - - - - -		752	4,511
<i>Kilrenny</i> - - - - -		469	2,542
<i>Pittenwee</i> - - - - -		305	1,859
	2,837	3,134	19,811
Stirling District :			
<i>Stirling</i> - - - - -	5,228	2,705	18,403
<i>Culross</i> - - - - -		59	335
<i>Dunfermline</i> - - - - -		3,400	22,039
<i>Inverkeithing</i> - - - - -		310	1,909
<i>Queensferry, South</i> - - - - -		269	1,850
	5,228	6,743	44,536
Wick District :			
<i>Wick</i> - - - - -	2,015	1,191	7,882
<i>Cromarty</i> - - - - -		136	1,233
<i>Dingwall</i> - - - - -		367	2,490
<i>Dornoch</i> - - - - -		108	533
<i>Kirkwall</i> - - - - -		575	3,660
<i>Tain</i> - - - - -		378	1,645
	2,015	2,755	17,493
TOTAL BURGHES - - -	235,051	295,772	2,036,483

IV. - A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.--*continued.*

SCOTLAND--*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.
Edinburgh and St. Andrews - - -	6,860	10,354
Glasgow and Aberdeen - - -	6,918	9,673
TOTAL UNIVERSITIES - - -	13,778	20,027

IRELAND.

COUNTIES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
ANTRIM :			
North Antrim - - - - -	8,948	8,132	45,726
Mid Antrim - - - - -	8,307	7,760	44,855
East Antrim - - - - -	8,773	8,949	53,281
South Antrim - - - - -	10,824	10,328	49,161
ARMAGH :			
North Armagh - - - - -	7,947	7,545	46,137
Mid Armagh - - - - -	8,170	7,182	41,476
South Armagh - - - - -	8,192	7,359	37,372
CARLOW - - - - -	6,891	6,156	36,769
CAVAN :			
West Cavan - - - - -	10,109	9,425	50,604
East Cavan - - - - -	8,920	9,460	46,764
CLARE :			
East Clare - - - - -	10,128	9,136	53,504
West Clare - - - - -	9,813	9,176	57,016
CORK :			
North Cork - - - - -	7,827	7,371	43,303
North-East Cork - - - - -	8,175	7,241	45,572
Mid Cork - - - - -	7,409	7,119	43,779
East Cork - - - - -	6,934	6,780	45,245
West Cork - - - - -	6,126	6,559	43,617
South Cork - - - - -	7,299	6,917	41,081
South-East Cork - - - - -	8,007	6,924	42,523
DONEGAL :			
North Donegal - - - - -	6,932	6,820	43,346
West Donegal - - - - -	7,377	7,303	46,414
East Donegal - - - - -	7,840	6,608	41,589
South Donegal - - - - -	7,854	6,480	42,276
DOWN :			
Dorth Down - - - - -	9,277	9,474	55,519
East Down - - - - -	9,805	8,184	47,136
West Down - - - - -	9,695	8,474	44,930
South Down - - - - -	10,335	8,799	48,223
DUBLIN :			
North Dublin - - - - -	12,336	14,240	81,283
South Dublin - - - - -	11,314	10,453	82,070

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

IRELAND.—COUNTIES—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
FERMANAGH :			
North Fermanagh - - - - -	6,687	5,172	33,437
South Fermanagh - - - - -	6,855	5,482	31,806
GALWAY :			
Connemara - - - - -	5,842	6,774	46,580
North Galway - - - - -	5,919	8,209	46,306
East Galway - - - - -	8,088	7,253	44,363
South Galway - - - - -	7,220	6,927	41,189
KERRY :			
North Kerry - - - - -	5,972	5,702	39,047
West Kerry - - - - -	5,668	5,813	43,774
South Kerry - - - - -	4,529	5,739	41,888
East Kerry - - - - -	5,971	5,669	40,622
KILDARE :			
North Kildare - - - - -	5,108	5,391	30,590
South Kildare - - - - -	5,070	5,880	32,879
KILKENNY :			
North Kilkenny - - - - -	5,924	5,484	32,008
South Kilkenny - - - - -	5,647	5,221	33,566
KING'S COUNTY :			
Birr - - - - -	5,236	4,668	30,737
Tullamore - - - - -	5,162	4,896	29,392
LEITRIM :			
North Leitrim - - - - -	6,478	6,672	34,440
South Leitrim - - - - -	6,270	6,995	34,761
LIMERICK :			
West Limerick - - - - -	7,827	8,623	50,303
East Limerick - - - - -	8,474	8,024	49,909
LONDONDERRY :			
North Derry - - - - -	11,189	9,922	53,744
South Derry - - - - -	10,790	8,519	50,712
LONGFORD :			
North Longford - - - - -	3,714	4,149	23,379
South Longford - - - - -	4,426	3,978	23,202
LOUTH :			
North Louth - - - - -	5,935	5,911	35,203
South Louth - - - - -	5,796	5,095	30,538
MAYO :			
North Mayo - - - - -	7,413	7,517	49,511
West Mayo - - - - -	8,009	9,450	52,519
East Mayo - - - - -	8,149	8,281	48,911
South Mayo - - - - -	7,980	8,252	52,252
MEATH :			
North Meath - - - - -	6,652	5,830	34,274
South Meath - - - - -	6,324	6,031	33,189
MONAGHAN :			
North Monaghan - - - - -	7,525	6,691	38,126
South Monaghan - - - - -	7,474	6,605	36,379
QUEEN'S COUNTY :			
Ossory - - - - -	5,617	5,164	28,996
Leix - - - - -	5,472	5,153	29,184

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c. — *continued.*

IRELAND. — COUNTIES—*continued.*

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
ROSCOMMON :			
North Roscommon - - - - -	8,682	9,096	48,762
South Roscommon - - - - -	9,351	9,029	51,244
SLIGO :			
North Sligo - - - - -	7,867	8,556	44,584
South Sligo - - - - -	7,693	7,572	42,773
TIPPERARY :			
North Tipperary - - - - -	7,500	5,954	39,591
Mid Tipperary - - - - -	6,517	6,469	40,598
South Tipperary - - - - -	5,841	5,179	37,076
East Tipperary - - - - -	6,899	5,734	40,581
TYRONE :			
North Tyrone - - - - -	6,810	6,162	38,240
Mid Tyrone - - - - -	8,083	7,349	37,953
East Tyrone - - - - -	7,946	6,410	39,503
South Tyrone - - - - -	7,720	6,292	34,772
WATERFORD :			
West Waterford - - - - -	6,025	4,410	32,368
East Waterford - - - - -	5,678	4,176	29,205
WESTMEATH :			
North Westmeath - - - - -	5,507	5,047	29,887
South Westmeath - - - - -	5,419	5,441	28,494
WEXFORD :			
North Wexford - - - - -	9,768	9,053	51,180
South Wexford - - - - -	9,577	8,715	52,421
WICKLOW :			
West Wicklow - - - - -	5,226	4,534	27,122
East Wicklow - - - - -	5,569	5,002	31,142
TOTAL FOR COUNTIES - - - - -	631,649	597,676	3,565,733

BOROUGHES.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.	Population in 1901.
Belfast :			
East Belfast Division - - - - -	8,666	17,850	121,784
South Belfast Division - - - - -	6,740	10,246	73,437
West Belfast Division - - - - -	8,131	8,638	64,348
North Belfast Division - - - - -	6,831	11,284	89,307
Cork (two Members) - - - - -	14,569	12,877	99,693
Dublin :			
College Green Division - - - - -	10,786	10,464	74,385
Dublin Harbour Division - - - - -	11,004	9,655	76,257
St. Stephen's Green Division - - - - -	10,277	8,166	66,608
St. Patrick's Division - - - - -	8,944	9,840	69,078
Galway - - - - -	2,265	2,359	16,245
Kilkenny - - - - -	1,899	1,553	12,924
Limerick - - - - -	6,009	6,029	45,806
Londonderry - - - - -	3,879	5,313	39,873
Newry - - - - -	2,163	1,921	13,121
Waterford - - - - -	3,946	3,296	27,947
TOTAL FOR BOROUGHES - - - - -	106,109	119,491	890,813

IV.—A List of the Constituencies in the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

IRELAND—*continued.*

UNIVERSITY.

Constituency.	Number of Electors in 1885.	Number of Electors in 1902.
Trinity College, Dublin (two Members) - - -	4,155	4,492

POPULATION, NUMBER OF ELECTORS, AND
REPRESENTATION.

RETURN showing (1) the NUMBER OF MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS allotted to ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND in 1800, 1832, 1868, and 1885 respectively; (2) the NUMBER of MEMBERS, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the NUMBER of ELECTORS for ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND respectively in 1885 and 1902, with the AVERAGE POPULATION and the AVERAGE NUMBER of ELECTORS to each MEMBER; (3) the TWENTY CONSTITUENCIES having in 1885 and 1902 respectively (a) the LARGEST NUMBER of ELECTORS per MEMBER, and (b) the SMALLEST NUMBER of ELECTORS per MEMBER, with the NUMBER of ELECTORS in each case, and also the POPULATION in 1901; (4) a LIST of the CONSTITUENCIES in the UNITED KINGDOM, with the NUMBER of ELECTORS in 1885 and 1902 respectively, and the POPULATION in 1901..

(Mr. Plummer.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
9 June 1901.*

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research

IN THE YEAR

1900 — 1901;

WITH

STATEMENTS RESPECTING THE SEVERAL COLLEGES AND
INSTITUTIONS AIDED; THE EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED;

AND THE

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

PROVIDED BY

COUNTY COUNCILS IN 1899—1900.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, 1900-1901.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I HAVE now to submit my Report on the distribution of grants for Agricultural Education and experimental research during the financial year ended 31st March, 1901.

The grants awarded by the Board to each of the institutions receiving assistance in the past year are set out in the table on page xxii. The amount distributed to educational bodies in England and Wales was £7,850. Adding to this figure a sum of £200 paid in special grants for experimental work to other associations, and formerly included in the general table, the aggregate of the grants for 1900-1901 reaches £8,050 as compared with an expenditure of £7,750 in the year 1899-1900. As in former years, the sums above mentioned do not include the further expenses incurred by the Board in the necessary inspection of the work of the several institutions aided, and that of the County Councils requesting aid of this nature from the Department. The outlays on certain special experiments conducted directly for the Board of Agriculture, at more than one local centre, are now also separately shewn in the second part of the appended table and reach a total of £494.

Of the grants enumerated in this Report, by far the larger sums are now awarded in the form of subventions of a general character to the collegiate centres of Agricultural Education in

England and Wales, which have been established to make local provision for the higher forms of agricultural instruction, for the supervision of various forms of experimental work, for the training of agricultural teachers, and for the provision of scientific advice and assistance to the councils of the 37 administrative counties which have associated their systems of technical instruction in agriculture, either as a whole or as regards some sections of their work, with the fully equipped centres aided by the Board.

Among the special features of the distribution of the grants for the past year may be noted the increased payment of £200 made to the Joint Council of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire in connection with the educational scheme of the Yorkshire College, and the like addition of £200 awarded to the Agricultural Department of the University of Cambridge. The increase was in both cases in recognition of the extension of the previous sphere of operations by the acquisition of farms, which had been provided by local funds with the view of increasing the facilities available for practical instruction, and for the conduct of experimental work on an extended scale.

The year under immediate review has also seen a reconstruction in form of an existing educational scheme whereby the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Lincoln (Lindsey), in addition to their work at the Midland Dairy Institute, utilised for agricultural instruction, a series of classes carried on at the Nottingham University College. The new arrangements will enable the teaching work to be wholly concentrated at the former institution at Kingston Fields, which, with enlarged buildings, is now organised, in accordance with the suggestions of the Board, primarily as a college capable of furnishing the highest type of instruction in reference to dairy farming, but with facilities also for a series of short courses of a general agricultural character. Students from the four associated counties desiring longer courses in general agriculture will henceforth use for this purpose the fully equipped Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College at Leeds.

In accordance with the usual practice a detailed statement is appended to this report shewing the staff, the curriculum provided, and the number of students of various classes, at each of the centres aided by the Board in the past year. Summarising these reports, it may be pointed out that, altogether apart from the

attendances at local lectures and county classes provided under the external schemes; in which the scientific staff of the several centres also gave assistance, the students, coming under direct instruction in 1900-1, at one or other of the colleges and dairy institutes in receipt of direct grants from the Board, exceeded 700 in number. Of these one-half were taking regular courses in general agriculture, or making a special study of particular branches of the industry, leading up to degrees, diplomas, or certificates granted by the several institutions, and the remainder were receiving instruction for longer or shorter periods in dairying and, in some instances, in poultry-keeping.

Of the students in general agriculture 166 were undergoing long or continuous training, and 186 were attending the shorter courses or engaged on specific subjects. The pupils of the South Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, and those at the Yorkshire College at Leeds, were the most numerous representatives of the distinctive type of students in the first class above referred to: while much the largest numbers in the second group were accounted for at Aberystwyth and Reading. In the latter case it may be added that, out of 52 short or special class students, 33—the majority of whom were women—received exclusively horticultural instruction.

It must be added that the teaching functions of the centres are not the only ones by which their value to the education of their districts is to be judged. Their control of experimental work is an increasingly important function, to which attention has year by year been directed. Among the typical experiments reported in summary form in the Appendix to this report (pages 45 to 123), the results obtained by various modes of manuring of grass land take a prominent place at both the Welsh centres and in the groups of counties working with the Reading College, the Yorkshire College, and the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute. In the North, under the Durham College of Science, the types of experiment selected for reproduction relate to the manuring of swedes and the feeding of sheep. Further enquiries of value to live stock farmers are reported from Bangor, and attention may be called to the distinctive trials in the manuring and training of hops which are continued at Wye in Kent.

Special attention must, however, on this occasion be directed to the report (page 111) on the Joint Rotation Experiment, which, at the suggestion of the Board, has now been carried out on

identical lines, on entirely different soils over a complete "Four years' course," in Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland respectively. For the 16 plots at each of these three stations this year's report gathers up and concludes the lessons which this uniform and extensive experiment supplies under varied conditions, and the measured results are finally translated into the actual net return in money value obtained by the different conditions of manurial treatment resorted to.

Taken as a whole the data now supplied respecting the educational work of 1900-1 illustrate the remarkable development in the facilities for instruction which are now available to the agriculturists of England and Wales, especially if the position be compared with the scanty nature of the provision when the Board undertook the duties devolving upon it as regards agricultural education. The attention of Parliament, it will be remembered, had in 1888 been drawn by the report of a Departmental Committee to the absence of opportunities for Agricultural Education, outside of the colleges established by private enterprise and drawing their students from a class of sufficient means to defray the charges which the maintenance of such highly-equipped and self-supporting institutions involved. This scarcity of provision was more especially marked in England and Wales, since the educational arrangements of Scotland, which do not now fall within the purview of this Department, were not only at the date above referred to but for some time previously, at least more adequate than in England—a Chair of Agriculture and Rural Economy, originally endowed by private enterprise and subsequently assisted by the State, having existed in Edinburgh from 1790. Leaving Scotland, however, out of consideration, Sir Richard Paget's Committee found that with the exception of small local efforts, then but recently made, in Cumberland and in Cheshire, there were no schools of the type required available to the ordinary class of tenant farmers. Their enquiry led them to conclude that neither the arrangements of the older high class colleges of the type of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, which had been training pupils for over forty years, nor the more modern and not very successful attempts which had been made, since 1875, to give theoretical instruction in the principles of agriculture in local classes under the Science and Art Department, met what the Committee regarded as the requirements of the time. These, it was contended, necessitated

the establishment of new institutions under the stimulus of aid from the State. This recommendation was not indeed made for the first time. A general recognition of the need of scientific agricultural instruction, and for some improvement in the methods of fitting the farmers of the future for the increasing difficulties of their task, had found expression in many forms even before the enquiry in question had been entered upon. Efforts such as those of the Royal Agricultural Society had been made to promote more than one form of agricultural instruction. Discussions in the Central Farmers' Club and Central Chamber of Agriculture at various dates between 1859 and 1881 testified how the more qualified observers among agriculturists had become convinced that additional machinery was required, both to improve the general education to which the sons of farmers had access, and to extend the use in agricultural practice of the lessons of modern scientific discovery. Greater facilities for the education of farmers were pointed to as necessary in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1882, which made the first enquiry into the facts of agricultural depression. In the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in 1894 public attention was very forcibly drawn to the extensive machinery for Agricultural Education which had by that date been set on foot abroad in numerous continental countries. It was, however, only after the Report of the Departmental Committee, in 1888, that Parliament accepted the policy of granting to Agricultural or Dairy Schools in Great Britain direct Government assistance in the form of specific annual grants.

This Committee, recognising that to meet the necessities of the position a wholly new system had practically to be created, reported that it would be necessary to proceed very tentatively in a departure of this nature from the established practice of this country; and it may now be recalled as explanatory of some of the features of the system which has since been called into operation, that it was considered more expedient to begin by concentrating the primary efforts of the State on a special subject, such as dairy teaching, than to propose, on any comprehensive scale at the outset, grants for agricultural teaching as a whole. The suggestion was offered that one fixed Dairy School should be established in each of the five groups of counties, or produce districts, into which England and Wales is divided, with one central Normal School organised and

equipped by the State mainly for the training of skilled teachers, for which the Committee found the need was very great and the supply almost non-existent. These schools, although in the first instance intended to be set up for the purpose of dairy instruction only, might, it was argued, lend themselves to such development as would provide for the teaching of agriculture in all its branches, as soon as sufficient local funds were forthcoming, to enable these more general functions to be eventually grafted on to each of the proposed institutions, the extended District Schools acting as centres of instruction and information in all branches of agriculture in their respective groups of counties, with a staff available for the delivery of lectures to adult farmers. Beyond these specific suggestions the Committee were also disposed to view with some favour the suggestion that land in the shape of gardens, allotments, and even farms apparently, could be utilised in connection with both Elementary Schools, and with Secondary Schools for some form of practical agricultural teaching.

It is interesting, also, in reviewing the origin of the State-aided system dating from 1888, to recall the fact that the same Committee further recommended a definite annual provision of £3,000 to be made by the State for "original agricultural research," in connection with diseases of animals or plants and in prosecuting discoveries in other branches of agriculture. They contended also that the supervision of these grants and of the whole system of Agricultural Education should rest with the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council, estimating the initial cost of their scheme at an annual sum of £8,000, but intimating, that, in addition to such local support as might be secured, the ultimate development of their proposals would be likely to involve a total charge on the Exchequer eventually rising to £15,000 per annum.

The immediate consequence of the Committee's report was the placing of a vote of £5,000 at the disposal of the Government of the day to meet the requirements of Great Britain by a system of direct grants for Agricultural and Dairy Instruction. So far short of the Committee's ideal, however, was the local provision of teaching machinery, actually existing at that date, found to be that qualified recipients were not forthcoming to claim anything like the whole of this sum.

The development of the policy of granting State assistance to

an organised system of Agricultural Education has, however, subsequently been progressive. Confining attention to England and Wales—as the division of Great Britain in which the operations, first of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council and then of the Board of Agriculture, have been continuous—it may be pointed out that in the first year, 1888–9, the actual payments of the Agricultural Department amounted in the aggregate to £1,630. These fell to bodies which, in accordance with the earlier recommendations of the Committee, were largely institutions providing some form of dairy instruction, mostly by means of migratory classes, although certain sums were also tentatively awarded in aid of schemes of agricultural experiments or for itinerant lecturers on general agriculture. The earliest State-aided collegiate scheme, started by subscriptions from the locality concerned and providing facilities both for regular agricultural education and for instruction in dairy farming, was the Agricultural Department of the University College of North Wales at Bangor, to which a Government grant of £200 was made in the year above quoted.

In 1889–90 the Board of Agriculture, which had succeeded to the functions of the Privy Council in this respect, allotted the sum of £2,610 to 13 different bodies in England and Wales. Of this sum dairy instruction alone absorbed as much as £1,555, including in this amount the outlay on this branch of agriculture by the college at Bangor, to which institution the grant during the year was increased to £400.

In 1890–91 the amount distributed in aid of local efforts reached £2,830, divided in sums varying from £20 to £500 between 16 colleges, schools, and societies in England and Wales. An enquiry by the Board soon after its establishment, addressed both to Local Authorities and to Agricultural Societies, and seeking for detailed information, supplemental to that obtained for the Departmental Committee of 1887–88, as to the actual extent and character of the educational provision available, in any form, in their respective districts, made it clearly apparent that, beyond the institutions already known, comparatively few new facilities for practical agricultural instruction were even at that date provided.

The passing of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, however, introduced a new and most important factor into the question of providing Agricultural Education, by placing at

the direct disposal of the several County Councils the very large sums of public money, which have been thereafter made annually available for technical instruction in agriculture, as well as other industries. These new conditions made the local authorities independent of specific State assistance for all minor and purely district work of the nature of village lectures, local demonstration plots, and dairy and special teaching by migratory classes, and enabled the Board to concentrate its much more limited funds on the development of the higher type of institutions which were essential to maintain the level of the teaching required. The operations of these more costly centres embraced primarily the training of the instructors for whom the local demand had been thus so materially enlarged, but combined with this task the provision of continuous classes of instruction in the application of science to agriculture for students whose means did not enable them to make use of the courses of education offered by the self-supporting colleges established by private enterprise.

A limited number of State-aided centres inspected by and receiving grants from the Board was found also to be of great advantage in another direction, as centres supplying with greater economy than was otherwise possible, scientific aid and advice. The academic resources of a well-equipped provincial college incidentally afforded also to local authorities, who had now had cast on them the duty of instituting local technical classes, a specially trained staff for the dissemination of scientific lessons in a form appreciated by practical farmers.

By the end of the financial year 1891-92 the Bangor College had been reinforced by three more centres of this type, viz., the Yorkshire College at Leeds, the Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the University College at Aberystwyth, and it may be noted that while the total grants distributed by the Board in this year in England and Wales were raised to £4,460, the share allotted to the four English and Welsh colleges reached £2,000. To these four collegiate centres was added in the following year another of a somewhat special character for the provision of agricultural instruction, at Cambridge. In its original form the scheme was only partly in connection with the University, and was more immediately worked by a committee representing adjacent East Anglian counties. The usefulness of this centre was six years later very materially extended by the definite establishment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University

of Cambridge, a step which represented a notable advance in the scientific facilities available for Agricultural Education and research in England. The efforts of the Board to secure recognition of this type of teaching in the University curriculum were rendered possible by the Board's grant being met by the liberal assistance accorded by the Drapers' Company and by Sir Walter Gilbey.

In 1893-94 a scheme for a sixth provincial centre, in more or less immediate connection with the University College at Nottingham, was started, and a seventh centre was established by the formation of the Agricultural Department of what was then called the University Extension College at Reading. In 1895-96 the Board were enabled to recognise as a centre, providing for the counties of Kent and Surrey, the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, an institution founded by the direct exertions of the two County Councils concerned, under different, and of necessity somewhat more costly, conditions than any of those previously aided by the Board. The Wye College was not an Agricultural Department grafted on to an existing institution of University rank in a large centre of population, where use could be made of existing laboratories and class-rooms and an established scientific staff, but a new and fully equipped college dealing solely with agriculture in a purely rural district, and receiving resident pupils, although at rates somewhat lower than the older private adventure colleges at Cirencester, Downton, and Hollesley Bay.

The grants distributed by the Board in the year 1895-96 to institutions in England and Wales had, with these additional centres, risen to £5,850, whereof the nine provincial centres received £4,900, or 83 per cent. of the whole.

In 1896-7, out of £6,600, a sum of £5,700 was allocated to the development of the educational centres, and an addition to the ordinary educational grant was for the first time made in respect of a farm which had been acquired by the Northumberland County Council for experimental and illustrative purposes, and placed under the scientific supervision of the College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as an important adjunct to its educational machinery. Additions of a like nature have been more recently made at other collegiate centres. The farm in Anglesey acquired by the University College of North Wales was the second to be recognized in this way, and special grants have since been

awarded for this portion of the equipment of other centres at Wye in Kent, at Garforth in Yorkshire, and at Histon near Cambridge.

Regarded geographically it will thus be seen that, as the result of the schemes, which the Board have found it their duty to promote, and of the advice and assistance which they have been in a position to afford the local authorities, the ideals of the Committee of 1888, have been much more than realised.

The three most northerly counties of England have at their command the services of the Agricultural Department of the Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which the experimental farm of the Northumbrian County Council is attached.

The three Ridings of Yorkshire, which rank as separate administrative counties, have their own centre in the well-equipped department attached to the Yorkshire College at Leeds with the important adjunct for experimental work which the East and West Ridings have secured in the county farm at Garforth. The same centre it may be added now offers instruction to any long course students in the four associated North Midland Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln (Lindsey), Derby and Leicester. The last-named counties have also in the new organisation of the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute a centre, only less in importance and in scientific facilities for instruction than the more academic establishments attached to the University Colleges above named.

Following the line of the eastern side of the country, although it would seem that the Holland and Kesteven Divisions of Lincolnshire and the County of Rutland do not appear as yet to have seen it to their advantage to utilise the educational machinery of a provincial centre for systematizing such agricultural instruction, if any, as they supply, the ten East Anglian and East Midland counties stretching from the Wash to the Thames have rallied to the support of the centre of higher instruction which the Agricultural Department of the University of Cambridge, with its special strength of scientific equipment and its new experimental farm, so efficiently provides.

South of the Thames the combination of the Counties of Kent and Surrey has secured to them the central advantages of the institution at Wye, which has been equipped on a scale and with a

wise liberality that has led to the incorporation of the South Eastern Agricultural College in the general scheme of the London University as a constituent school in the faculty of science.

Westward of the Metropolis another group of Counties, embracing Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire and Dorset, have found a valuable provincial centre in the Reading College, which, through its initial connection with Oxford, and in the number and variety of its classes and the extent of its experimental work, supplies the needs of a very considerable and important area.

As yet neither the Western, West Midland, nor North-Western groups of Counties have seen their way to form regular combinations for consolidating the several schemes of agricultural instruction which they have organised for themselves, more or less effectively, in the manner described in the Appendix. But over the Welsh border it must be recognised that from the beginning of the movement for extended agricultural instruction, ten of the twelve counties of the Principality have cordially accepted, as both convenient and economical, the grouping of their educational machinery round the Agricultural Departments of the Bangor and Aberystwyth Colleges respectively—both now constituent sections of the University of Wales.

Although there is no uniform or prescribed method in which the various county authorities are required to account for the distribution of the sums applied to specific branches of education out of the moneys furnished by the Residue Grant under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, yet in various forms, and for periods ending at different dates, statements incidentally supplying a variety of particulars and indicating the general nature of their work are from time to time made public for local information.

With a view of obtaining a collective view of the local educational machinery thus supplied, the Board have thought it desirable once more to abstract from these reports, so far as circumstances permit, such particulars of the county organisation and outlay as appear to relate to Agricultural Education. From these materials there has been compiled, for presentation in the Appendix to this report, a *résumé* of local work bringing up to a later date information of the same nature as that tabulated four years ago in the report for 1896-97. The

available statistics could not, under existing arrangements, and without further delaying the issue of this report on the grants of 1900-1, be furnished for the same financial year as the statistics directly obtained by the annual inspection of the institutions which are directly subsidised by the Board. The county figures quoted, however, for the most part relate to one period or another of twelve months ending somewhere during the year 1900, and it is believed that, with the aid of the explanations furnished by the local officers concerned, they coincide at least sufficiently for purposes of general comparison.

The aggregate funds at the disposal of each County Council for the work are necessarily, it should be remembered, the payments made by the Exchequer in respect of the year immediately preceding that in which the outlay is defrayed. The data under this head indicate that there was available for all forms of technical education in England and Wales about £900,000. Urban and metropolitan authorities—which could not be expected to be drawn upon materially for agricultural teaching—absorbed somewhat less than £400,000, leaving at the disposal of the English and Welsh Counties an annual sum of over £500,000—whereof by far the largest share appears to have been actually devoted to outlay coming within the general definition of Technical Education. It may be remarked that the financial arrangements of the Welsh Counties and of Monmouth present exceptional features from the application of the Residue Grant mainly to intermediate and secondary schools, the funds for technical instruction being, in most cases, provided by a rate. But taking both England and Wales into account it seems probable that the expenditure shewn by the counties, as a whole, to have been incurred for such part of their educational outlay as they have themselves regarded as “Agricultural,” was roughly something like £77,000 in 1899-1900, and in this estimate are not included payments for teaching in Evening Continuation Schools where certain subjects of rural value may nevertheless be taught. Adding to this the grants distributed by the Board of Agriculture, and the small sum still disbursed by the Board of Education, in connection with the payments made for instruction in the principles of agriculture under the scheme of the Science and Art Directory, there would seem to be now between £85,000 and £90,000 of public money in England and Wales thus annually applied. Compared with the estimates of the Paget Committee of 1888, when the only share which the public bore in

respect of agricultural instruction was almost limited to the cost of the doubtfully valuable science classes of that day, the expansion has been very remarkable. The sums then available would not represent £1 for every £28 which are now with more or less success, and with more or less regularity, expended, for training of future agriculturists and the instruction of those actually engaged in this industry.

This outlay, it is not to be forgotten, is quite irrespective of that of the three self-supporting colleges where education, at relatively higher fees, may be, as formerly, obtained at the cost of the recipients. And it is certainly a matter for some satisfaction that the recognition which the State has made of its liabilities in this matter has, it may be claimed, with some local instances of voluntary local help, furnished 27 English counties, covering two-thirds of the measured area of England, and a still larger ratio of her arable surface, with at least all the machinery, equipment and teaching staff to render instruction of every grade—from local village lectures to a collegiate course of study—accessible to every prospective pupil which the extent of the agricultural population would suggest as likely to be forthcoming. Nearly the whole of Wales has been similarly organised.

In the parts of England which have not adopted the more economical and graduated system of grouping the local administrative units round centres making collegiate provision for the higher forms of Agricultural Education, individual counties have made considerable use of the public funds entrusted to them to set on foot or support, more or less fully, agricultural county schools of their own. The most important types of these are the institutions established in Lancashire at the Harris Institute, in Cheshire at Holmes' Chapel, in East Sussex at Uckfield; while the county of Wilts may be said to possess, in the West Lavington School of the Dauntsey scheme, a secondary school which offers distinctively agricultural teaching to a wider circle than has perhaps as yet utilised its facilities. The Harper-Adams School in Shropshire is also to be utilised by one or two adjoining counties. Dairy schools providing useful courses for pupils exist also in five or six separate counties.

The students provided for in the two classes of schools just mentioned are, of course, in addition to those accounted for in the various State-aided centres. Nor does this list exhaust the

teaching provision now existing, for at least four counties—Bedford, Cumberland, Westmorland and Hants—have local county farm schools of different descriptions, while useful instruction is also provided at the county laboratories of Essex.

Moreover, beyond these fixed schools, a more or less effective system of migratory lectures has been established in nearly every county, the details of which are brought together in summary form in appendix III., Table III. under the various subjects dealt with.

Another section of the county outlay is represented by local demonstration plots primarily intended to furnish both to adult farmers, and to present students field pictures of the results of a very numerous series of experimental efforts. Some indication of the subjects of experiment in each county is furnished in the statements on p. 189 *et seq.*

A record of county agricultural scholarships, offered and awarded, has also been compiled in Table VI., App. III., and these may require to be consulted before the precise relations of the county authorities to individual educational institutions can be thoroughly understood.

Between the date of the report of the Committee of 1888 and the close of the financial year 1901, the aspect of the country as regards the machinery provided by the combined efforts of individual subscribers, State endowed local authorities, and State grants, has thus been entirely altered. It may be thought that there is still an opening in the belt of western counties, from Cornwall north to Westmorland for one or two additional centres of the type provided in South Eastern, East Midland, Eastern and Northern England, and in Wales. The most material advance to be hoped for is that greater use may be made of the various existing types of educational facilities by the classes for whose immediate instruction they have been provided.

That form of agricultural teaching which is conducted by object lessons presented to the eye through actual demonstrations—in the open field and under the conditions of ordinary farming—of the results of particular applications of manures to various crops, or the perhaps somewhat less commonly attempted exhibitions of the most profitable methods of feeding live stock, has been developed in quite as rapid a degree as the machinery for imparting oral instruction. Such experiments form an agency for the direct instruction, as well of adult farmers as of pupils engaged in

study, certainly not secondary in importance to classes, lectures, or itinerant teaching, with which indeed the demonstration plots started in the great majority of the counties, are often profitably associated. There may possibly be room for improvement in the planning of such experiments, which can usually be most advantageously conducted either under the more or less direct scientific supervision of the qualified staff of a provincial centre, or in connection with some local school.

While in this portion of the work infinite room for variety of method may be presented, it may not be inexpedient to insist on the need of drawing a clearer dividing line than is often maintained between illustrative or demonstration plots and stations for actual research. In the one case the endeavour must be to illustrate in the field the well-ascertained theories of the lecture room, and the results which may be obtained by following the conclusions of older scientific experimenters. In the latter category, as in all work by way of research whatever the problem attacked may be, the conditions demand a close and continuous scientific supervision, which places limits of a very strict character on the widespread establishment of such stations, if they are to be maintained in a way to prove of real and permanent value in teaching lessons on the solution of problems as yet unascertained. Every county and district may probably have its experimental object lessons, and farmer after farmer may usefully repeat such trials. But to exclude as many as possible of the numerous disturbing factors which will inevitably find their way into a task involving actual discovery and research in the open field, requires methods which are too costly for reduplication everywhere. Such work requires a minuteness of care and attention, and a patient reticence in the promulgation of conclusions, which is not to be looked for apart from the possession of qualified and highly trained scientific observers.

It is, moreover, never to be forgotten that in the great station of Rothamsted England enjoys unique advantages, in many forms, of long continued research on identical lines, such as no other country can boast, while the collected results of this great voluntary enterprise have been placed at the disposal of the centres of collegiate instruction by the issue, which, in 1894, the Board were enabled to make, of the bound volumes of the recorded researches of the late Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert. Facilities for exact research have been more recently

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established at such a station as that at Woburn, and from such experiment work as is gradually being developed at several of the provincial centres a great and permanent gain to agriculture may be anticipated.

Whether the very varied educational facilities which central and local effort have now secured for English agriculturists possess the symmetry of arrangement and uniformity of feature which have struck observers as characteristic of the educational arrangements of some foreign countries may legitimately be questioned. That the total outlay is less is probably certain, but there should not, I think, be much room for doubt, that, having due regard both to the proportion of our population directly occupied in agriculture, and to the very different distribution which holds good here between the different sections of the agricultural class, a provision as relatively extensive as elsewhere is now probably at the command of English farmers, if only full advantage be taken of the machinery set up during the concluding decade of the nineteenth century.

In reporting to the Privy Council, before the institution of the State aided English system above detailed, on the complete and classified, if somewhat costly arrangements, of the French Government for its active agricultural population of nearly 7,000,000 persons, of whom by far the largest section were farming on their own account, on a cultivated area so greatly wider than our own, I drew attention to the essential differences of condition under which, as our agricultural system was constituted, it might be necessary to proceed in this country, where the workers of the agricultural group, all told, in the last census did not exceed 1,100,000 in England and Wales, of whom over three-fourths belonged purely to the labouring class, and little more than 200,000 were classified as farmers.

Again, in visiting and reporting on certain typical colleges and experimental stations in the United States, as I was called upon to do in 1893, it was impossible not to be impressed with the absence of any strict basis for comparing with our own conditions here, the spectacle there afforded of a territory so vast, and so largely untried in agricultural capacity, as that which lay open to treatment even in the 360,000,000 acres of so called "improved land" comprised in the 5,000,000 farms of the 8,500,000 of agricultural pioneers and workers of the great American Republic.

The types of teaching and forms of experiment which English farmers may find valuable will probably not be those essential to the wants of a wholly new country such as the United States or the Canadian Dominion, where there can be little or none of that local-traditional knowledge we enjoy as to adaptability of soils and plants to climate, which is not to be despised as part of the equipment of the practical and successful agriculturist. Neither, in remodelling and extending the educational machinery suited to our political and administrative system here, can it be seriously proposed to follow with any strictness the practice even of an old agricultural country like France, with a peasant proprietary, industriously struggling to find a livelihood on a much lower range of production than our own, and with an equipment usually far inferior to that of our farmers here. The forms of instruction applicable to a country such as England, where the mean level of production is already well ahead of other States, will necessarily differ from any of these types. With us the highest form of science has to be appealed to: to teach how, without undue cost, theory may be safely applied to practice, so that each bushel of grain or each ton of meat raised from British acres may be still further improved in order to meet the strain of competition from lands of low acreage production on widening and extensive areas.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. G. CRAIGIE.

30th August, 1901.

LIST OF GRANTS AWARDED.

1900-1901.

Institutions aided.	Work.	Grant 1900-1901.
I.—GENERAL GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	Agricultural instruction	£ 800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
Yorkshire College, Leeds	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on- Tyne.	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
Cambridge University	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Reading College	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute	Dairy instruction ...	500 0 0
Do. do	Farm	150 0 0
British Dairy Institute, Reading ...	Dairy instruction ...	300 0 0
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich	Dairy instruction ...	300 0 0
		<u>7,850 0 0</u>
II.—SPECIAL GRANTS FOR EXPERIMENT AND RESEARCH.		
Cambridge University	Manure and mutton ex- periments.	75 0 0
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society.	Manure and mutton ex- periments.	75 0 0
Do. do.	Cider experiments ...	100 0 0
North-Eastern Agricultural Research Association.	Experimental work ...	100 0 0
Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute	Experiments re abortion in cattle.	61 17 4
South-Eastern Agricultural College ...	Experiments re abortion in cattle.	82 11 10
		<u>494 9 2</u>

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORTS ON INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING GRANTS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR,
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
ANGLESEY, CARNARVON, FLINT, DENBIGH,
AND MONTGOMERY (PORTION OF).

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	...	...	Thomas Winter, M.A.
Assistants to Professor of Agriculture	...	...	G. B. Jones, M.R.A.S.E., F.H.A.S. John Roberts, Nat. Dipl. Agr., F.S.I.
Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry	...	...	Lecturer to be appointed.
Teacher of Veterinary Hygiene	...	...	G. Evans, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.V.S.
" " Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, and Land Surveying	...	...	Evan Evans, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
" " Book-keeping	...	...	R. Williams.

The following members of the College Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department:—

Professor of Chemistry	...	...	J. J. Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc.
" " Botany	...	...	R. W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.).
" " Zoology and Entomology	...	...	P. J. White, M.B. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.
" " Mathematics	...	...	G. H. Bryan, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
" " Physics	...	...	M. T. Jones, D.Sc.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College prepares students for the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture in the University of Wales. The Degree is granted after three years' residence subsequent to matriculation.

The College awards a Diploma in Agriculture to students who have attended the two years' course and obtained certificates in all the subjects included therein.

An additional Diploma in Agricultural Chemistry is granted to students who, having gone through the two years' course and gained the ordinary Diploma, pursue the course recommended by the Senate for the third session.

There is also a one year's course intended for students who are unable to attend the full two years' course in agriculture.

A short course of ten weeks, during the autumn term, is intended for those who find it inconvenient to attend during the summer months, or to remain at the College for a longer period.

A course extending over one term is provided for dairy teachers and others who, having taken the College advanced certificate in dairy work, desire to add to their scientific knowledge of dairying.

In the three years' course for the degree, the intermediate course extends over one year, and the final course over two years: they embrace the following subjects, from which a selection may be made for the intermediate and final examinations:—

Intermediate Course (One Year).	No. of Lectures.	Final Course (Two Years).	No. of Lectures.
Mathematics	120	Agricultural Science, viz.:— Agriculture, Land Sur- veying, Architectural Drawing and Building Construction; Agricul- tural Law; Entomology, including practical work; Veterinary Hy- giene; Agricultural Chemistry, including practical work.	400 to 500 hours.
Physics	120		
Chemistry	100		
Biology	90		
<i>Practical Work.</i>		Botany	180
		Chemistry, Inorganic ...	90
		Chemistry, Organic ...	90
		Zoology	180
Physics	120	<i>Practical Work.</i>	
Chemistry	150		
Biology	180	Botany	360
		Chemistry, Inorganic ...	180
		Chemistry, Organic ...	180
		Zoology	360

The two years' course for the Diploma in Agriculture embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	No. of Lectures.	Second Year.	No. of Lectures.
Agriculture*	80	Agriculture*	50
Mathematics	120	Heat	30
Chemistry	170	Agricultural Chemistry ...	40
Mechanics	90	General Biology	40
Land Surveying	40	Botany	30
Book-keeping	20	Do. Demonstrations ...	30
Dairy work : Three weeks' attendance at a dairy school attached to the College for instruction in butter-making, and three weeks' for cheese-making.		Zoology and Entomology...	70
		Veterinary Hygiene ...	40
		Architectural Drawing and Building Construction.	40
		Dairy work : as in the first year.	
<i>Practical Work.</i>		<i>Practical Work.</i>	
Chemistry	hours. 120	Agricultural Chemistry ...	hours. 180
		General Biology	80

* Farm Classes are also, in each year, held in connection with this subject.

The third year course for the Diploma in Agricultural Chemistry is arranged for students who have already attended the two years' course in agriculture and desire to specialise in agricultural chemistry. The subjects of study are as follows :—

Organic Chemistry	80 lectures.
Agricultural Chemistry, <i>Practical work</i>	40 "
Chemical Laboratory (18 hours weekly throughout the session)	540 hours.

The one year's course consists of a selection of classes from the two years' course.

The short course of ten weeks includes the following subjects of study :—

Agriculture, do. farm classes, Chemistry,	Land Surveying, Book-keeping.
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The course for dairy teachers extends over one term and includes instruction in the following subjects :—

Dairy Farming, Chemistry, do. practical work,	Physiology, do. practical work, Book-keeping.
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**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.**

INTERNAL WORK.

The number of students attending courses in the Agricultural Department of this College during the past year has been as follows :—

Degree Course.—			
Students in their fourth and fifth year	...	...	2
" " third year	...	...	1
Diploma Course.—			
Students in their first year	...	...	6
Special Courses.—			
Students in their third year	...	...	1
" " first year	...	...	2
" during autumn and spring terms	...	...	4
" autumn term	...	...	15

Of the foregoing, 20 came with county scholarships from the Councils for Carnarvon, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery. The students who attended during the autumn term were received at the farm and instruction was given to them there; their total number was 20. One of these, who gained the first place at the examination held at the end of the course, was awarded a College exhibition and is now studying for his diploma, while four of them continued their course during the following spring term.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—At the dairy school at Lleweni Hall, near Denbigh, instruction was given, as in previous years, in cheese-making, butter-making and in dairying generally. The total pupils were in excess of former years, having numbered 101, of whom 74 came for periods of six weeks. A considerable number of these, viz., 36, came with county scholarships from Flint, Denbigh, and Anglesey, half of them under the regular schemes whereby those who have shown themselves proficient at the travelling classes during the year are awarded scholarships to the fixed school, and half under a special scheme in the counties of Flint and Denbigh to encourage persons to avail themselves of the lengthened courses in cheese- and butter-making held at the school.

At the Bangor dairy school, opened as usual at the College, 14 pupils attended a special fortnight's course in butter-making, all having been awarded scholarships for this purpose by the Councils for Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, after they had shown aptitude as pupils at the travelling schools held in those two counties.

Examinations were held twice during the year at the Denbigh School and once at the Bangor School. The awards at these examinations were—

Advanced certificate in dairywork	...	...	5
Ordinary " cheese-making	...	...	14
" " butter-making	...	...	41

Travelling schools for butter-making instruction were held as follows :—

In Anglesey there were courses of ten days' instruction given at two centres. The pupils numbered 23, and of these 18 took the full course.

In Carnarvonshire instruction was given at three centres, a second course being held at one of them. Forty-two pupils attended, of whom 34 took a full course.

In Flintshire, courses of ten days' instruction were held at three centres. At two of these the instruction was on cheese-making, and at the other on butter-making. The courses were attended by 19 persons, all of whom remained for the full period of instruction.

In Denbighshire, similar courses were held at three centres, those at two centres being on butter-making, and at the remaining centre on cheese-making. The total pupils who attended numbered 30, of whom all but two took the full course.

Field Demonstrations.—In Anglesey, irrespective of the College farm, experiments were conducted at five centres. At three of these the experiments were of a manurial character, the crops being swedes or pasture; at the remaining two centres the experiments had reference to the suitability of different seed mixtures in laying land down to grass.

In Carnarvonshire experiments on the manuring of swedes and pasture took place at five centres, while the interesting series of experiments on the improvement of rough hill pasture, referred to in previous reports, was continued at five centres. Charlock spraying experiments took place at three centres.

In Flintshire experiments were conducted at four centres, all on grass land, one set being on the hill pasture just mentioned; while in Denbighshire pasture experiments were in progress at two centres.

In Montgomeryshire there was an experiment on hill pasture at one centre.

Lectures.—In Anglesey, courses varying from two to eight lectures each were delivered at seven centres on one or other of the various subjects offered by the College. The lectures were attended by an average of 34.

In Carnarvonshire courses of from two to five lectures were given at six centres, but a second course was given at one of these, and no less than four courses (making in all 22 lectures) at another centre. The average attendance was 34.

In Denbighshire courses were given at six centres, the average attendance being 47, while in Flintshire a course of five lectures on farm crops and their cultivation was given in an intermediate school to a class of 12 boys.

In Montgomeryshire the centres where lectures were given numbered 8, and those who attended them averaged 40 at each centre.

COLLEGE FARM.

As previously mentioned, those Students who come for the short autumn course receive their instruction here, a lecture room

having been erected where class work can be taken. On the farm itself, during the past year, a number of useful and very practical experiments have been conducted dealing amongst other things with the feeding of cattle, the breeding of sheep, and the growth of different varieties of cereals. Leaflets are from time to time published on the results of these and the experiments conducted in the different counties, and the system is a good one, as it brings the various subjects constantly before farmers in a concise and readable form.

FINANCES.

The expenditure on the Agricultural Department of the College, including disbursements to the county scholars but not including the cost of the farm, amounted during last year to £2,500. The receipts included County Council grants amounting to £1,288; subscriptions and donations, £272; fees and miscellaneous receipts, £233; and the Board's grant of £800. The grant of £200 towards the expenses of the College farm was again renewed.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE
THREE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Lecturers in Agriculture	R. W. Haydon.
	C. F. Archibald.
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture ...	W. Angus, B.Sc.
Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry and Physics... ..	H. Ingle, F.I.C.
Lecturer in Veterinary Science ...	Vet. Lieut.-Col. O. Steel, F.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, &c.	C. Stephenson.
Lecturer on Poultry Keeping ...	F. Parton.
Instructors in Horticulture... ..	T. Redington.
	A. Gant, F.R.H.S.
Assistant Instructor in Horticulture	F. Redington.
Instructress in Dairy Work ...	Miss McKarrow.

The following members of the College Staff, with assistants and demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Biology	L. C. Miall, F.R.S.
" " Engineering	J. Goodman, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Lecturer in Geology	P. F. Kendall, F.G.S.
" " Botany	W. G. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction carried on in the College comprise :—

1. A course for the B.Sc. Degree in the Victoria University, extending over three or four sessions.
2. A general course designed without reference to the requirements of any examining body.
3. A course for the National Diploma.

For the B.Sc. Degree, students must pass Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations, not entering the Agricultural Department until they begin to work for this last. The courses of study are as follows :—

For the Preliminary Examination (First Year).	Time devoted to each Subject.	For the Intermediate Examination (Second Year).	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.		Hours approximate.
English Language	50	Chemistry, Lectures and Laboratories.	330
" History	60	Biology	300
Mathematics	90	Physics, Lectures and Laboratories.	180
Three of the following optional Subjects :—			
Latin	90		
French	90		
Elementary Mechanics	80		
Chemistry	120		

For the Final Examination.	Time devoted to each Subject.	For the Final Examination.	Time devoted to each Subject.
a. Agriculture : comprising a special course in one of the following :—	100	c. One of the following to be presented at either the Intermediate or Final Examination :—	
1. Agricultural Chemistry...	120	1. Applied Mathematics ...	90
2. Agricultural Botany ...	80	2. Logic ...	60
3. Agricultural Zoology ...	*	3. French Language ...	90
4. Agricultural Geology ...	80	4. German Language ...	90
5. Veterinary Science ...	60	5. English Literature ...	60
6. Bacteriology ...	*	6. Applied Mechanics ...	180
		7. Surveying ...	250
b. One of the following :—		Candidates who take Agricultural Chemistry under (a) cannot also take General Chemistry under (b). The same with Botany, Zoology and Geology. Under (c) agricultural students are recommended to take Surveying.	
1. Pure and Applied Mathematics.	180		
2. Physics ...	360		
3. Chemistry ...	540		
4. Zoology ...	360		
5. Botany ...	360		
6. Physiology ...	300		
7. Geology ...	510		

* Not yet arranged.

In the winter courses the instruction lasts over three winters for students studying for the examination for the National Diploma in Agriculture, awarded jointly by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Other students may take a one- or two- winters' course, and are free to devote the spring and summer months to practical farm work. The subjects are as follows :—

First Year,	Time devoted to each Subject.	Second Year (for Students taking two years Course).	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.		Hours approximate.
Agriculture ...	60	Agriculture ...	100
" Outdoor ...	180	" Outdoor...	120
Elementary Science (Chemistry and Physics).	60	Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures.	60
Natural History ...	100	Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	120
Chemical Laboratory ...	120	Botany ...	80
		Veterinary Science ...	40
		Book-keeping ...	40
		Mathematics ...	20

Second Year (for Students taking three years Course).	Time devoted to each Subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.		Hour approximate.
Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures.	60	Agriculture	100
Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	140	„ Outdoor	120
Agricultural Geology	100	Veterinary Science	80
„ Botany	100	Agricultural Engineering ...	60
„ Entomology	80	„ Chemistry, Lectures.	60
„ Surveying	60	Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	60
Mensuration	20	Book-keeping	40

For students who can devote the summer as well as winter months to study, a special course is arranged as follows :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.
Dairying	30
Horticulture	10
Poultry-keeping	20
Forestry	40
Mathematics	20
Surveying	120
Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures...	20
„ „ Practical	40
Agriculture, Outdoor	30

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

As will be seen from the list of courses of instruction for agricultural students at this College, one which can culminate in the acquisition of a Degree in the Victoria University has now been organised. Before proceeding to a Degree, a student must pass a preliminary, intermediate, and final examination, of which the last bears directly upon agriculture and is of a comprehensive character. While the scientific side of the course is very thorough the practical side has not been lost sight of, and students, before proceeding to their final examination, must have spent at least six months on the College Farm, Garforth. The organisation of this course now places the instruction provided at

this College on a very sound and ample basis of which full use, it is hoped, may be made. This seems certainly to be the case with the winter courses, as will be observed from the numbers attending, while it is gratifying to know (although the actual number does not enter into the current financial year) that a large number of those who were present at the winter course this year have come back for the summer one.

It is impossible in reporting on these courses to abstain from making some reference to the Biological work. This is of a very high order, and it may be said that here, if anywhere, a student is *educated*: for no books are used—there is no lengthy formal lecture; but students are set to work with lens or microscope, paper and pencil, and are led on step by step to find out everything they can for themselves.

The attendance of students during the past year has been as follows:—

Degree Course —

Students taking a Preliminary Course in Science and not yet in the Agricultural Department	4
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General Course. Winter Session.—

Students in their fourth year	1
" " third "	1
" " second "	12
" " first "	...	...	29

General Course. Summer Session.—

Students included in above courses	...	(11)
Students not included in above courses	...	2

Special Courses.—

Students	3
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Of the above students, 41 came with scholarships from the three Ridings of Yorkshire, from Lincolnshire and from Lancashire.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—The travelling Butter School was only at work in the West Riding, where 10 centres were visited, at one of which a second course was held. A total of 92 pupils came under instruction, of whom 69 took the full course of 10 days.

Field demonstrations.—As mentioned in last year's Report, these are all arranged so as to have some connection with those conducted under the most careful supervision at the County farm. The number of centres in the East and West Ridings at which they were conducted amounted last year to 24, comprising 44 experiments with cereals, roots and grass. In every instance a lecture was given at the centre, explaining the results.

Lectures.—In the East Riding courses of lectures on general agricultural subjects were given at seven centres, and single lectures on the results of experiments at 12 centres. Courses on Horticulture were given at eight centres, and on Poultry-keeping at two centres. The average attendance at all these lectures was 38.

In the West Riding the centres where courses on agricultural subjects were delivered numbered 10, and where single lectures were given numbered 18, of which five were places where courses had also been given, the lecture in this case, as in most others, dealing only with the results of the field experiments. Horticultural instruction was given at 19 centres, the courses at 17 of these being of five lectures, while a second course, similar in length, was given at one of them. Lectures on Poultry-keeping, consisting in most instances of a course of five lectures, were delivered at 11 centres. The average attendance per centre was 39, and on this basis the total number attending these lectures must have been over 2,300 persons.

In the North Riding courses in agricultural subjects were given at 14 centres, and a second course at two of them, six of the courses consisting of 10 lectures, and the remainder of five lectures. Those on Horticulture, all of which were five in number, were given at 21 centres, and those on Poultry-keeping, of similar length, at 12 centres. The average attendance at each centre was 36.

It is now nearly 10 years since lecture work at local centres was undertaken in Yorkshire by this College, and it was thought a few years ago that the interest they called forth would gradually cease. The contrary seems to be the case, and the lecturers report that not only are the best centres those where lectures have been held before, but that amongst farmers generally in the county there is now an altogether higher scale of intelligence from a scientific point of view, and matters can now be profitably discussed amongst them which it would have been impossible to treat upon six or eight years ago.

It must be noted that in the East and West Ridings the work of Horticulture is not confined to lectures. Gardens are started in a variety of places, as mentioned in last year's Report, for the young by means of "School" gardens in connection with the Evening Continuation Schools, and for those who are older by means of what are termed "Education" gardens. In each case, however, the gardens are under the general supervision of the Horticultural Staff at the College, and thoroughly useful work seems to be performed.

COUNTY FARM.

During the past year, further improvements have been made, and a large educational building has been erected, comprising a dairy where butter-making and soft cheese-making can be learnt, and also a lecture-room with Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories for the use of the regular agricultural students. Around the building the ground is being arranged as a horticultural station. It is not proposed to use the dairy as a place where hard cheese will be made, but the authorities have willingly fallen in with the suggestions of the Board of Agriculture, and have entered into an arrangement whereby they will send all their students who desire this class of instruction to the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, while the Governors of the latter Institution will send all their long course agricultural students to the Yorkshire College.

FINANCES.

The expenses in connection with the foregoing work, inclusive of the maintenance grants to county scholars and of the cost of the general and special experimental work at the farm, but not including the normal up-keep of the farm, have during the past year amounted to £5,501. Towards this the Board of Agriculture made a grant of £800 for the general work and £200 for the farm; fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £366; the North Riding Council contributed £957 in respect of work done in that Riding and of scholars who attended at the College; the East and West Ridings contributed £3,168 in respect of all the work, both internal and external, carried out on their behalf; while, in consequence of the arrangement mentioned as having been made with the Midland Institute, the Lincolnshire (Lindsey) County Council made a scholarship grant of £10 in respect of one of two students who attended at the Yorkshire College from that county.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY,
 ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
 NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM AND CUMBERLAND.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture and Forestry	T. H. Middleton, M.Sc.
Lecturer in Agriculture, etc. ...	R. B. Greig, F.H.A.S., F.Z.S.
" Agricultural Chemistry ...	S. Hoare Collins, F.I.O., F.C.S.
" Veterinary Science and	
Natural History ...	A. Meek, M.Sc., F.Z.S.
" Horticulture ...	George Berry.
Assistant to Professor ...	F. Wakerley, F.H.A.S.

The following members of the College Staff, with assistants and demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Mathematics and Principal ...	H. P. Gurney, M.A., D.C.L.
Professor of Chemistry ...	P. P. Bedson, M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Physics ...	H. Stroud, M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Geology ...	G. A. Lebour, M.A., M.Sc.
Professor of Botany ...	M. C. Potter, M.A.
Professor of Engineering ...	R. L. Weighton, M.A.
Professor of Mining and Surveying ...	Henry Louis, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S.
Demonstrator in Surveying ...	G. H. Stanley, A.R.S.M.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College prepares students attending the full three years' course of instruction for the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture of the University of Durham.

The Degree course extends over three years and embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.		hours.
Mathematics ...	200	Agriculture ...	80	Agriculture ...	80
Physics... ..	200	Agricultural and		Forestry... ..	40
Chemistry ...	200	Organic Chemis-		Estate Manage-	
*Geology ...	200	try	180	ment	20
*Natural History	160	Agri. Botany ...	160	Botany	180
		Anatomy and		Chemistry ...	270
		Physiology ...	150	Pathology and	
		Land Surveying	80	Farm Hygiene	90
		Geology† ...	60	Engineering ...	110
		Entomology ...	20	Book-keeping ...	60
				† Building Con-	
				struction ...	60
Practical work occupies about half of the time allotted to each subject.		Practical work, apart from excursions of which there may be about 12 of six hours each, occupies about half of the time allotted to each subject.		Practical work, apart from excursions of which there may be 12 of six hours each, occupies rather more than half the time allotted to each subject.	
* Alternate subjects.				† Optional.	

† For students who did not take Geology as an alternative subject in the first year

There is also a two years' course for the Associateship in Science of the College and a course for the College Certificate of Agriculture.

The Associateship in Science is granted by examination on the work of the first two years for the B.Sc.

The course for the Certificate in Agriculture extends over three winter sessions, of two terms, and embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.		hours.
Mathematics ...	100	Agriculture ...	60	Agriculture ...	60
Inorganic Chemistry ...	180	Organic Chemistry ...	140	Agricultural Chemistry ...	180
Botany ...	150	Agricultural Chemistry ...		Book-keeping ...	60
Entomology ...	20	Agricultural Botany ...	180	One of the following :—	
Elementary Surveying ...	20	Agricultural Geology ...	60	(a) Agricultural Engineering	90
		Land Surveying, including Field Work ...	80	(b) Estate Management and Forestry ...	60
		*Physics ...	40	(c) Farm Hygiene, including Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology ...	140
				*Botany ...	80

* Optional.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

The course for the College Certificate in Agriculture, which is intended for those who are not prepared to take the more essentially scientific courses leading up to the Associateship in Science, or to the degree of B.Sc. in the Durham University, has now been changed from a two-year course to one of three winter sessions each extending from October to March. When the advantages of such a course become more fully known, it is to be hoped that farmers in the north of England will avail themselves of it for the education of their sons to a greater extent than was the case previously.

For those who are unable to devote time to even such a conveniently arranged course as this, the short winter six-weeks course is still maintained.

A Students' Association has now been formed at this College and already there are 60 or 70 members. Meetings are held at certain intervals and papers are read—prizes being offered for the best essays. Several of the members carry out experiments on their farms and thus keep in touch with the College. Associations such as these cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence, and have a far reaching effect.

The students in attendance on the various courses during the past year have been :—

Degree Course—

Students in their fourth year	2
" " third "	1
" " second "	2

Certificate Course—

Students in their first year	4
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Short Course (6 weeks)—

Students	16
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Special Courses—

Students	1
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The greater number of the above students came with scholarships from the County Councils for Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland, and one from Shropshire.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—In Northumberland there were three stations for manurial experiments, a second set being conducted at one of the three. In addition, charlock spraying demonstrations were conducted at several places. It will be understood that in this county the main experimental work is now concentrated at the County Farm of 400 acres at Cockle Park, to which reference is made below.

In Durham, the local stations where manurial experiments were carried out numbered 32, a second set being conducted at one of them. The area comprised in these experiments was about 32 acres. Charlock spraying was carried out at two centres. It may be noted that a lecture on the results of the experiments was given in connection with each station where a set of experiments was carried out.

In Cumberland, the experiment stations numbered 11, all with one exception being on grass. Of these, one is an experiment on laying down land to grass, which has been continued since 1896.

Lectures.—Courses of lectures, usually six in number, were delivered in County Durham at eight centres, and a single lecture at one centre. The average audience at these lectures amounted to 28. In Northumberland a course of five lectures was given at one centre, and a single lecture at another centre. The average audience was 25.

COUNTY FARM.

The influence of manures on the *quality* of the produce has formed the chief feature of the experimental work at this farm. The original sheep-feeding experiment in the field on the relation of manures to mutton has been extended to sheep-feeding in the house on produce made under different conditions of manuring. Tests (by means of cooking) of the quality of potatoes, and analytical tests of swedes grown under diverse manurial treatment, have followed as a further development of the experimental work.

There is also a two years' course for the Associateship of the College and a course for the College of Agriculture.

The Associateship in Science is granted for the work of the first two years for the B.Sc.

The course for the Certificate in Agriculture is given in winter sessions, of two terms, and embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second
	hours.	
Mathematics ...	100	A
Inorganic Chemistry ...	180	
Botany ...	15	
Entomology ...		
Elementary Surveying ...		

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

'BRIDGE, ESSEX, HERTFORD, HUNTINGDON, ISLE OF
 'K, NORTHAMPTON, EAST AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND
 OUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

Staff.

Agriculture	W. Somerville, M.A., D.Sc., D.Ceo.
University Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, and Secretary of the Board of Agricultural Studies	T. B. Wood, M.A.
Lecturer on Botany	R. H. Biffen, B.A.
Lecturer on Book-keeping and Surveying	W. M. Tod, M.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Assistant Chemist	R. A. Berry, F.I.C., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Superintendent of Field Experiments ...	J. Goodchild, B.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agri.

The following members of the University Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to agricultural students.

Professor of Chemistry	G. D. Liveing, M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Botany	H. Marshall Ward, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Professor of Geology	T. McK. Hughes, M.A., F.R.S.
The Gilbey Lecturer	H. H. Smith.
University Demonstrator in Zoology ...	C. Warburton, M.A.
University Demonstrator in Physiology...	J. H. Widdicombe, M.A.
Lecturer of St. John's College	E. H. Adie, M.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The University grants a Diploma in Agricultural Science to those candidates who pass the requisite scientific and practical examinations. The first part of the examination, comprising the purely scientific subjects, ranks as a "Special" examination for the ordinary B.A. degree.

The general course of study extends over two years, but facilities are given to students to reside a third year for the purpose of more advanced work or research in any special branch of the sciences bearing on agriculture.

The farm continues to grow in interest with those for whose benefit it was acquired by the Northumberland County Council, and during the past year it was visited by parties of farmers from Northumberland and from Durham, numbering in the aggregate between 400 and 500.

FINANCES.

The expenditure by the College in respect of the foregoing work, exclusive of the farm, has amounted to £2,297. The income has been derived from grants from the contributing County Councils, amounting to £1,219; fees and miscellaneous receipts, £127; and from the Board's grant of £800. In addition the Board of Agriculture made a grant of £200 in respect of special work in connection with the County Farm undertaken by the College.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, HERTFORD, HUNTINGDON, ISLE OF
ELY, NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTON, EAST AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND
WITH THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	W. Somerville, M.A., D.Sc., D.Ceo.
University Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, and Secretary of the Board of Agricultural Studies	T. B. Wood, M.A.
Lecturer on Botany	R. H. Biffen, B.A.
Lecturer on Book-keeping and Surveying	W. M. Tod, M.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Assistant Chemist	R. A. Berry, F.I.C., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Superintendent of Field Experiments ...	J. Goodchild, B.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agri.

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instruction in their several subjects to agricultural students.

Professor of Chemistry	G. D. Liveing, M.A., F.R.S.
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COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The University grants a Diploma in Agricultural Science to
those candidates who pass the requisite scientific and practical
examinations. The first part of the examination, comprising the
purely scientific subjects, ranks as a "Special" examination for
the ordinary B.A. degree.

The general course of study extends over two years, but
facilities are given to students to reside a third year for the
purpose of more advanced work or research in any special branch
of the sciences bearing on agriculture.

Instruction is given in the University Laboratories, and embraces the following subjects :—

First year.	
Elementary Chemistry	48 lectures.
Agricultural Chemistry	24 lectures.
Elementary Practical Chemistry	48 demonstrations, each followed by an average of about two hours practical work.
Practical Agricultural Chemistry.	24 demonstrations, each followed by about two hours practical work.
Elementary Botany.	72 lectures.
Elementary Practical Botany.	72 demonstrations, about 1½ hours practical work after each.
Economic Geology.	48 lectures, with work in museum and excursions for field work.
Physics and Mechanics.	24 lectures and demonstrations.
Agriculture	24 lectures, with excursions to farm.
Second year.	
Agriculture	72 lectures, with field excursions to the University Farm and to leading farms &c. in neighbourhood.
Agricultural Chemistry.	72 lectures, each followed by about two hours practical work.
Forestry ...	24 lectures.
Fungoid Botany.	24 lectures, each followed by 1½ hours practical work.
Physiology and Hygiene.	24 lectures, with practical work in laboratory.
Entomology	24 lectures, with demonstrations.
Engineering	24 lectures, with demonstrations.
Mensuration and Surveying.	24 lectures, with field work.
Book-keeping	24 lectures.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

Considerable progress has been made as regards agricultural education at Cambridge in this the first full year of work of the new Department of the University. The Department itself is now fairly organised, a lecturer on Agricultural Botany having been added to the existing staff.

The University has recognised the valuable work at Cambridge of Mr. T. B. Wood, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, which in previous years under the old scheme so materially contributed to the formation of the present Department, by appointing him to the post of University Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

During the past year, owing to the generosity of Mr. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.A., of Clare College, a farm at Impington, about three miles from Cambridge, has been placed at the disposal of the University for the purposes of the Agricultural Department, free of rent for nine years. This should form a most valuable adjunct to the work of the Department. A description of the farm is given below. Subscriptions for its equipment have been received to the amount of about £1,600.

As was mentioned in last year's report, a scheme received the sanction of the University before the end of the May Term, 1900, under which a new subject comprising several of the sciences bearing upon agriculture has been added to the list of "Special" subjects of examination for the B.A. degree. This is really identical with Part I. of the Cambridge Diploma in Agriculture; Part II. consisting of examination in the more advanced and also the more practical or technical side of the subject. It has always been difficult, if not impossible, to classify those who are studying agricultural subjects at the University in the same way in which it can be done at a local college, but the best method to adopt now seems to be one which will classify men according as they are studying for Part I. or Part II. of the Diploma, recognising the fact, however, that those who pass Part I. satisfactorily are thereby entitled to their degree, provided only they are members of the University and have fulfilled all its requirements as regards other examinations. It is intended as a general rule that Parts I. and II. of the Diploma shall be taken in separate years, but a student who has successfully passed the examination for the Natural Science Tripos can take both parts at once, and thus obtain his diploma at the end of one year after having taken his degree.

Following this classification, the undergraduates and others attending the agricultural courses at Cambridge during the past year have been as follows:—

Diploma, Part I., and Special Examination for the B.A. degree—

Students reading for the above 17

Diploma, Parts I. and II.—

Students reading for above who have already
taken the B.A. degree in Natural Science 2

Diploma, Part II.—

Students reading for above who have already
passed Part I. 5

Courses other than the above—

Students 17

Of the foregoing students all but six are members of the University, while three hold county scholarships from Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Lancashire.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—These, which have consisted of experiments on a variety of crops, have been conducted in conjunction with the various County Councils as follows:—

In Cambridgeshire at seven centres, two of the experiments being on a rotation of crops. The manurial treatment of fruit trees formed the subject of experiment at three centres.

In Hertfordshire experiments were carried out at two centres. At one of these the experiment was on the hay crop, at the other three separate rotation experiments were conducted.

In Huntingdonshire an experiment was conducted at one centre on the hay crop, and at another, of eight acres, on various mixtures for laying down to grass.

In the Isle of Ely experiments on the potato crop were carried out at two centres.

In Norfolk experiments were conducted at two centres on laying down land to grass, while at one of them a second trial was made on the growth of sugar beet.

In Northamptonshire an experiment was carried out at one centre on manuring for the hay crop.

In East Suffolk the County Station at Bramford, together with a fresh one in a different part of the county, came under the supervision of the Agricultural Department at Cambridge. An experiment on a rotation of crops was also commenced by the Department at the Colonial College, Hollesley Bay.

In West Suffolk, at two centres, a rotation experiment was carried on.

In addition to these, experiments on the influence of manures on the production of mutton were commenced at four centres. In Northamptonshire, on an area of over 30 acres, the trial was conducted on behalf of the Board of Agriculture, on precisely the same lines as the original experiment in Northumberland. In Cambridgeshire on an area of 16 acres, in Essex of 18 acres, and in Norfolk of 20 acres, an experiment was commenced which was a modification of the original one. During the past year on all these stations the grazing tests were of a preliminary character, without the application of manures. In Norfolk a further experiment was commenced in the growth of 10 acres of swedes for a bullock-feeding experiment.

Addresses, in connection with the various experiments, were delivered before several Chambers of Agriculture.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—Saturday classes were held at Norwich and Bedford for teachers from the respective counties. The subjects embraced were "Object lessons" in Chemistry and Botany, and the classes met 12 times for one hour's lecture and from one to three or four hours' practical laboratory work or field excursions. The students in Norfolk numbered 50 and in Bedfordshire 90.

A summer vacation course was held at Cambridge for teachers from the above counties and from the Isle of Ely and Hertfordshire. The course, which was on "Object lessons" in Chemistry, lasted for three weeks and consisted of one hour's lecture and three hours' laboratory work each day. It was attended by 50 teacher-students.

THE FARM.

This is a mixed farm of 140 acres, and is to be devoted entirely to experimental work. A commencement has been made in sowing different varieties of wheat, barley, and oats, in different quantities per acre, and also in the manurial treatment of mangels

and of grass land. The chief experiment has been the laying down of some 50 acres of land, divided into nine plots of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres each. The after treatment of the plots will be varied as regards grazing, mowing, feeding with bullocks, different varieties of manurial treatment, &c.; and, unless the whole experiment is impaired by weather conditions, this experiment should prove a very interesting one in throwing light on the best methods to be adopted in order to secure a satisfactory permanent pasture.

The stock on the farm consists of pedigree Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle, together with a certain number of sheep. Feeding experiments will be conducted in the winter.

The buildings are being altered and improved, and the garden, which is an old one, will eventually be developed as a fruit-growing station, while belts of fruit-trees are to be planted about the farm.

Experiments will be carried out extensively on the cross fertilisation of a variety of farm plants, and the production of new varieties by this means, and also in the case of "roots" by grafting.

FINANCES.

The expenditure of the Department in connection with the foregoing work, including a grant to the farm from the general fund of £300, but not including the regular farm expenses, have amounted to £2,773. This has been met by grants from the Board of Agriculture of £800 to the general scheme and £200 in respect of the farm; from the Drapers' Company of £800; from the Gilbey Fund of £200; and from County Councils of £773; while examination fees and sundry receipts amounted to £89.

SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYE,
ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
KENT AND SURREY.

Staff.

Principal, and Professor of Chemistry ...	A. D. Hall, M.A.
Professor of Botany ...	J. Percival, M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S.
Professor of Agriculture, and Director of Farm ...	F. B. Smith, F.S.I.
Lecturer in Chemistry ...	E. J. Russell, B.Sc.
" Entomology, &c. ...	F. V. Theobald, M.A., F.R.S.
" Surveying, &c. ...	T. J. Young, F.S.I.
" Dairy Work and Poultry Keeping ...	T. J. Robinson, F.S.I.
" Veterinary Science ...	Prof. J. Wortley-Axe, M.R.C.V.S.
Instructor in Horticulture ...	S. Deadman.
" Bee-keeping ...	J. Garratt.
" Farriery ...	W. Wardley.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Diploma course extends over two years for a pass, and three years for honours, but the third year's course is specialised, so that it is not possible to draw up a general time-table. Candidates for the diploma must, *inter alia*, perform certain manual operations, submit a diary of the farm operations, a plan and section, make certain analyses, and furnish collections of insects and dried specimens of grasses and other plants found on the farm.

First Year.	No. of hours.	Second Year.	No. of hours.
*Chemistry	252	*Chemistry, Organic and Agri- cultural.	216
*Botany	144	*Agricultural Botany... ..	144
*Agriculture	180	*Agriculture	192
Mechanics and Physics ...	48	*Land Surveying	96
*Surveying	84	Agricultural Engineering ...	24
Zoology	84	Veterinary Anatomy and Medicine.	72
Entomology	24	Estate Management	108
Geology	48	Book-keeping	96
Building Construction ...	60	Entomology	72
*Dairy, Poultry, Fruit, Far- riery, Carpentry.	144	*Dairy, Poultry, Fruit, Far- riery, Carpentry.	144
		Forestry	24

* Includes practical and field work, about one-third of the time stated.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.**

This College is now a constituent school in the London University (Faculty of Science); a Board of Agricultural Studies has been constituted, and questions of teaching and an ultimate degree are now under consideration.

INTERNAL WORK.

The College buildings have, during the past year, undergone considerable alteration and additions with the view of avoiding the inconvenience of having a large number of students lodging in the village. New bedrooms and studies have been built, and provision made for the accommodation of members of the staff. The enlarged buildings will now enable some 50 students to be lodged under the College roof. The ground floor additions and alterations comprise a large chemical laboratory, with balance room, analytical laboratory, private laboratory, &c., opening out of it; rooms for botanical and zoological research; agricultural lecture room; a room for a small museum; a room for drawing; and a students' common room. The College buildings are therefore now very complete.

The students attending during the College year have been as follows:—

Diploma course:—

Students in their third year	5
" " second "	25
" " first "	20

Special course:—

Students	7
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Of the 50 students nine came with County Scholarships from Kent and three from Surrey.

COLLEGE FARM.

Additions have also been made in the buildings here. Some new sheds for stock, with open yards, have been put up; while a granary has been provided, together with machinery for the preparation of food, in the shape of a corn mill, cake crusher, and chaff cutter, all worked by a newly erected oil engine.

The increased area laid out for fruit growing purposes comprises five acres, and is chiefly stocked with different varieties of apples, small fruit (currants and gooseberries) being planted between the rows. Experiments of a manurial character are being arranged, and others as to the best treatment of the soil to be adopted when planting, and the best methods of times of pruning and treating when planted.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—In Kent there are experiments at three centres on hops, those at two being on the manurial treatment,

and that at the other centre being concerned with the cultivation of this crop. An experiment on the manurial treatment of barley was also carried out at one other centre.

In Surrey there was an experiment on the manurial treatment of hops at one centre, and a similar experiment at another station in Sussex.

Lectures.—In Kent, courses of three lectures on "Science for Gardeners" were given at five centres, while two lectures were delivered at another centre. The average attendance was 20.

In Surrey, lectures on this subject were given at three centres, three lectures being given at each centre. The average attendance here was 32. Lectures on poultry keeping were given at three centres, this course also being one of three lectures. The average attendance was 17.

Farriery Instruction.—This was provided in Kent as in former years. Three centres were visited and instruction provided at them respectively for 20, 11 and nine weeks. The instruction is given in a moveable house, and not by means of a farriery van, and this plan has many advantages. In the outer part are the forges, and in the inner part is a narrow room in which diagrams and specimens are kept. The teacher can thus really keep eight men employed at once, four working and four studying. He gives instruction at the centre for four nights in the week, and during the rest of the time goes round the country visiting forges and giving what lessons there he can. When visited the work done seemed to be very good, and those present (many of whom had come considerable distances) just the class of men whom it was desired to assist.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A class was held on Saturdays during the winter, at Guildford, for the Surrey County Council. The class, which was attended by 45 school teachers, met 24 times, and instruction was given partly by members of the College staff and partly by the Horticultural Instructor to the County Council. The course was designated "Science and Practice in Gardening," and seemed in every way to be in accordance with this title.

FINANCES.

The aggregate payments during the financial year on this Institution, together with those made in respect of the external work and of the farm, amounted to £9,216. The grants received during this period from the counties of Kent and Surrey amounted to £3,786; fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £2,377; farm receipts to £1,388; while the Board made grants of £800 in respect of the Institution itself, and £200 in respect of the farm.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH,
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
 ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
 CARDIGAN, CARMARTHEN, BRECON, PEMBROKE, MERIONETH AND
 MONTGOMERY (PORTION OF).

Staff.

Lecturer in Agriculture	...	...	D. D. Williams, M.R.A.S.E. F.H.A.S.
County Lecturer	...	...	Vacant.
Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry and Analyst	...	...	J. Alan Murray, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Instructor in Drawing and Building Construction	...	...	J. H. Appleton, Art Master.
Instructor in Horticulture	...	...	J. L. Pickard.

The following members of the College Staff, with demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Mathematics	...	...	R. W. Genese, M.A.
Professor of Physics	...	...	D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry	...	...	J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Professor of Biology and Geology	...	...	J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
Professor of Botany	...	...	J. H. Salter, D.Sc.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Degree Course qualifying for the B.Sc. Degree of the University of Wales extends over three years (nine terms), and embraces the subjects of study shown in the following table, but the courses in Book-keeping, Agricultural Engineering, and Drawing given to Diploma students are not compulsory for the Degree. This course is open to Students who have matriculated in the University.

The Diploma Course, qualifying for the College Diploma in Agriculture, also extends over three years, but the Students attend classes only during the winter months (making 6 terms in all), and the remainder of the time (two periods of 24 weeks each) must be devoted to practical work on an approved farm under the supervision of the Lecturer in Agriculture.

An advanced course in Agricultural Chemistry is provided for those who wish to make a special study of the subject, after having taken either the Degree or the Diploma. It consists mainly of practical work.

The Short Courses for Farmers are intended to provide technical instruction for those who have already some knowledge of practical agriculture and who intend to follow the ordinary business of farming. The courses extend over two years (four terms), the classes being held during the winter months. In the first term the work is of a very elementary and strictly technical character and forms a complete course in itself. The second term is of the nature of a continuation course. In the second year the work is of a more advanced character and includes more general science, chiefly Chemistry and Botany. Candidates who have successfully passed through these two courses and then take the third year of the Diploma Course are held to be qualified for the College Diploma.

During the summer vacation, a class for instruction in Butter and Cheese-making is held at the College. For ordinary students the course lasts eight weeks, while there is a course lasting over ten weeks for those who may wish to qualify as dairy teachers.

Courses of instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry and Physics, intended chiefly for rural schoolmasters, are held on Saturdays and during the summer vacation.

Intermediate Course (One Year).			Final Course (Two Years).		
Subjects.	Lectures.	Practical Work.	Subjects.	Lectures.	Practical Work.
		Hours.			Hours.
Chemistry	80	150	I. Either—		
Biology	80	160	(1) Chemistry, in-	140	600
Either of the two follow-			organic and		
ing :—			organic.†		
(1) Physics*	100	80	or (2) Two of the fol-		
or (2) Mathematics ...	120	—	lowing :—		
Logic	30	—	Chemistry, or-	80	360
			ganic.†		
			Botany†	100	300
			Zoology†	100	300
			or (3) Botany†	100	300
			Chemistry, or-	50	180
			ganic.		
			Geology	50	120
			and		
			II. Agriculture†	150	200‡
			Agricultural Chem-	90	180
			istry.		
			Three of the follow-		
			ing :—		
			(1) Entomology	25	—
			(2) Veterinary	30	—
			Hygiene.		
			(3) Bacteriology	20	50
			(4) Land Sur-	20	50
			veying.		
			(5) Agricultural	30	—
			Law.		
			(6) Economics	30	—

* Must be taken by students who purpose taking a Final Course in Chemistry.
† The study of these subjects must extend over two sessions.
‡ Does not include Excursions.

The course for the Diploma in Agriculture extends over three years and embraces the following subjects of study :—

Subjects.	Time (hours) devoted to each.	
	Lectures.	Practical.
FIRST YEAR.		
Agriculture	80	50
Inorganic Chemistry	60	120
Animal Physiology and Veterinary Science	30	20
Book-keeping	—	20
Arithmetic and Mensuration	20	—
Farm Work	—	24 weeks
SECOND YEAR.		
Agriculture	80	50
Organic and Agricultural Chemistry	80	120
Botany	60	20
Geology	30	20
Surveying	20	60
Book-keeping	—	40
Dairying (lectures included in Agriculture)	—	60
Farm Work	—	24 weeks
THIRD YEAR.		
Mathematics	100	—
Mechanics	40	—
Physics	40	40
Surveying	40	120
Engineering	30	—
Drawing	—	120
Estate Management	30	—
Forestry	30	—
Entomology	30	—
Agricultural Law (optional)	—	—
Economics (optional)	—	—

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.**

INTERNAL WORK.

Since last reporting on this Institution, changes in the courses of study—some of them the outcome of suggestions made when on a visit of inspection—have been or are in process of being made. The diploma course, which was originally one of two full years, has been extended to three years spread over the winter session in each year, the summer being spent by the students on farms approved by the College. The short courses for farmers have last year been continued much on the lines previously laid down. The elementary course has lasted as before for seven weeks, but the advanced course has been extended from 16 to 22 weeks. In future, however, the elementary short course will be divided into two parts, one being held during the Michaelmas term and the other during the Lent term. Each will, in its way, be complete, but yet so arranged that the second part will be a continuation of the first. The two combined will form a course equal to the first year diploma course. The advanced short course, though also complete in itself, will be a continuation of both parts of the elementary short course, and will be equal to the second year diploma course. Students who have been through these different courses, and are considered capable, will then be encouraged to proceed to the third year of the diploma course. A considerable combination of independent courses will thus be effected and the working of the scheme will be watched with interest.

County Councils, too, have been approached with a view of inducing them to give their scholarships on definite lines, and this they are inclined to do.

The students taking the different courses as arranged last year have been as follows:—

Degree Course.—

Students in their third year ...	...	...	1
" " second " ...	...	...	1
" " first " ...	...	...	1

Diploma Course.—

Students in their third year	1
" " second "	2
" " first "	5

Short Course (Advanced).—

Students	10
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Do. do. (Elementary).—

Students	41
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Do. do. (Dairying).—

Students	38
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With very few exceptions the students have come with scholarships from the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, Brecon, and also Stafford, Salop and Warwick.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—Classes of 10 days' instruction in butter-making have been held in the under-mentioned counties, and have been so arranged that successive courses have been held at each centre.

In Cardiganshire, two centres were visited and four courses held at the one and six at the other. The total pupils numbered 60, of whom 54 took the full course.

In Carmarthenshire three courses were held at one centre and seven at another. The total pupils were 61 in number, while 52 remained for the complete course. A Cheese School was also opened at one centre, and two courses of 10 days each held. These were attended by six pupils, of whom two took the complete course.

In Breconshire butter-making classes were held at two centres, at each of which two courses of instruction were given. The total pupils were 24, of whom 21 completed the full course.

Field Demonstrations.—In Cardiganshire experiments were conducted at 17 centres. At two of these the experiments were of the usual type on grass land. At the rest, and at 20 centres in Carmarthenshire, at three each in Merionethshire and Breconshire, and at one each in Montgomeryshire and Pembrokeshire, the experiments were conducted by old students according to the scheme mentioned in a previous report. These experiments comprised trials on grass land, potatoes, and swedes, and compared the action of superphosphate and slag, nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, together with that of artificials without farmyard manure for the potatoes; while the best source of nitrogen formed a simple investigation in connection with the swede crop.

Lectures.—Courses of four lectures, each on general agricultural matters, were given in the following counties:—

In Cardiganshire, at one centre, to an average audience of 35; in Carmarthenshire, at two centres, to an average audience of 82; and in Montgomeryshire, at 10 centres, to an average audience of 62.

In Pembrokeshire single lectures were given at two centres, and a course of two lectures at one centre. The average audience amounted to 88. Courses on Horticulture, which last during 10 days at each centre, and consist of lectures and open-air demonstrations, were given at eight centres in Cardiganshire, at six in Carmarthenshire, and at one in Montgomeryshire, and seem to have attracted a number of persons.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A summer course in Horticulture, consisting of lectures and demonstrations, was held at the College for three weeks, and was attended by 20 persons.

FINANCES.

The cost of the foregoing work has amounted to £2,598, including disbursements to the various county scholars for maintenance amounting to £775. The grants received from County Councils, including scholarships, have amounted to £1,662; fees (other than those from county scholars) and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £53, while the Board's grant was £800.

READING COLLEGE,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

BERKS, OXFORD, HANTS, DORSET AND BUCKINGHAM.

Staff.

Director of Agricultural Department	Douglas A. Gilchrist, B.Sc. (Edin.) F.R.S.E.
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture ...	John C. Peet, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture (Dairying)	C. W. Tisdale Davies, F.C.S.
Lecturer in Beekeeping	W. H. Harris, M.A., B.Sc.
" Meteorology	H. N. Dickson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
" Surveying	R. Parry, F.S.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.
" Aviculture	Edward Brown, F.L.S.
" Horticulture	W. Iggulden, F.R.H.S.
" Veterinary Hygiene ...	John A. Craft, M.R.C.V.S.

The following members of the College Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to the Students in the Agricultural Department :—

Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry	C. M. Luxmoore, D.Sc. (Lond.).
" Botany	Percy Groom, M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S.
" Zoology	T. T. Groom, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.
" Hygiene... ..	B. J. Austin, F.L.S.
Teacher of Building Construction...	H. Hutt, A.R.I.B.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction are arranged to enable students to prepare for the examinations of the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee. The Committee, by authority of Decrees of Convocation of the University of Oxford, awards the following diplomas and certificates :—

Diploma in Agriculture, awarded after two years' study at the College, one year's practical training on a recognised farm, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including an examination in practical agriculture.

The Certificate in Agriculture, awarded at the end of a six months' course (October to March) in strictly agricultural study, and designed for candidates already familiar with the general routine of farm work, who aim at becoming practical farmers.

Higher Certificate in Dairying, awarded at the end of a two years' course in scientific and practical dairying, and designed for candidates who hereafter may be dairy teachers or managers of dairies.

Certificate in Dairying, awarded after one year's study at the College, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including one in practical dairy work.

Certificate in Horticulture, awarded after one year's study at the College, one year's practical training in horticulture in a recognised garden, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including one in practical horticulture.

Certificate in Aviculture, awarded after one year's study at the College, three months' practical training in poultry-keeping, and the passing of prescribed examinations.

Short courses of instruction in Dairying, each lasting five weeks, are given four times a year in the College and the British Dairy Institute. These courses are intended to supplement the work of travelling dairy schools. Students attend lectures and laboratory demonstrations at the College, and take practical dairy-work at the British Dairy Institute.

Short courses of instruction in Poultry-keeping, each lasting five weeks, are given twice a year at the College.

Short courses of instruction in Horticulture, each lasting six weeks, are given three times a year at the College and at recognised gardens.

Longer courses in Dairying and in Poultry-keeping, each of ten weeks' duration, are given annually in the spring term.

The instruction for the Diploma in Agriculture is arranged as follows :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.
Agriculture	90	Agriculture	90
Farm Demonstrations ...	120	Farm Demonstrations ...	120
Chemistry and Elementary Physics.	90	Agricultural Chemistry ...	90
Chemistry and Elementary Physics, practical work.	180	" " " practical work.	180
Biology... ..	120	Animal Physiology and Veterinary Hygiene.	70
" practical work ...	120	Land Surveying	75
Geology, Physical Geography, and Meteorology.	30	Book-keeping	45
		Agricultural Engineering ...	50
		Agricultural Entomology ...	30

The course of instruction for the Certificate in Agriculture extends over twenty weeks, and embraces the following subjects of study :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.
Agriculture	120
Farm Demonstrations	60
Elementary Chemistry and Physics	20
" " " practical work	30
" Biology	40
" " practical work	40
Veterinary Hygiene	30
Chain Surveying	50
Book-keeping	30

The course of instruction for the Higher Certificate in Dairying extends over one year, and embraces the following subjects :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.
Dairy Farming	120
Farm Demonstrations	120
Elementary Chemistry	90
" " practical work	120
Elementary Biology, including Bacteriology	90
" " practical work	90
Book-keeping	45
Poultry-keeping	20
Practical Dairy Work	360

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

The College, during the past year, has lost the services of two of the Assistant Lecturers in Agriculture, Mr. Foulkes having been appointed Principal of the new Harper-Adams College in

Shropshire, and Mr. Walker having been appointed Agricultural Lecturer at the Harris Institute, Preston.

Changes in the courses at this College have taken place on the lines of making educational provision for those who are actually engaged on the farm, but can devote a winter to study. The Certificate course, which, previously, had extended over the whole year, has now been specially re-arranged for the benefit of young men engaged in actual farming, and extends from October to March. It has been framed on broad and usefully practical lines, and should ultimately prove beneficial to those in whose interests it has been devised.

The students who have availed themselves of the different courses during the year under review have been :—

Diploma in Agriculture—

Students in their second year	...	...	...	2
" " first year	...	...	...	3
Students on recognised farms (third and fourth years)	5

Certificate in Agriculture—

Students	10
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Certificate in Dairying—

Students in their second year	3
" " first year	5

Certificate in Horticulture—

Students in their third year	4
" " second year	10
" " first year	19

Special Courses—

Students	6
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Short courses (Dairying : 5 weeks)—

Students	21
" (previously included)	(1)

Short courses (Poultry-Keeping : 4 and 5 weeks)—

Students	...	...	...	43
" (previously included)	...	...	...	(3)

Short courses (Horticulture : 6 weeks)—

Students	...	...	...	13
" (previously included)	...	...	...	(1)

Seven of the Diploma and Certificate course students came with county scholarships from Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Dorset. The foregoing and other County Councils also gave scholarships for the short Dairy courses. At the examination held at the end of the Winter Certificate course, the examiner in practical agriculture remarked :

"It is only due to the College and its instructors that I should express the pleasure I felt in examining the candidates. The teaching is certainly highly practical as well as scientific, and should be of great and lasting benefit to each of the students. Some of the students have been sent by County Councils. The results show this to be a very wise expenditure of technical education money."

An arrangement has now been made with the Hants County Council whereby, amongst other things, the College will conduct for the Council examinations of pupils in Dairying, and also of pupils attending the Winter course at the farm school.

Through the kindness of Mr. Benyon of Englefield House, his home farm, which consists of 500 acres and is particularly well equipped as regards buildings, has been placed at the disposal of the College for teaching and demonstration purposes. Visits to the farm are consequently regularly made, and the College students have to make themselves familiar with the work which goes on at the farm.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—In Berkshire, these were conducted at five centres, a second set being carried out at one of them. The experiments were on the manurial treatment of grass land and sainfoin ley, and on the laying down of land to grass with different seeds mixtures.

In Oxfordshire there were four centres where experiments were conducted, the crops being barley, "seeds," and potatoes. The first two were part of a rotation experiment at two centres, while with the potato crop the tests involved the trial of different varieties, as well as different manurial treatment.

In Dorset, experiments were conducted at seven different centres, two different sets being carried out at one of them and three at another (the Boy's Farm Home, Milborne). The greater portion of these experiments was on a rotation of crops.

In Hampshire, experiments were conducted at three centres, manurial tests being made at two of them, and a trial of different "seeds" mixtures at the other.

Lectures.—In Berkshire, single lectures were given at five centres to an average audience of 44.

In Buckinghamshire, a course of three lectures was given at two centres, the audience averaging 32.

In Dorset, a course of four lectures was given at one centre and single lectures at two others; the audience averaged 30.

In Hants, two centres were visited. A single lecture was given at one of them, and two lectures at the other. The average audience was 25.

In Oxfordshire, single lectures were given at five centres, and two lectures at another centre. The audience averaged 30.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A course was held at the College during the past winter and instruction was given in Horticulture and Land Surveying, consisting of 20 lectures on the former subject and 12 lectures and practical demonstrations in the latter. Six teacher-students received instruction in Horticulture, two in Land Surveying, and four in both subjects.

FINANCES.

The cost of the work carried out at this College during the past year, together with disbursements for certain county scholars has amounted to £3,769; but it must be noted that this sum includes the payment made by the College to the British Dairy Institute. Towards the year's outlay the College has received County Council grants amounting to £1,544; students' fees £1,174; miscellaneous receipts £122, and the Board's grant of £800.

**MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY INSTITUTE,
KINGSTON,**

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, DERBY AND LINCOLN (LINDSEY).

Staff.

Director	...	...	...	M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.I.C
Principal	...	...	...	J. F. Blackshaw, N.D.D., A.S.I., F.O.S.
Assistant Lecturers in Agriculture and Dairying	...	...	...	H. W. Kersey. J. Murray, B.Sc., F.H.A.S. A. Todd.
Lecturer in Chemistry and Bacteri- ology	...	...	...	J. Golding, F.I.C.
" Veterinary Science	...	...	...	T. W. Cave, F.R.C.V.S.
" Poultry Management	...	...	...	J. P. W. Marx, B.A.
" "	...	...	...	A. D. Morley.
" Horticulture	...	...	...	E. Luckhurst, F.R.H.S.
" "	...	...	...	J. Smith, F.R.H.S.
" Entomology	...	...	...	Rev. A. Thornley, M.A., F.E.S., F.L.S
" Surveying and Mensu- ration	...	...	...	F. W. Booker, F.S.I. A. D. Morley.
" Workshop Instructor—Wood	...	...	...	H. Baker.
" " Iron	...	...	...	W. Mills.
Engineering	...	...	...	C. Derry.
Farm Bailiff	...	...	...	J. Matthews.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction provided at the Institute are as follows:—

1. Courses of 10, 20, and 30 weeks' instruction in Agriculture and allied subjects, for farmers' sons, &c.
2. Courses of 6, 12, 24, and 36 weeks' instruction in the Principles and Practice of Dairying.
3. Special courses of varying lengths of instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, Bacteriology, Seed Testing, &c., for teachers and others wishing to specialise in any branch.

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

The instruction in Agriculture is given by means of three ten-weeks' courses, viz., course A, October to December; course B, January to March; and course C, March to May. These

courses are so arranged as to occupy the time between corn harvest and hay harvest, when young men may be most easily spared from the farm ; they are also graduated, course A being the most elementary, leading up through course B to the most advanced course C. Arrangements have been made with the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, whereby students requiring a longer course of instruction than is provided at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute may go through the two or more years' courses at that College, and sit for either the Degree of B.Sc., in the Victoria University, or for the National Diploma awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

The subjects of the Agricultural Courses at the Institute are as follows :—

Subjects.	Course A.	Course B.	Course C.
	Hours (about).	Hours (about).	Hours. (about).
Agriculture	50	50	60
Veterinary Science	20	20	20
Agricultural Chemistry	20	20	20
Laboratory Work	40	40	40
Book-keeping	30	30	30
Farm Calculations	30	—	—
Workshops... ..	40	40	} 50
Dairying	40	—	
General Lectures and Demonstrations ...	30	20	20
Botany, Entomology	—	30	30*
Mensuration, Land Surveying	—	30	30

Ordinary attendance certificates (without examination) are granted to those who regularly attend all lectures and classes.

An optional examination is held at the end of each course, and students satisfying the examiners will be awarded a certificate. Students holding certificates (by examination) of each of the three courses are granted a diploma.

COURSES IN DAIRYING.

Courses of instruction are provided for three classes of students as follows :—

Class A. Farmers, their wives, sons, daughters, dairy-maids, or others requiring practical instruction in hard and soft cheese and butter making, and in the general management of cows and of a small dairy.

* Includes also Bacteriology.

Class B. Those requiring a commercial knowledge of dairying or factory management, such as dairymen in a large way of business, factory managers and intending colonists.

Class C. Students wishing to become teachers of dairying and requiring a teaching diploma.

The course for class A. extends over a period of not less than six weeks, and includes instruction in the following branches :— The composition, properties, production and manipulation of milk, cream, butter, soft and hard cheese; milk record keeping; general management and common ailments of dairy stock; milk testing; separating; cream ripening; influence of ferments and bacteria on milk, butter and cheese; making up and packing butter.

The greater part of the time is spent in practical work in the dairy, and in class work in dairying, the remainder of the time being taken up with laboratory work in milk testing and lectures on Veterinary Surgery, Chemistry of Milk and its products.

The course for classes B. and C. extends in each case over a period of not less than nine months, commencing in October.

The subjects of instruction are as follows :—

Subjects.	Course B.*	Course C.*
	hours.	hours.
OCTOBER-DECEMBER.		
Chemistry	30	40
Veterinary Science	20	20
Engineering Physics	20	—
Agriculture	—	50
Poultry Management	—	12
JANUARY-MARCH.		
Theory of Dairying	30	30
Agricultural Chemistry	20	20
Bacteriology	20	20
Horticulture	—	6
Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology	40	50
APRIL-JUNE.		
Dairy Farming	10	30
Dairy Chemistry	20	20
Agricultural Botany	10	10
Factory Book-keeping	30	20
Practical Dairy Chemistry and Bacteriology	40	50

* Practical dairy work each morning throughout the course.

For course A., attendance certificates (without examination) are granted to those who successfully perform the work of the course.

For course B., certificates termed "Factory Manager's Certificate" are awarded to the students who pursue the work of the course, and who satisfy the examiners that they are proficient in the art of Butter-making and of Cheese-making on a large scale, also that they possess a sound knowledge of the allied sciences, and of co-operative and commercial Dairying.

For course C., diplomas are awarded to those who perform the work of the course, and who by examination prove themselves proficient in Butter-making, Cheese-making, and the allied sciences; and are also able to demonstrate their ability to impart instruction to others.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.**

An entire change has taken place during the past year in the organisation of the work here. It will be recollected that in 1893 arrangements were made with the University College, Nottingham, for the formation of an Agricultural Department at that College. This was shortly followed by the foundation, on the part of several County Councils, of the Midland Dairy Institute. As was mentioned in the Report for 1893-4, the arrangements at the College (which is mainly a borough institution) were different from those obtaining in other Colleges coming under inspection, and although the scheme at the College was worked in co-operation with that at the Dairy Institute, it could not be regarded as having been quite satisfactory. It was therefore decided by the counties supporting both schemes, with the approval of the Board of Agriculture, that the work at the College should be transferred entirely to the Institute. This has now been accomplished, new laboratories and class rooms having been erected, and a house built for the accommodation of the men students.

With the view of avoiding the very heavy expenditure, both capital and annual, which would have been necessitated by thoroughly equipping the Institute with buildings and staff for the efficient conduct of long courses of training in sciences bearing on general agriculture, the Board suggested to the Governors that the Institute should be developed mainly as a place of general instruction in dairy farming in all its branches. In view also of the comparative proximity of the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College (on which large sums had been and are being spent) it was indicated that these facilities might be utilised for those pupils from the Midlands and Lincolnshire who were desirous of obtaining long courses of scientific study.

These suggestions have now been carried out. Two Lincolnshire students have been in attendance at the Yorkshire College during the past year, and, in return for thus receiving students

from the Midlands for general agricultural instruction, those responsible for agricultural education in Yorkshire, instead of spending money in the equipment of a dairy where long courses of instruction in cheese making could be conducted, have agreed to send those of their students who desire such instruction to the Midland Institute. This arrangement will not debar the latter institution from conducting short courses of instruction in general agricultural matters. These have been arranged in the form of three courses of 10 weeks each, held between October and May, graduated so that a student should pass from one to another, but not necessarily in the same year.

The students attending the different courses during the year have been as follows :—

Agricultural Courses (10 weeks each).—

Students attending Courses A, B, and C	...	6
" " " A and B	...	3
" " " A	...	6

Dairying Courses—

Students attending Course A	...	62
" " " B	...	10
" " " C	...	15

FARM.

The farm, to which students in general have free access under the manager, is one of 160 acres, of which 110 acres are grass. The land is of good quality but somewhat heavy. A herd of about 30 dairy shorthorns are kept, of good useful milking stamp. Pigs are of course kept to consume the waste products of the dairy, but these are bought in from time to time and fattened off.

A fruit-growing station has been formed on the site of an old orchard. It has been laid out on the same lines as those the instructor has pursued in Derbyshire for the County Council, by whom he is employed there—and the place cannot fail to be of very great interest and use to all who visit it.

In addition to those shown under the list of students, 7 pupils were received at the farm who desired to become acquainted with the practice of farming. They were treated as ordinary farm pupils.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—A travelling butter school has visited eight centres in Derbyshire and three in Nottinghamshire. The numbers attending in the former county were 77 and in the latter 29. In every case the pupils remained for the full 10 days' course.

Field Demonstrations.—In Lincolnshire these were conducted at five centres, the experiments in one instance being on potatoes and in the others on barley.

In Nottinghamshire experiments were conducted at four centres, two or three sets being carried out at three of them. The crops concerned were potatoes, barley and swedes. In addition there were various charlock spraying demonstrations, while the experiment on cropping a poor sandy soil with a view of endeavouring to increase its fertility, which was commenced some few years back, is being continued.

In Leicestershire, an experiment was conducted at one centre to test the influence of manures on the mangel crop.

Lectures.—In Lincolnshire, courses of five or six lectures on general agricultural or dairy subjects were delivered at nine centres, the average attendance being 15. Courses of six lectures on veterinary subjects were given at two centres to an average audience of 35. Horticultural lectures, numbering three or four at each place, were given during the winter at 10 centres, the average audience being 24; while in the previous summer two lectures each were delivered at five centres to an average audience of 26.

In Nottinghamshire, courses of three or four lectures on general agricultural subjects were given at three centres, while single lectures were delivered at three other centres, the average audience numbering 30. Veterinary lectures were given at four centres, the course consisting of six lectures at two of the centres and four at the others, the audience averaging 38. Horticultural lectures or demonstrations were given in the summer at six centres to an average audience of 24 persons, while courses of three or four lectures in winter were given at ten centres to an average audience of 44. Courses of three lectures on poultry-keeping were given at six centres, the audience averaging 50.

In Derbyshire, courses of four lectures on general agricultural subjects were given at eight centres to an average audience of 18; while courses of three lectures on poultry keeping were given at 10 centres to an average audience of 47. Lectures on horticulture by the County Instructor, who is now also on the general staff of the Institute, were given at 19 centres during the winter, the average audience being 44. During the summer, demonstrations were given on the two county fruit plots and in gardens or allotments at 13 other places. They were attended by an average audience of 46 persons.

In Leicestershire, single lectures on dairying were given at three centres to average audiences of 36. Courses of four lectures each on veterinary subjects were given at three centres to average audiences of 32; while courses of three or four lectures on poultry-keeping were given at four centres to audiences averaging 41. Horticultural courses of (with one exception) four lectures each were given at six centres. The average audience was 25. Summer lectures or demonstrations were also given at two centres, being attended by an average audience of 27 persons.

FINANCES.

The cost during the year of the general educational work amounted to £3,601; but, in addition to this, the trading account of the farm and dairy, and the housekeeping expenses of the pupils, amounted to an aggregate of £8,101. The building account amounted to £1,536, the counties interested making a special grant in respect of this capital outlay of £1,200, while their ordinary grants amounted to £3,205. Receipts from farm and dairy amounted to £7,113; students' fees and miscellaneous receipts to £1,157; while the Board made a grant to the new scheme of £650.

BRITISH DAIRY INSTITUTE, READING.

Staff.

Manager and Chief Instructor Miles Benson.
 Assistant Instructress Miss E. C. Hoare.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction given at the Institute is both practical and theoretical; the subjects include general dairy work, elementary scientific work, and dairy farming. The Institute is open all the year round, with the exception of the Christmas vacation; and students may join at any time for any period.

Short courses of instruction, held at the Reading College and the British Dairy Institute, include (a) a terminal course in dairying, and (b) five weeks' courses in dairying. Particulars of these are given under Reading College (p. 30).

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

The number of students who have attended this Institute for purposes of instruction in dairying has amounted to 87, of whom 52 came for purposes of instruction in both butter- and cheese-making, 23 for instruction in cheese-making only, and 12 for instruction in butter-making only. These totals include 21 students who attended in connection with the five weeks' Dairy Courses of the Reading College, and have already been entered under that Institution. The students have not only been drawn from all parts of the Kingdom, but also from abroad, one being entered as having come from Siam, another from the United States, another from South America, and another from South Africa.

County Council Scholarships were held by students from Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Oxford, Salop, Wilts, and Worcester, in addition to those who attended the Reading College five weeks' Courses with County Scholarships.

The total quantity of milk purchased during the year for the work of the Institute was, as usual, about 17,000 gallons, and the quantity converted into cheese and butter, after allowing for that unused for these purposes during vacation time, was:—

For Cheddar cheese	...	...	3,830 gals.
„ Stilton „	...	...	1,039 „
„ Cheshire „	...	...	1,610 „
„ Other varieties of British cheese	...	...	906 „
„ Soft cheese	...	...	723 „
Butter	...	...	7,559 „

The weight of butter produced from the above was 2,796 lbs., thus giving a butter ratio of 1 to 27·8 lbs.

Examinations were held as usual at this Institute for the diplomas and certificates of the British Dairy Farmers' Association.

At these 37 candidates presented themselves, and awards were made as follows:—

Diploma	...	...	...	...	1
Teachers' certificates	...	...	...	...	3
Butter and cheese-making certificates	...	...	...	...	5
Cheese-making certificate	...	...	...	...	1
Butter-making certificates	...	...	...	...	3

The annual examination for the National Dairy Diploma by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, was also again held in the premises of the British Dairy Institute. At this nine candidates attended, of whom six gained the diploma.

FINANCES.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,478. The receipts included fees, £231; miscellaneous receipts, £39; sales of produce, £507; and the Board's grant of £300. The balance of the outlay was defrayed by the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the Reading College.

EASTERN COUNTIES DAIRY INSTITUTE, IPSWICH.

Staff.

Principal Teachers	...	...	Miss Kate Davis.
			Miss Kathleen Sharman.
Lecturer on Aviculture	...	...	Edward Brown, F.L.S.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is afforded in dairying and poultry-keeping. The full course extends in summer from April to October, and in winter from November to March, but students can attend for any period. Periodical examinations are held, and certificates of proficiency awarded to those who pass the dairy examination in both theory and practice. A poultry school, extending over three weeks, is generally held twice a year. Ten days' classes in butter-making and cream cheese-making are also conducted from time to time. External instruction by migratory lecturers is also given in dairying, cheese-making, poultry-keeping, &c.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.

INTERNAL WORK.

This has proceeded without any material change. The number of pupils who attended the Institute for dairying purposes during the year amounted to 66, of whom about half attended for cheese-making instruction. Thirty-seven of these pupils remained for periods not exceeding two weeks, but 29 for periods varying from one to three months; the length of attendance of pupils being gradually, if only slightly, on the increase. The greater number of students were holders of County Council Scholarships.

The annual examination of pupils was held in the autumn, and the examiner expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the work of the candidates. Certificates of proficiency in the theory and practice of butter and cheese making were awarded to four candidates, and also to one candidate in the theory.

Two courses of instruction in poultry work were held during the year, each for a period of three weeks, and they were attended by 22 pupils, who came for poultry keeping alone, and by two others, who came primarily for dairy instruction, and are included in those already mentioned under that head. All were Scholarship holders.

Certificates, after examination, were awarded to six candidates in the practice combined with theory, to one candidate in theory only, and to four candidates in practice only.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Travelling schools for instruction in butter making were held in the adjoining counties during the year as follows :—

Norfolk.—Classes of the usual ten days' duration were held at 13 centres, a second course taking place at one of them. The total number of pupils attending was 232, of whom 135 took the full course. In addition to the above work, the county gave 26 Dairy Scholarships of two weeks' duration at the Institute, and five of four weeks' duration, together with nine Poultry Scholarships for the three weeks' courses in that subject.

East Suffolk.—The number of centres visited by the travelling school amounted to six, and 71 pupils came under instruction, of whom 58 took the full 10 days' course. The county awarded six Dairying Scholarships of five weeks length.

West Suffolk.—Classes were held at three centres in this county; the total number of pupils who attended was 38, of whom 13 only remained for the full period. Dairying Scholarships of five weeks' length were awarded to nine pupils, and an equal number of Poultry Scholarships.

Isle of Ely.—A course on butter making was held conjointly with the Norfolk Council at one centre on the border of that county, under which also the return of pupils has been made. Lectures and demonstrations were given at two centres. This county awarded five Scholarships in dairying and poultry keeping, tenable at the Institute for 13 weeks each.

In addition to regular classes, demonstrations in butter making were held at County Shows in Norfolk, East and West Suffolk, Isle of Ely, and the Soke of Peterborough.

The County of Essex also awarded five Poultry Scholarships tenable at the Institute, but these, as was the case with those in other counties, although awarded, were not all actually taken up during the financial year.

FINANCES.

The expenditure of this Institution on education during the year amounted to £1,500, and was met by County Council grants for travelling schools amounting to £603, and for Scholarships £490; other bodies made grants amounting to £107, while fees and miscellaneous receipts came to £38. The Board made a grant as usual of £300.

II.—RECORDS OF CERTAIN EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

(From the Report of Professor Winter, M.A.)

The field experiments carried out in 1900–1901 by the Agricultural Department of this College comprised an experiment on the manuring of swedes at five centres in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire; an experiment on spraying charlock at three centres in Carnarvonshire; an experiment on pasture with different qualities of basic slag at one centre in Flintshire; a manurial experiment on pasture land at one centre in Denbighshire, and on grass land at five centres in the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh and Flint; and an experiment on the manuring of mountain and other rough pasture land in Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Flintshire and Montgomeryshire.

Experiments were undertaken at the College Farm, Lledwigan, Llangefni, with different varieties of mangels, swedes and potatoes; an experiment was also carried out there to compare the feeding values of cotton cake and cotton seed meal for bullocks. Other experiments included the testing of different varieties of oats and wheat; and the testing of the effect of various crosses in breeding fat lambs.

Particulars are given below of the manurial experiments on grass land; of the feeding experiment with bullocks; and of the experiments in sheep-breeding.

MANURIAL EXPERIMENTS ON PASTURE LAND.

An experiment was commenced in 1898 at a farm on the Nantlys Estate, Flintshire, to test the effect of different qualities of basic slag on pasture.

Effect of different qualities of Basic Slag.

This experiment was carried out in a field of strong clay soil, and the portion under experiment had not been manured for some years. Two qualities of slag were used, viz., high grade basic slag (tricalcic phosphate, 41·61 per cent. [P_2O_5 , 19·06], fineness 85 per cent.), costing £2 6s. 0d. per ton, and low grade basic slag (tricalcic phosphate 29·80 per cent. [P_2O_5 , 13·65], fineness 67 per cent.), costing 33s. 0d. per ton. Eight plots, 40 yards long and 5 yards wide, were measured off. In 1898 one fourth of each plot was fenced with hurdles for mowing, and the remaining three-fourths were grazed in order to test the

effect of the different dressings on the quality of the herbage. In 1899 and 1900 the portion previously mown was again mown, as was also an additional quarter of each plot in each year.

The quantities and cost of the manures applied in 1898 were as follows :—

Plots I., IV., and VII., received 5 cwt., 7½ cwt., and 10 cwt. per acre respectively of high grade basic slag, at a cost per acre of 11s. 6d., 17s. 3d., and 23s. Plots II., V., and VIII., received 5 cwt., 7½ cwt., and 10 cwt. per acre respectively of low grade basic slag, costing 8s. 3d., 12s. 4d., and 16s. 6d. per acre. Plots III. and VI. were left unmanured. No manure has been applied since 1898.

At the time of mowing, the increase in the amount of clover on the manured plots was very noticeable. There was not much difference in this respect between the plots dressed with equal quantities of high grade and low grade slag, or between those dressed with 5 cwt. and 7½ cwt. of slag per acre, but the herbage on the plots dressed with 10 cwt. of slag per acre appeared to be considerably better than on the others. The same difference could be observed on the grazed portions of these plots, which had been cropped very closely by the stock.

The yields on the different plots, together with other particulars, are given below :—

Plot.	Weight of hay per acre. 1900.	Increase over average of unmanured plots. 1900.	Value of increase at £3 a ton. 1900.	Increase over average of unmanured plots in 1898, 1899, and 1900.	Value of increase in 1898, 1899, and 1900 at £3 a ton.
	T. C. lbs.	T. C. lbs.	£ s. d.	T. C. lbs.	£ s. d.
I.	0 14 54	0 1 73	0 5 0	1 5 47	3 16 3
II.	0 14 33	0 1 51	0 4 4	1 4 20	3 12 6
III.	0 12 97	—	—	—	—
IV.	0 19 36	0 6 57	0 19 6	1 18 102	5 16 8
V.	0 17 74	0 4 93	0 14 6	1 11 98	4 15 7
VI.	0 12 89	—	—	—	—
VII.	1 1 14	0 8 33	1 4 11	1 10 81	4 12 2
VIII.	1 1 14	0 8 33	1 4 11	1 16 92	5 10 5

In 1898 the high grade slag gave the best return, but in the following year this advantage was not maintained. The table shows that in 1900 the yields from the two different qualities were almost equal except on plots IV. and V., which were manured at the rate of 7½ cwt. per acre. In this case, the high grade slag gave an appreciable increase over the lower quality. An examination of the returns for the three years does not indicate a more definite result. A comparison of the yields on plots I. and II., which were manured at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre, shows that the extra increase on plot I. over plot II. for the three years was not more than sufficient to meet the difference between the costs of the high and the low grade manures. On plots IV. and V., to which 7½ cwt. per acre were applied, the high grade slag produced

over 7 cwt. more than the low grade, but where 10 cwt. per acre were applied on plots VII. and VIII., the increase for three years from the low grade manure was 6 cwt. greater than that from the high grade. The returns up to the present have failed to show the superiority of high grade slag.

The effects of increasing quantities of slag are readily apparent. On plots I. and II., manured at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre, the increased yield of hay in 1900 was less than 2 cwt. per acre. On IV. and V., which received 7½ cwt. of slag per acre, the increase in the crop averaged over a quarter of a ton per acre. But perhaps the most noticeable feature was the fact that, for the first time during the three years, the highest yield was obtained on plots VII. and VIII., which were manured at the rate of 10 cwt. per acre; the aftermath on these plots also was decidedly better than on any of the other plots.

FEEDING EXPERIMENT WITH BULLOCKS.

During recent years, cotton seed meal has been used to an increasing extent by cattle feeders. Owing to the large percentage of oil which it contains, it is claimed by many to be superior in feeding value to decorticated cotton cake, which is manufactured from cotton seed from which most of the husk has been removed and the greater part of the oil expressed.

An experiment to compare the feeding values of these two substances was carried out on the College Farm during the months of December, January, and February. Two lots of Welsh bullocks, two-and-a-half years old (four in each lot), were selected for the purpose. They were put in the stalls towards the end of November and were similarly fed until the experiment commenced on December 1st. The common daily ration for each lot consisted of 4 lb. maize meal, 5 lb. long hay, with pulped swedes, straw chaff, and water ad. lib.; but Lot I. received in addition 4 lb. cotton seed meal daily, while Lot II. received 4 lb. decorticated cotton cake.

From January 18th until the cattle were slaughtered they each received in addition 2 lb. crushed oats per day.

Both lots consumed on the average 10 lb. chaff and 70 lb. roots per head per day. The analyses made in the College laboratory of the concentrated feeding stuffs, and the price per ton of each are given below :—

	Cotton Seed Meal.	Decorticated Cotton Cake.	Maize Meal.	Oats.
Water	10.2	10.9	12.5	12.5
Fat	22.8	9.4	3.8	4.8
Albuminoids	20.68	38.4	14.2	11.1
Digestible Carbohydrates	23.64	22.1	65.23	53.0
Fibre	20.0	12.9	3.07	16.0
Ash	3.4	6.3	1.2	2.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Price per ton ...	£7 10s. 0d.	£8 0s. 0d.	£5 7s. 4d.	£5 6s. 8d.

The cattle were weighed before the commencement of the experiment, again on January 25th, and once more immediately before they were slaughtered. They were sold by live weight at 31s. 6d. per cwt. (unfasted), and were slaughtered in two successive weeks, two beasts being taken from each lot on both occasions.

The aggregate live weights of the animals at the beginning of the experiment, and immediately before slaughter, were as follows :—

Number of Animals Slaughtered.	Cattle Slaughtered in week ending Feb. 25th.			Cattle Slaughtered in week ending March 4th.		
	Live Weight, Dec. 1st.	Live Weight, Feb. 23rd.	Carcass Weight, Feb. 25th.	Live Weight, Dec. 1st.	Live Weight, March 2nd.	Carcass Weight, March 4th.
	O. Q. LB.	C. Q. LB.	O. Q. LB.	O. Q. LB.	C. Q. LB.	O. Q. LB.
2 of Lot 1	20 1 18	23 0 5	12 1 7	18 2 14	21 0 22	11 1 9
2 of Lot 2	19 0 4	21 1 26	12 0 11	19 2 10	23 2 14	12 2 4

The total increase in live weight was 5 cwt. 0 qr. 23 lb. in Lot I., and 6 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb. in Lot. II., the average increase per head in each lot being 1 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. and 1 cwt. 2 qr. 13 lb. respectively. The average daily gain per head in live weight of the animals in Lot I. was 1.65 lb., and their average proportion of carcass to live weight, unfasted, amounted to 54 per cent. In Lot II. the average daily gain in live weight per head was 2.06 lb., and the proportion of carcass to live weight, unfasted, was 54.6 per cent.

Exclusive of the value of the hay, straw, and roots, the quantities and cost of the additional foods consumed by each lot amounted to £8 17s. 3d. in the case of Lot I., which received cotton seed meal, and £9 3s. 3d. for Lot II., which received the decorticated cotton cake; the difference in cost representing the difference between the price of the meal and the cake alone. These figures give an average cost of £2 4s. 3½d. per head for Lot I., and £2 5s. 9½d. for Lot II.

On reference to the figures giving the total increase in live weight, it will be observed that the augmentation in the case of Lot II. was 1 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb. in excess of that reported for Lot I., and this margin in favour of the cake-fed beasts represents (at 31s. 6d. per cwt.) a gain of £2. But the cotton cake consumed cost 6s. more than the cotton seed meal, so that the net gain in favour of the cattle fed on cotton cake amounted to £1 14s., or 8s. 6d. per head.

It will be noticed, also, that the percentage of carcass to live weight was rather higher in the cake-fed cattle than in those fed on cotton seed meal.

EXPERIMENT IN SHEEP-BREEDING.

An experiment with the object of ascertaining the most suitable cross with Welsh mountain ewes for the production of fat lambs was carried out during 1899-1900 on the college farm.

Seventy-nine Merionethshire ewes purchased in October, 1899, were divided into three lots and marked with numbered ear tags. Lot I., consisting of 29 ewes, ran with a Wiltshire ram (a white-faced horned sheep said to be directly descended from the old Wiltshire sheep), this breed having for some years been extensively used in North Wales for crossing with mountain sheep. Lot II., consisting of 27 ewes, ran with a Shropshire ram, and Lot III., consisting of 23 ewes, with a Leicester ram.

The rams were turned in on October 3rd, and remained with the ewes until the end of November. Some of the ewes proved barren or cast their lambs, and a few lambs died after birth. There was, however, no difference between the various lots in this respect. The Wiltshire cross lambs were dropped between February 28th and March 30th, the Shropshire cross between March 3rd and April 3rd, and the Leicester cross between March 1st and April 7th. Every lamb was marked with a distinctive mark at birth. The ewes were grazed on the same pasture after the removal of the rams in December, and, except for about three weeks during the severe weather in the spring, received no artificial food. The lambs were sold at the beginning of July on the understanding that they were to be removed as soon as they became ready for the butcher, the whole to be cleared by the end of August. At this time there were 26 of the Wiltshire cross, 24 of the Shropshire cross, and 20 of the Leicestershire cross. They were sent to market in three drafts of 35, 19, and 16 head respectively on July 9th, August 6th, and September 5th.

The average live weights of the lambs at these dates were as follows :—

Variety.	July 9th.		August 6th.		September 5th.	
	Number of Lambs.	Average Live Weight.	Number of Lambs.	Average Live Weight.	Number of Lambs.	Average Live Weight.
Wiltshire cross ...	14	lbs. 69·9	6	lbs. 71·0	6	lbs. 70·8
Shropshire cross...	5	68·5	11	68·9	8	61·5
Leicester cross ...	16	65·9	2	60·7	2	56·5

It was found on adding together the total live weights of all the lambs sold of each variety, that 26 Wiltshire cross lambs averaged 70·4 lbs. live weight ; 24 Shropshire cross lambs averaged 66·4 lbs. live weight ; and 20 Leicester cross lambs averaged 64·4 lbs. live weight.

In breeding lambs for the butcher, the first consideration, Professor Winter points out, is to get them really fat. Then, provided the lambs are of good quality, the heavier they are within certain limits the higher the price obtained. Further, lambs which have, so to speak, lost their bloom never sell so well as those possessing the characteristic appearance of fat lambs. It is also very important to have lambs ready for the butcher early

in the season, as prices usually become lower as the summer advances. Where the lambs are cleared off early, the ewes may be fattened and sold at better prices than can be obtained in the late autumn, when they become almost unsaleable.

The results of the Lledwigan experiment viewed from the foregoing standpoints showed that the advantage rested with the Wiltshire cross. They not only weighed heavier, but they handled better and had a better appearance than either of the other crosses. Further, the greater number of them were ready for the butcher early in the summer, and would, it is stated, have produced a considerably higher price than the Shropshire and Leicester crosses had they been sold separately. The Leicester crosses fattened quickly, but did not weigh as well as the Wiltshires. The Shropshire crosses were slower in fattening, but attained to greater weights than the Leicesters.

A further set of experiments was undertaken with sixty ewes of the class known in Carnarvonshire as "Lleyn Sheep." They are big sheep, containing a large admixture of Leicester blood. They were divided into four lots, and each ewe was numbered. Lot I., consisting of 15 ewes, ran with a Shropshire ram; Lot II., consisting of 15 ewes, with an Oxford ram; Lot III., consisting of 14 ewes, with a Suffolk ram; and Lot IV., consisting of 16 ewes, with a Border-Leicester ram. The rams were turned in on September 1st, and removed at the end of November. All the ewes were then placed in the same fields and remained together until the lambs were sold.

There were two barren ewes in Lot III. and one in each of the remaining lots. The lambs dropped numbered 24 in Lot I., 25 in Lot II., 21 in Lot III., and 30 in Lot IV.

The difference in the average age of the various lots was not more than a week, and there was really no advantage in favour of the older lambs, as they suffered severely during a somewhat prolonged period of frost and snow, which the younger lambs escaped. There were no losses among the Shropshire crosses, all the 24 lambs being sold, but there was a large percentage of deaths among the Oxford crosses, only 16 being sold. This loss was in great measure due to the fact that one of the ewes dropped 5 lambs, all of which died. Of the Suffolk cross lambs 19 out of 21 lived, and there were four losses among the Border-Leicesters.

The lambs were sold to a dealer as soon as they were ready for the butcher, and were all disposed of in the Manchester market except a few of the early lambs, which were slaughtered in the neighbourhood. The lambs sold before the end of May realised 3s. per head more than any of the lots which were sold afterwards. The lambs of each cross which were marketed by that period included 7 Shropshire crosses, of an average live weight of 74.5 lbs. each; 5 Oxford crosses, averaging 70.2 lbs.; 16 Suffolk crosses, of which two were sold by April 20th, weighing 53.5 and 57 lbs. respectively, while 14 sold in May averaged 69.7 lbs.; and 20 Border-Leicesters, one of which, sold in April, weighed 55 lbs., while the remaining 19, sold in May, averaged 68.1 lbs. per head.

On July 9th, 2 Shropshire crosses were sold averaging 70 lbs. each, and 2 Oxford crosses of 69 lbs. each. The remainder of the

lambs were disposed of in two lots on August 6th and September 6th respectively, when their live weights were as under :—

Cross.	August 6th.	September 6th.
Shropshire cross	7 averaged 80·7 lbs. ...	8 averaged 68·3 lbs.
Oxford cross	5 " 89·2 " ...	4 " 97·5 "
Suffolk cross	2 " 95·5 " ...	1 " 90·0 "
Border-Leicester cross	4 " 91·1 " ..	2 " 99·0 ,

From the standpoint of early maturity, the best results were obtained with the Suffolk and Border-Leicester crosses. Of the former, 16 out of the 19 sold were sent to market before the end of May, their average live weight being 67·9 lbs.; while 20 out of the 26 Border-Leicesters were sold in the same period at an average live weight of 67·5 lbs. It will be noticed, too, that the lambs of these two crosses, which were sold late in the season, attained a considerable weight. Neither the Oxfords nor the Shropshires fattened early, but the former were almost without exception good growers, and weighed well towards the end of the summer. To realise a good price towards the end of the summer, lambs must have size as well as condition, and the Shropshire crosses did not come up to expectations in this respect. Both these experiments are to be repeated.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

(From the Report of Professor R. S. Seton, B.Sc.)

The experiments carried out in 1900 by the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, on behalf of the County Councils of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, included experiments in the manuring of meadow hay, and an experiment in the breeding of sheep. Particulars of the first of these experiments are given below.

EXPERIMENTS IN MANURING MEADOW HAY.

In the grass districts of Yorkshire it is the usual practice to give meadows either an annual dressing of dung or to give such a dressing once in every two years, and in the latter case artificial manures are sometimes applied in the intervening year. In 1899 an experimental scheme was initiated at Garforth and four other centres in Yorkshire with the object of ascertaining what kinds of artificial manures could be most profitably employed on meadow land in the season when no dung is applied.

The plan of manuring in each year will be seen from the table on the next page, in which the average results of all the centres for these years are also given.

The results of two years' experiments have shown that meadow land may be depended upon to respond to an annual dressing of dung, and in each year to leave a considerable margin of profit after half the cost of the dung has been charged to the crop of hay. Dung applied once in every two years influenced very largely the hay crop of the second year as well as that of the first; the resulting profit was practically as good as where dung had been applied every year, since only half the expense had been incurred. This is attributed to the effects of the unexhausted portion of the dung remaining from the first year.

The comparative results of the use of dung alone and with artificials in the second year is shown by plots 1 to 6 in the table; while the results obtained by the employment of artificials alone may be compared in plots 7 to 13. Plots 2 and 3 received dung only, the latter, which received 10 tons of dung in the first year only yielded an increase compared with the unmanured plot of about 1 ton in the two years; while plot 2, which received 10 tons of dung in both years, only produced $\frac{1}{2}$ a ton more than plot 3. The profit for the two years on these two plots is practically the same, but it is expected that plot 2 will be in a considerably higher state of fertility than plot 3 at the conclusion of the experiment.

Rotation of Manures.

Plot	Manures.		Average Crop, 1899.	Average Crop, 1900.	Average Crop, 1901.	Total Average Crop for the Two Years.	Total Average Increase over the mean of Unmanured Plots for the Two Years.
	1899.	1900.					
1	No manure..	No manure ..	23 1	22 1	47 3	30 2	—
2	10 tons Dung ..	10 tons Dung ..	39 1	39 0	78 1	30 1	—
3	10 " Dung ..	No manure ..	36 3	31 1	68 0	20 1	—
4	10 " Dung ..	1 1/2 cwt. Nitrate of soda ..	38 0	37 3	75 3	28 0	—
5	10 " Dung ..	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate.. }	38 3	40 3	79 3	31 3	—
6	10 " Dung ..	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate.. 3 " Kainit .. }	38 3	40 0	78 3	31 0	—
7	{ 1 1/2 cwt. Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	41 0	35 2	76 2	28 3	—
8	{ 120 lbs. Ammonia .. 2 cwt. Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	{ 120 lbs. Ammonia .. 2 cwt. Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	38 2	35 1	73 3	26 0	—
9	{ 1 1/2 cwt. Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda .. 2 " Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	37 2	34 0	71 2	23 3	—
10	{ 120 lbs. Ammonia .. 2 cwt. Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	{ 120 lbs. Ammonia .. 2 cwt. Superphosphate .. 3 " Kainit .. }	35 1	33 2	68 3	21 0	—
11	1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda..	1 1/2 " Nitrate of soda ..	34 3	31 0	65 3	13 0	—
12	120 lbs. Ammonia ..	120 lbs. Ammonia ..	32 3	30 0	62 3	15 0	—
13	No manure..	No manure ..	23 2	23 1	46 3	—	—

The results obtained from the employment of a complete mixture of artificials as a substitute for dung in the second year may be seen in plot 6, which gave practically the same yield as plot 2 where dung was applied in each of the years, showing that a mixture of this character containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash may be depended upon as a substitute for dung in the second year. Where the potash was omitted, as on plot 5, a slightly heavier crop was obtained, but it will be necessary to await the results of succeeding years before concluding that the omission of a potash manure from the mixture applied in the second year is justifiable. Where phosphate as well as potash was omitted, as on plot 4, the yield of the two years was considerably reduced.

It has already been seen that artificials can be used with considerable advantage alternately with dung. Where dung is not available for meadow land, it becomes important for the farmer to know what mixture of artificial manures can be used to

most advantage. The remaining part of the experiment was intended to throw light upon the continued use of artificials on meadow land that receives no direct application of dung. The results are shown in the Table below.

Plot.	Manures.	Average Crop.		Total Average Increase over Unmanured Plots for the Two Years.	Increase over Nitrate alone.
		1899.	1900.		
		Cwt. Qrs.	Cwt. Qrs.	Cwt. Qrs.	Cwt. Qrs.
1	Unmanured ...	25 2	22 1	—	—
11	1½ cwt. Nitrate ...	34 3	31 0	18 0	—
9	{ 1½ " Nitrate ... 2 " : super. ... }	37 2	34 0	23 3	5 3
7	{ 1½ " Nitrate ... 2 " Super. ... 3 " Kainit ... }	41 0	35 2	28 3	10 3

The value of applying a phosphatic manure to meadow land is fully recognised in practice. That such a manure when used along with nitrate has a considerable influence on the yield of hay will be seen from a comparison of the results from plots 11 and 9. The difference between the total average increase of hay on these two plots amounted in the two years to 5 cwts. 3 qrs. in favour of the addition of phosphate. This increase has also been produced at a profit.

The necessity of including potash in a manure for meadow hay is generally overlooked. It will be seen, however, from a consideration of the total average results for the two years in the above table that the mixture containing the three manurial ingredients necessary to make it complete, has produced the heaviest increase of hay. That potash should not be omitted when making up a mixture for meadow land receiving no dung is evident from the fact that its presence in the mixture has resulted in an increase of 5 cwt. of hay over that from the plot receiving nitrate and phosphate alone.

On plots 8, 10 and 12, sulphate of ammonia was substituted for nitrate, but in this experiment the latter was found to give uniformly better results. Looking at the experiment as a whole, the heaviest average crop for the two years was got from an annual dressing of 1½ cwts. nitrate of soda, 2 cwts. superphosphate, and 3 cwts. kainit.

Another experiment of a somewhat similar character was carried out on 10 plots at five centres with the object of ascertaining the proportions in which nitrate, superphosphate, and kainit could be combined so as to give the most profitable returns.

The manures applied and the average results obtained will be seen from the following table :—

Plot.	Manure applied each Year.	For the Two Years.			Cost of Manures.	Estimated Profit.
		Total Average Crop.	Increase over mean of Unmanured Plots. (44 cwt. 6 qrs.)	Value of Increase.		
		Owt. Qrs.	Owts. Qrs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	No manure.. ..	43 2	—	—	—	—
2	{ 3 cwt. Superphosphate..	51 0	7 0	0 17 5	1 4 6	Loss
	{ " " Kalnit					
3	{ 3 " Superphosphate..	65 0	21 0	2 12 6	2 2 2	0 10 4
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 1 " Nitrate					
4	{ 2 " Superphosphate..	75 2	31 2	3 18 8	2 19 10	0 18 10
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 2 " Nitrate					
5	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate	67 1	23 1	2 18 1	2 0 0	0 18 1
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate					
6	{ 3 " Kalnit	70 0	26 0	3 5 0	2 11 0	0 14 0
	{ " " Superphosphate..					
	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate					
7	{ 3 " Kalnit	69 2	25 2	3 3 9	3 2 0	0 1 9
	{ " " Superphosphate..					
	{ 2 " Superphosphate..					
8	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate	61 0	17 0	2 2 6	1 17 6	0 5 0
	{ " " Nitrate					
	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate					
9	{ 2 " Superphosphate..	66 2	22 2	2 16 2	2 6 6	0 9 8
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 1 1/2 " Nitrate					
10	{ 2 " Superphosphate..	66 0	22 0	2 14 11	2 15 6	Loss
	{ " " Kalnit					
11	No manure.. ..	45 3	—	—	—	—

This scheme was also begun in Lancashire in 1899, and the results for the two years have been supplied by Mr. F. P. Walker, B.Sc., Harris Institute, Preston, and are stated alongside the Yorkshire results.

A smaller hay crop was on the average secured at the experimental centres in 1900 than in 1899, and this applies to the manured as well as to the unmanured plots.

Profitable Amount of Nitrate of Soda.

Plot.	Manures.	Increase over Unmanured Plot.		Total Average Increase for Two Years.	Profit for Two Years.	Lancashire Results. Total Average Increase over Unmanured Plot for Two Years.
		1899.	1900.			
		cwt. qrs.	cwt. qrs.	cwt. qrs.	s. d.	cwt. qrs.
2	{ 3 cwt. Superphosphate..	2 8	4 1	7 0	—	8 2
	{ " " Kalnit					
3	{ 3 " Superphosphate..	10 0	11 0	21 0	10 4	17 0
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 1 " Nitrate					
4	{ 3 " Superphosphate..	15 8	15 8	31 2	18 10	30 8
	{ " " Kalnit					
	{ 2 " Nitrate					

Nitrate of soda, either alone or accompanying other manures, can be depended upon to largely increase the hay crop in all soils, and in every season. The use of an extra amount of nitrate has, in the two years, given the heaviest crop of hay, and has left the largest margin of profit.

When the separate years are considered, it will be further seen that the crop was increased to the same amount on the plot that received the larger dressing of nitrate in 1900 as in 1899, but the smaller dressing produced a slightly better effect on its plot in 1900 than in 1899.

So far as the profit is concerned, the heavier dressing in 1900 has given the better returns, but along with the small quantities of the other manures used, 2 cwts. of nitrate of soda for the hay crop seems to be rather a large dressing. Moreover, it may be noted that on plot 6, 1½ cwts. of nitrate, along with the same amount of kainit and superphosphate as was used on plot 4, has given an increase of hay almost as good as that produced by the heavy dressing applied to plot 4. This points to the advisability of using a quantity of nitrate of soda not exceeding 1½ cwts. On looking at the results for 1900, it will be further seen that the plot that received the medium dressing of nitrate has given the most profitable return.

In the table giving the total average results for the two years, the fact has to be faced that the heaviest dressing has left a profit of 4s. 10d. over the medium dressing. This is due entirely to the result of 1899, when there was a greater difference in favour of the heaviest dressing of nitrate. After the experiment has been carried on for a number of years it will be possible to see whether the most profitable returns are still obtained from the medium dressing as was indicated in Professor Campbell's report for 1899, and confirmed in the results of 1900.

Profitable Amount of Superphosphate.

Plot.	Manures.	Increase over Unmanured Plot.		Total Average Increase for Two Years.	Profit for Two Years.	Lancashire Results. Total Average Increase over Unmanured Plot for Two Years.
		1899.	1900.			
		cwt. qrs.	cwt. qrs.	cwt. qrs.	s. d.	cwt. qrs.
5	{ 1½ cwt. Nitre } 3 " Kainit }	12 2	10 3	23 1	18 1	24 3
6	{ 1½ " Nitre } 3 " Kainit } 2 " Superphosphate }	11 2	14 2	26 0	14 0	27 0
7	{ 1½ " Nitre } 3 " Kainit } 4 " Superphosphate }	10 2	16 0	25 2	1 9	29 1

The total average results for the two seasons indicate the necessity for a phosphatic manure along with others for meadow hay. The quantity necessary, however, for the immediate

requirements of the crop is small. It is important to note that in 1899 superphosphate seemed to have the effect of slightly reducing the yield of hay. In the season of 1900 the reverse was the case, and whereas in 1899 the yield was increased at only three of the centres, in 1900 there was only one centre where the addition of superphosphate seemed to have no beneficial influence on the crop. At the same time it must be noted that the very small crop obtained on plot 5 (without superphosphate) at Ripon, through lowering the average yield for this plot, has made the average effect of the light dressing of superphosphate applied to plot 6 appear greater than perhaps it ought to.

The most profitable returns were obtained from the plots that received 2 cwts. of superphosphate.

The results of the application of kainit may be seen by reference to plots 8, 9 and 10, and although in both years the potash manure has increased the amount of hay, the quantity that can be used with profit is small. The application of the larger quantity was not attended by any increase in crop in 1899, and the small increase from its use in 1900 over that obtained from 2 cwts. of kainit is out of proportion to the increased cost.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire results agree in the main except in the case of those from plots 8, 9 and 10. In 1900 the use of kainit on these plots in Lancashire was followed by an increase at only one centre, and this increase was a very small one.

The conclusion arrived at from these results is that the most profitable proportions in which to use artificials for meadow hay are $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. nitrate of soda, 2 cwts. superphosphate, and 3 cwts. kainit.

THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

(ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY COUNCILS FOR NORTHUMBER-
LAND, DURHAM, AND CUMBERLAND).

(From the Report of Professor Middleton, M.Sc.)

Experiments were carried out during the past year under the direction of the Agricultural Department of the College at 10 local centres in Cumberland, 36 in Durham, and 7 in Northumberland. In addition to these a number of experiments were conducted on the Northumberland County Demonstration Farm at Cockle Park.

In the case of the Cumberland centres, Mr. Lawrence, of the Cumberland County Farm at Newton Rigg, co-operated with the representatives of the College; the local stations for which the latter were directly responsible in the county comprised eight centres for the manuring of old land hay in their sixth year and two rotation stations. In Durham manuring experiments were carried out at 13 centres on swedes; at 6 on potatoes; at 11 on seeds hay; and at 2 on old land hay: these last were in their seventh and fifth year respectively; while at two stations there were rotation experiments, and at two others trials were made of copper solutions for the destruction of charlock. In Northumberland the greater part of the experimental work was carried out as usual at the Demonstration Farm at Cockle Park, but at 2 local stations in the county rotation experiments were continued for the seventh year; and one other centre for the manuring of old land hay was maintained for the eighth year.

Experiments were carried out on the Demonstration Farm at Cockle Park to ascertain the influence of soil and manures on the feeding value of swedes; and the influence of manures on the composition and feeding value of seeds hay and on the feeding value of pastures.

Particulars of some of the principal experiments are given below.

I.—EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANURING OF SWEDES.

These experiments were carried out at thirteen centres in Durham, but the results at three of them were not recorded, as the crop brairded badly in one case, and in two cases it was injured by finger and toe. At two stations several of the plots suffered from inequalities of the soil, and these have also been omitted from consideration.

The average results at eight stations were as follows :—

Average Results at 8 Stations.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost of Dung and Artificials per Acre.	Average yield of Swedes per Acre.	
			Tons.	Cwt.
1	18 tons dung ; no artificials	£ s. d. 4 10 0	19	8½
2	18 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. kainit.	5 14 0	20	5
3	12 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. kainit.	4 4 0	20	4½
4	12 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 2½ cwt. slag, 1½ cwt. kainit.	3 19 0	20	0
5	12 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 1½ cwt. bone meal, 1½ cwt. kainit.	4 0 0	19	5
6	12 tons dung, 2½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. fish meal, 1½ cwt. kainit.	4 6 6	19	6
7	12 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 1½ cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. bone meal, 1½ cwt. kainit.	4 2 0	20	3½
8	12 tons dung, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. superphosphate.	3 19 6	19	6½
9	12 tons dung, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. kainit.	3 15 0	18	3½
10	12 tons dung	3 0 0	17	12½
11	No manure	—	6	0
12	½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. kainit.	1 4 0	15	4½
13	½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 7 cwt. superphosphate, 3½ cwt. kainit.	2 8 0	18	2
14	½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. slag, 3½ cwt. kainit.	1 18 0	17	10
15	½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. bone meal, 3½ cwt. kainit.	2 0 0	15	16½
16	5½ cwt. superphosphate, 3½ cwt. fish meal, 3½ cwt. kainit.	2 13 0	17	14½
17	½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. bone meal, 3½ cwt. kainit.	2 4 0	17	1
18	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 7 cwt. superphosphate ...	1 19 0	15	13½
19	7 cwt. superphosphate, 3½ cwt. kainit	1 10 0	14	6½
20	¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, 1½ cwt. kainit	1 7 0	7	10½

Effect of omitting Constituents from a Complete Manure.

Six of the plots were more specially devoted to a soil test. The unmanured plot, No. 11, formed the standard at one end of this series, while plot 13, with a complete dressing of artificials, was the standard at the other end. Plots 19, 20 and 18 show respectively the results of omitting the nitrogenous, the phosphatic and

the potassic manures from the complete dressing. Plot 12, which received half the dressing of plot 13, is included for comparison with the complete and the incomplete dressings. The results on these plots are shown below :—

Plot.	Per Acre.				
	Manuring.	Cost of Manure.	Average Yield.	Increase due to Manure.	Profit or Loss.* (-)
		s. d.	T. cwt.	T. cwt.	s. d.
11	No manure... ..	—	6 0	—	—
13	7 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and 4 cwt. kainit (complete manure).	48 0	18 2	12 2	48 10
12	Half the dressing of Plot 13 ...	24 0	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 8
19	Same as Plot 13, but no nitrogen	30 0	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 8
20	Do. but no super-phosphate.	27 0	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-14 11
18	Same as Plot 13, but no kainit ...	39 0	15 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 4

* Swedes valued at 8s. per ton.

It will be noticed that with swedes, at 8s. per ton, the smaller artificial dressing gave the largest immediate profit; but in view of the benefit to future crops which is implied by the difference between a root crop of 18 and 15 tons per acre (apart from the feeding and manurial value of the swedes themselves) it is held that there can be no question that the larger dressing is the better of the two. The principal points brought out by the average results shown above are, firstly, that it is more profitable to cheapen a mixture of manures by reducing the proportion of all the constituents (plot 12) than by omitting any of them, and, secondly, that in the case of these Durham farms a phosphate was by far the most important element in a turnip manure. The same average results would probably be obtained from any group of eight farms, but they should not be taken as applicable in farm practice to every case, as on reference to the detailed figures it will be found that in three out of 10 cases the average results did not hold good.

Effect of Artificials applied with and without Dung.

In numerous experiments made in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the years 1892-1895, it was shown that, "so far as the root crop is concerned, a dressing of about 12 tons per acre of good dung will produce nearly a full crop, and although the crop may be increased to a slight extent by the addition of artificials, such increase will not cover the outlay thus incurred. The artificials will, however, increase to some extent the succeeding crop of cereals, and it is probable that their cost

may ultimately be recovered—in some cases a profit may even be got—but it would appear that their action when used along with dung is much less than has usually been assumed."

This conclusion, which was very clearly warranted by the experiments made, is at variance with a common belief, and, last season being particularly favourable for the purpose, it was resolved to make a further test.

The following Table gives a statement of the result.

Plot.	Manuring.	Per Acre.				Loss.*(-) compared with Plot 10.
		Cost of Manure.	Average Yield.	Increase over Plot 10.		
		£ s. d.	T. cwt.	T. cwt.	£ s. d.	
10	12 tons dung	3 0 0	17 12½	—	—	
3	12 tons dung, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 2 cwt. kainit.	4 4 0	20 4½	2 12	— 0 3 2	
9	12 tons dung, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. kainit.	3 15 0	18 3½	0 11½	— 0 10 5	
8	12 tons dung, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia.	3 19 6	19 6½	1 14½	— 0 5 8	
1	18 tons dung	4 10 0	19 8½	1 16½	— 0 15 5	
2	18 tons dung, 3½ cwt. superphosphate, ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 2 cwt. kainit.	5 14 0	20 5	2 12½	— 1 12 1	

* Swedes at 8s. per ton.

Although the wet late spring of 1900 was particularly suitable for proving the direct value of a supplementary artificial dressing, Plot 3 shows that, if swedes are valued at 8s. per ton, the use of a general artificial manure was not directly profitable. The addition to dung of 3½ cwt. superphosphate and 2 cwt. kainit, costing 15s., only increased the crop by 11 cwt.; while the nitrogenous manures, costing 9s., further increased the yield by 2 tons per acre. This result indicates that when phosphatic and potassic dressings are used with 12 tons of dung and swedes for the sake of the subsequent crops it will often be advisable to add a nitrogenous dressing for the sake of direct profit.

If a comparison were made of the average figures in the above table with the figures for each centre, it would be found that the averages nearly represent the results of each station, and that in all cases but one the addition of an artificial dressing to 12 tons of dung increased the crop by 2 to 5 tons per acre.

On the plots which received dung alone the larger dressing of 18 tons increased the crop of swedes by 36½ cwt. per acre; but the increase was not a profitable one when the extra cost of the manure, 30s., is placed against the value of the extra yield of

swedes at 8s. per ton. The addition of a dressing of artificials to 18 tons of dung had very little effect on the crop: a result which confirms earlier experience with similar applications.

Another point dealt with in these experiments is the relative value of certain common manures used with and without dung. The composition of the dressings and the results of their application are shown below:—

Plot.	Manuring.	Per Acre.			
		Cost of Manure.	Average Yield.	Increase or Decrease.*	Profit or Loss.*(-)
		s. d.	T. cwt.	T. cwt.	s. d.
3	3½ cwt. superphosphate, ½ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and 2 cwt. kainit, with 12 tons dung.	84 0	20 4½	—	—
13	Double ditto. Without dung ...	48 0	18 2	—	—
4	2½ cwt. slag, ½ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 2 cwt. of kainit, with dung.	79 0	20 0	-0 4½	+3 4
14	Double ditto. Without dung ...	38 0	17 10	-0 12	+5 2
5	2 cwt. bone meal, ½ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and 2 cwt. kainit, with dung.	80 0	19 5	-0 19½	-3 8
15	Double ditto. Without dung ...	40 0	15 16½	-2 5½	-10 1
6	3 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. fish meal, 2 cwt. kainit, with dung.	86 6	19 7½	-0 17	-9 4
16	Double ditto. Without dung ...	53 0	17 14½	-0 7½	-7 11
7	1 cwt. bone meal, 1½ cwt. superphosphate, ½ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and 2 cwt. kainit, with dung.	82 0	19 18½	-0 18	-5 2
17	Double ditto. Without dung ...	44 0	17 1	-1 1	-4 5

* As compared with Plots 3 and 13.

Each of the plots 3 to 7 received the same quantity of nitrogen, phosphates and potash in various artificial manures, together with 12 tons of dung, while each of the plots 13 to 17 received double the quantity of artificial manures but no dung. Plots 3 and 13 are the standards with which the dunged and undunged plots respectively were compared, and the average yields in these two plots were not surpassed by those of any of the other plots. But as slag is considerably cheaper than superphosphate and almost as efficient, plots 4 and 14 proved to be the most profitable of the series.

At most of the centres slag proved a remarkably efficient substitute for the more expensive superphosphate; and this

appears clearly from the following results observed at five centres where the phosphates were most effective :—

Plot.	Manuring.	Per Acre.						
		Cost of Manures.	Seaham Harbour.	South Hetton.	Flinton Hill.	East Boldon.	Summerhouse, Piercebridge.	Average.
20	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 4 cwt. kainit.	£ s. d. 1 7 0	Tons. 2	Tons. 3½	Tons. 3½	Tons. 5½	Tons. 6	Tons. 3½
13	Dressing of Plot 20, with in addition 7 cwt. superphosphate.	2 8 0	16	16½	22½	17	19½	18½
14	Dressing of Plot 20, with in addition 5 cwt. slag.	1 18 0	14½	17	23½	16½	20	18½
15	½ cwt. nitrate of soda, ½ cwt. sulphate ammonia, 4 cwt. kainit, 4 cwt. bone meal	2 0 0	10½	16	22½	15½	18½	16½

It is held that the foregoing results show, on the five farms mentioned, that the turnip crop (which was a failure in the absence of a phosphatic manure) was able to utilise the insoluble phosphate in slag just as well as the soluble phosphate in superphosphate and that the insoluble phosphate of bone meal is also readily available.

Summary.

The general results of the experiments indicated that a phosphate is usually the most important ingredient in a manure for swedes ; but the exceptions are numerous and the necessity for phosphates varies widely, though soils lying on the Magnesian Limestone in East Durham are apparently very poor in available phosphates.

When 6½ cwt. of a general artificial manure, costing 24s., and compounded from superphosphate, kainit, nitrate, and sulphate, was used with twelve tons of dung, and the increase in crop valued at 8s. per ton, the added artificials did not leave a direct profit, although the season was favourable to the action of artificial manures. When slag was substituted for superphosphate, the increase in crop just paid for the artificial manure. It is held, however, that, from the results of rotation experiments, there can be no doubt that, in most cases, there would be a substantial profit from the use of the artificial mixtures if the effects on the subsequent crops could be shown.

A nitrogenous dressing was found the most profitable of the artificials used with dung ; the addition of ½ cwt. nitrate of soda and ¾ cwt. sulphate of ammonia to 3½ cwt. of superphosphate and 2 cwt. of kainit gave an increase in the average crop of two tons per acre, at a cost of about 9s. ; and, as in the experiments of former years, a general artificial mixture paid better than a special mixture when used with dung, though this is, it is observed, a subject on which further experimental evidence is required.

The most profitable artificial mixture for use without dung was found to consist of 5 cwt. basic slag, 4 cwt. kainit, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sulphate of ammonia, at a cost of 38s. per acre. A similar mixture, containing 7 cwt. of superphosphate in place of 5-cwt. slag, produced 12 cwt. more roots, but at an extra cost of 10s. Bone meal, when used with dung, did fairly well as compared with equivalent amounts of superphosphate, nitrate, and sulphate ; but in the absence of dung, bone meal made a poor substitute for the more soluble manures. In the case of five farms, where the soil was found to be most deficient in available phosphates, the soluble phosphate in superphosphate produced an average increase of $14\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre ; whilst the same quantity of insoluble phosphate in slag and in bone meal produced respectively $14\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons. With regard to the latter, there was some evidence that the smaller average crop was due to the fact that half of the nitrogen for the bone meal plot was supplied in an insoluble form. It would appear that, as sources of phosphate, both basic slag and bone meal proved to be perfect, and, in the first case at any rate, profitable substitutes for superphosphates. As in former years, heavy dressings of dung did not prove profitable on the average of these experiments, and, though in certain cases they may prove economical, present experience is held to point to dressings of not more than 12 tons (18 to 20 loads) as being the most suitable.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH SHEEP.

I.—INFLUENCE OF SOIL AND MANURES ON THE FEEDING VALUE OF SWEDES.

This experiment was started in the early months of 1900 to determine the influence of manures and the effects of soil on the chemical composition and feeding value of Swedish turnips. Four lots of purple-top Monarch swedes were grown for the purpose in 1899 : three of them on a poor stiff soil at Cockle Park, and the fourth on a good loam at Longniddry, East Lothian. The manures employed and the yield per acre of swedes are shown below.

Lot.	Locality.	Manures per Acre.	Yield per Acre.
1	Cockle Park...	Plot 1a : 9 tons Fresh Dung in Autumn Plot 2a : 7½ tons Rotted Dung in Spring	T. Cwt. 19 5
2	"	2 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia, 10 cwt. Superphosphate, and 5 cwt. Kainit.	22 2
3	"	7½ tons Rotted Dung with ½ above Artificials.	23 5
4	Longniddry...	" " " "	20 13

At Cockle Park the crops were good and the roots were quite up to the average quality of swedes grown in the district. At Longniddry, owing to an unfavourable season, the crop was below the average, and the quality of the roots was also inferior for East Lothian.

An analysis of the roots indicates that the chief difference was in the percentage of sugar. The swedes grown with artificial manures only contained the highest percentage of sugar and the lowest of albuminoids. The Scotch roots showed the smallest amount of saccharine and most "flesh-forming" material. The percentage of albuminoids in the swedes grown with artificials only and with farmyard manure only respectively were practically identical, but the former had apparently ripened better and a smaller percentage of the total nitrogen was in the non-albuminoid state.

Forty sheep were carefully selected, and after eight weeks preliminary feeding (six weeks outside and two weeks in the sheep-house) they were arranged in four lots of 10 each and were put upon the experimental diet on January 2nd, 1900.

Each lot consisted of four "H.B." (half-bred) wethers, and six hogs; the hogs were all by a Border Leicester ram, two out of Cheviot ewes, two out of H.B. ewes, and two out of Mule ewes.*

When the experiment began the weights were:—Lot 1, 1,019 lbs., Lot 2, 1,018 lbs., Lot 3, 1,017 lbs., and Lot 4, 1,018 lbs. As the object of the experiment was to bring out any difference which might exist in the feeding value of the swedes, the sheep were not allowed any other food to begin with. In the preliminary feeding each lot ate on an average about 15 lbs. per head per day, and this quantity was the allowance at first, the quantity being regulated so that every lot received the same amount, and so that no lot ate any more or any less than its neighbours. The appetites of the different lots were very much alike until towards the close of the experiment, when the Scotch swedes, which were not quite so sweet as the others, were less readily eaten. At the end of five weeks, as the sheep were consuming much less food than was necessary, from a theoretical standpoint, an addition was made to the diet, and each animal was allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meadow hay and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. decorticated cotton cake per head per day. On March 19th the cotton cake was increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head, and this ration was continued until the close of the experiment on April 9th. The addition of the concentrated foods did not reduce the consumption of swedes, on the contrary, nearly one pound more was eaten per head, and the daily ration went up to about 16 lbs.

The live-weight increase made by each sheep throughout the experiment is given in the Table on the next page.

It will be seen that the poor place taken by the Scotch swedes is due to the small increase made by three of the sheep.

A comparison of the gains made by each sheep leads to the conclusion that the swedes fed to Lot 2 were slightly superior to the others. Over the whole ten sheep, the increase for Lot 2 is better by a fraction than for any of the others. If the best seven

* A "H.B." (half-bred) sheep is a cross between a Border Leicester ram and a Cheviot ewe, a "mule" or "grey-faced" sheep is a cross between a Border Leicester ram and a Black-faced Mountain ewe.

INFLUENCE OF MANURES AND SOIL ON THE FEEDING VALUE OF SWEDES, COCKLE PARK, 1900.

LOT I.—10 Sheep fed on Swedes manured with 7½ tons of Farmyard manure per acre.				LOT II.—10 Sheep fed on Swedes manured with 2 cwt. Sulph. Am., 10 cwt. Super., and 5 cwt. Kalnit per acre.				LOT III.—10 Sheep fed on Swedes grown with 7½ tons Farmyard manure, 1 cwt. Sulph. Amm., 5 cwt. Super. and ½ cwt. Kalnit.				LOT IV.—10 Sheep fed on Swedes grown in East Lothian and manured as for Lot III.							
No. of each Sheep.	Breed.	Live weight (unfasted).			No. of each Sheep.	Breed.	Live weight (unfasted).			No. of each Sheep.	Breed.	Live weight (unfasted).			No. of each Sheep.	Breed.	Live weight (unfasted).		
		January 2.	February 6.	April 9.			January 2.	February 6.	April 9.			January 2.	February 6.	April 9.			January 2.	February 6.	April 9.
11	B.L. and Mule Hg.	lbs. 85	lbs. 103	lbs. 128 43	47	Shearling	lbs. 113	lbs. 131	lbs. 151 38	47	B.L. and Mule Hg.	lbs. 101	lbs. 110	lbs. 133 53	109	Shearling	lbs. 111	lbs. 120	lbs. 143 57
6	Shearling..	..	109	121 142 33	76	Shearling	..	110	116 146 36	71	Shearling	..	112	119 142 30	86	B.L. and Mule Hg.	100	109	132 32
101	H.B. Hogg	..	85	88 115 30	155	H.B. Hogg	..	87	101 117 30	23	Shearling	..	139	151 168 29	41	Shearling	..	116	119 144 28
9	Shearling	..	109	111 135 29	86	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	101	112	130 29	156	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	88	90	109 26	79	B.L. and Mule Hg.	95	104	126 28
44	Shearling	..	116	119 137 21	1	Shearling	..	116	121 142 26	81	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	96	97	123 25	37	H.B. Hogg	..	83	88 105 22
98	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	101	110	127 20	8	Shearling	..	118	124 143 25	150	H. B. Hogg	..	80	81 103 23	18	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	98	99	120 22
82	Shearling	..	125	129 144 19	97	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	96	98	109 23	32	Shearling	..	115	122 137 22	112	Shearling	..	117	126 136 19
77	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	91	96	106 18	12	B.L. and Mule Hg.	93	98	108 15	119	B.L. and Mule Hg.	99	103	121 22	82	B.L. and H.B. Hg.	97	111	109 12
138	H.B. Hogg	..	109	112 124 15	38	H.B. Hogg	..	88	87 103 15	149	H.B. Hogg	..	77	74 98 21	89	H.B. Hogg	..	88	87 99 11
80	B.L. and Mule Hg.	89	88	102 13	35	B.L. and Mule Hg.	100	116	120 14	33	Shearling	..	113	121 133 20	22	Shearling	..	113	119 124 11
Average		..	101.9	107.7 126 24½	Average		..	101.8	109.6 126.7 25½	Average		..	101.7	106.8 126.7 25½	Average		..	101.8	108.1 124 22½

NOTES.—From January 2nd to February 6th, that is for five weeks, the sheep were fed on swedes only, they ate about 15 lbs. per head daily. Thereafter until April 9th, that is for nine weeks, the sheep ate 16 lbs. swedes and 1 lb. meadow hay per head daily, with 1 lb. Decorticated Cotton Cake for six weeks, and 4 lb. daily for the last three weeks. The total amount of food eaten by each lot in fourteen weeks gave the following allowance per sheep:—1,528 lbs. swedes (worth 5s. 5½d. at 8s. per ton), 154 lbs. hay (4½d.), and 21 lbs. cake (1s. 3½d.). A total cost of 7s. 1½d., or just over 6d. per week.

Sheep No. 22 in Lot. IV. was off its feed for a week in February.

"B.L." = Border Leicester. "H.B." = Half-bred between Border Leicester and Cheviot.

be compared, Lot 2 increases its lead to nearly 2 lbs. per head, and if the best five are compared, Lot 2 still leads.

At the end of the first month of the experiment, Lot 2 appeared to be doing decidedly better than the others, and this, together with the variability in the sugar content of the swedes that had been analysed, led to the sampling of a large number of individual turnips and the ultimate selection of the sweetest for seed-growing.

Live-weight Increase.

The following statement shows the increase in live-weight per lot, as the result of an average consumption of 11½ cwt. swedes, 11½ lbs. of hay and 15 lbs. decorticated cotton cake per lot, per week.

Lot.	Manuring of Swedes.	L.W. Gain per Lot in 14 weeks.	Per Lot per Week.	
			L.W. Increase.	Profit L.W. In- crease 5½d. per lb. Food @ 5s. 2d.
1	Farmyard manure	lbs. 241	lbs. 17·21	s. d. 2 8½
2	17 cwt. artificials	251	17·93	3 0½
3	Farmyard manure and 8½ cwt. artificials.	250	17·86	3 0
4	Farmyard manure and 8½ cwt. artificials (Scotch swedes).	222	15·85	2 1

These averages indicate that the differences in the feeding value of three at least of the four lots of swedes were very slight, and a study of the gains made by each of the sheep shown, in the Table above, will show that the actual difference in the fourth case is less than it seems to be.

The average live-weight gains per head of the different crosses of sheep in this experiment were as follows:—16 H. B. shearling wedders, 25·2 lbs. ; 8 B. L. × mule hogs, 24·9 lbs. ; 8 B. L. × H. B. hogs, 21·9 lbs. ; and 8 H. B. hogs, 20·9 lbs.

II.—INFLUENCE OF MANURES ON THE COMPOSITION AND
FEEDING VALUE OF SEEDS HAY.

This experiment was carried out at Cockle Park in the early months of 1900. The primary object was to ascertain to what extent the feeding value of clover and rye-grass hay is affected by manures. A second object was to compare the progress made by sheep fed under cover, and sheep fed in the ordinary way outside.

Forty sheep were selected and put on a preparatory diet on November 9th, 1899 ; on December 18th they were separated into two precisely similar lots, 20 being put into four pens in the

Sheep-house, and the remaining 20 into four pens outside. The outside pens were about 16 feet by 12 feet and were slightly sheltered by the Sheep-house. Both outside and inside the sheep were littered with peat moss. The sheep in the outside pens were kept moderately dry under foot and were quite as comfortable as they would have been on a turnip field, but they were much less comfortable than those fed in the house.

On January 2nd, 1900, the sheep were weighed and arranged in four lots. Each lot consisted of 10 sheep, 5 of them (Pen A) being inside and 5 (Pen B) outside. In each pen there were 2 H.B. shearing widders, 1 Suffolk and H.B. hogg* and 2 Suffolk and Mule hogs.

When finally arranged, the weights of the sheep in the eight pens were as follows :—

Lot.	Pen A. (inside).	Pen B (outside).	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	529	530	1059
2	527	530	1057
3	528	530	1058
4	527	531	1058

Each of the four lots was fed upon a different quality of hay, but in other respects the food supplied to all was exactly the same.

Particulars as to the manuring and composition of the hay are given below :—

Lot.	Manuring of Hay Crop per Acre.	Botanical Composition.		Chemical Composition.		
		Clover and Trefoil.	Grass.	Albu- minoids.	Carbo- hydrates.	Woody Fibre.
1	{ 7 cwt. slag ... 4 cwt. kainit ... }	Per cent. 25.5	Per cent. 73.9	Per cent. 10.6	Per cent. 51.98	Per cent. 27.68
2	Do. with 1½ cwt. nitrate of soda.	18.7	80.9	6.78	51.11	34.10
3	Do. with ¾ cwt. sulphate ammonia.	29.1	69.9	8.68	50.20	32.34
4	Do. with 1½ cwt. sulphate ammonia.	19.7	80.0	5.76	52.12	33.54

The hay for Lot 1 had a higher percentage of albuminoids and less woody matter than the others, and the chemical composition indicates it to have been distinctly superior to them. The crop

* Except in Pen 4 B where all the hogs were out of Mule ewes.

grown with $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre was decidedly the best of the other three.

For the first five weeks the sheep received 8 lbs. swedes per head daily and as much hay as they would eat. The average consumption per head was for Lot 1, 1.73 lbs.; Lot 2, 1.56 lbs.; Lot 3, 1.78 lbs.; and Lot 4, 1.64 lbs. The gains made on this diet were small, but they indicated a considerable difference in the feeding value of the hay, and it would have been desirable to have continued it until the end of the experiment were it not that the supply of hay was limited. For this reason a choice had to be made between allowing the sheep as much hay as they could eat and terminating the test in three weeks, or restricting the hay and giving concentrated food. The latter alternative was chosen chiefly because it was thought desirable to have some of the sheep ready for the butcher by the time that the experiment came to an end. For the last six weeks, therefore, of the period of eleven weeks over which this experiment lasted the sheep received 1 lb. hay, 10 lbs. swedes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. decorticated cotton cake and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. maize meal per head daily.

After February 23rd, as the whole of the special hay had been consumed, hay grown on a plot manured with dissolved bones and kainit was used for Lot 1. The chemical composition of the substitute was slightly inferior to the original, but better than that of the hay fed to the other lots of sheep.

Live Weight Increase.

The live weight increase made by each of the lots of 10 sheep was as follows :—

Lot.	Live Weight Increase in pounds per Lot.			Per Lot per Week.	
	First Period 5 weeks.	Second Period 6 weeks.	Whole Period 11 weeks.	Live Weight Increase.	Loss, valuing L.W. increase at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and food at 5s. 11d. per week.
1	31	80	111	lbs. 10.1	s. d. 0 8
2	14	76	90	8.2	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	34	83	117	10.6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	14	100	114	10.4	0 6

It will be remarked from the foregoing figures that over the whole period of eleven weeks the difference in the feeding value of the hay fed to Lots 1, 3 and 4 was not pronounced. When the sheep received concentrated food the effects of the special diet could not be measured by weighing, but at first, when the ration

was restricted to hay and 8 lbs. of swedes, the influence of man on the quality of the fodder was pretty clearly shown.

The decided inferiority of the hay fed to Lot 2 is apparent.

It is difficult to account for the comparatively high place taken by Lot 4. One of the sheep was exceptionally good, but this alone would not explain why the hay has given so much better results than the hay grown with nitrate. In chemical composition it was no better, if as good, and the difference in feeding value was probably due to some difference in its digestibility. The "nitrate" hay was apparently much riper than the other, the proportion of amide to albuminoid matter was only about 1 to 7, as against 1 to 4½, and there was also a little more woody fibre.

The last column in the summary given above shows that the diet fed to the sheep was not a profitable one. The primary object of the experiment required that the diet should be restricted and therefore not of a kind likely to lead to profit.

Inside versus Outside Feeding.

It is instructive to compare the progress made by the sheep fed outside and inside upon this limited and, on the whole, unprofitable diet, for if this is done we find that the loss was made on the former and that the latter paid for their keep.

The total gain made by the 20 sheep fed inside in 11 weeks was 247 lbs., the gain made by the sheep fed outside in the same time was 185 lbs. At 6½d. per lb. the value of the mutton made inside amounted to £6 8s. 8d., and that made outside to £4 6s. 4d. The cost of feeding for 11 weeks was £6 7s. 6d., so that while on the sheep fed in the ordinary way outside there was a loss of £2 1s. 2d., the 20 animals fed inside paid for their food and left a small margin. The difference per head between the two lots of sheep amounted to about 2½d. per week. In comparing these figures it must be remembered that the diet was not adapted to produce rapid growth, and that if the sheep had been liberally fed the difference in favour of those fattened inside would presumably have been greater. Although the diet was a low one, it was not in itself unfavourable to sheep fed outside. On the contrary, it contained a much larger proportion of dry food than is usual, and was relatively better suited for sheep fed in the open than for animals under cover. Although on the average the sheep did best under cover, some of the best animals were found among those fed outside. The cold and discomfort that checked the growth of the "average" animal had no apparent effect on a few hardy individuals.

In the above calculations no account has been taken of the cost of the moss litter used for bedding. The quantity necessary in a sheep-house will vary from ¾ to 1 ton per 100 sheep per month. Assuming that dung made inside is equal in value to dung dropped on grass or fallow by animals feeding outside, sheep which are fed under a rain-proof roof must be debited with 3d. per head per month for litter. If the roof is not water-tight, a much larger expenditure will be necessary.

Gain Made by the Different Breeds.

The average live weight gain made in 11 weeks by the 3 breeds used for this experiment was :—

16 H.B. Shearling Wethers	...	10.8 lbs. per head.
7 Suffolk and H.B. Hogs	...	11.6 " "
17 Suffolk and Mule Hogs	...	9.6 " "

COMPARISON OF THE RATIONS USED IN THE FOREGOING EXPERIMENTS.

The foregoing sheep-feeding experiments were not designed with the object of contrasting merely the feeding value of swedes and hay, but a comparison of the results obtained in this respect may be instructive and useful. The sheep whose rations are to be compared consisted of two lots, viz. : 40 sheep used in the swede experiment and 20 sheep used in the seeds hay experiment, all of which were fed under cover at the same time, and, except for the diet, under identical conditions. They were of the same size and age, the shearlings were of the same breed, and, although the hogs were not, they were reared on the same ground and were quite similar in quality.

It has already been stated above that the sheep of Lot I., after a period of 8 weeks' preliminary feeding, were allowed at first nothing but swedes, of which they were given as many as they would eat, and were found to consume about 15 lbs. per head daily ; while the sheep of Lot II. received 8 lbs. of swedes daily and as much clover hay as they would eat, and they consumed of the latter food rather more than 1½ lbs. per head per day. After 5 weeks of this feeding a more liberal dietary was resorted to in each case, and during the next 6 weeks the sheep on the "swede" rations received ¼ lb. meadow hay and ¼ lb. decorticated cotton cake daily in addition to the swedes, of which the consumption per head went up to about 16 lbs. per day, while those on the "hay" were given a substituted ration of 1 lb. clover hay, 10 lbs. swedes, ¼ lb. decorticated cotton cake, and ¼ lb. maize meal.

The average live-weight gains and profits of the two lots are shown below :—

	First Period, 5 weeks.	Second Period, 6 weeks.	Total, 11 weeks.	Average Profit in 11 weeks.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	s. d.
Average live-weight gain per head of 40 sheep in Lot I.	6.25	10.77	17.02	2 7½
Average live-weight gain per head of 20 sheep in Lot II.	1.64	10.70	12.34	0 0½

One result brought out by the experiment is the value of the swede as food for sheep under cover. Sheep fed in the house for a period of 35 days were allowed as many swedes as they would

eat; they consumed about 15 lbs. per head per day. They gained 6.25 lbs. per head upon this diet, although it contained less nutriment than is usually assumed to be necessary for maintenance. Twenty similar sheep fed in the same house and for the same period were allowed 8 lbs. swedes per day and as much seeds hay as they would eat. They gained only 1.64 lbs. per head in 35 days, although the diet, from a chemical standpoint, was more liberal than the other. This result is explained by the fact that it takes more digestible food to supply the animals' needs when the food is presented in a form difficult to digest, as in hay, than when in a form easy to digest, as in swedes.

In the second period of 6 weeks the diets fed to the sheep were more liberal, and at the same time more similar, the animals in Lot I. getting some dry food, and those in Lot II. receiving less hay and more roots. Assuming the foods used to have been of ordinary digestibility, both lots received almost the same amounts of digestible albuminoids and "starch equivalents." In both cases the supply was ample, and upon the new fare the sheep did about equally well. As the animals were now on a full diet, there was no longer a possibility of swedes proving superior, as they did in the first period of the experiment.

In his comments on the results of these experiments, Mr. Middleton points out that they throw some further light on the very different estimates put upon the feeding value of swedes by different authorities. "When contrasted with drier foods, their chemical composition gives them a very low place, a place which no north countryman accustomed to feed cattle under cover assigns to them. The different estimates placed upon their value are usually ascribed to a variation in the composition of turnips grown in different parts of the country. This is partly the reason, but there are two others, the first of which has biased the opinion of the practical, and the second that of the 'theoretical' feeder. These reasons are: (1) Because a watery food like the swede can only give the highest results of which it is capable when the animal is warm and sheltered; (2) because, although the digestible food contained in swedes is worth more, at any rate when used for house-feeding, than the digestible food contained in hay and straw, this fact has not been generally recognised. The feeder wishes the fattening animal to do the minimum amount of work, and for his purpose the digestible matter of the swede would always have a higher value than the same quantity of digestible matter in hay, were it not for the large amount of water contained in the former. This decreases the value of the root crop as a food for animals exposed to cold and wet."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The work carried out by the Department of Agriculture during the year 1900-01 comprised experiments in manuring grass land and potatoes; on the improvement of pasture as tested by the effects on sheep; manuring of potatoes and fruit; on the seeding of temporary pasture; and on laying down land to grass; and joint rotation experiments in combination with other centres. The following particulars show the results of the trials in manuring potatoes, and of the experiment on the seeding of temporary pasture.

I.—MANURING OF POTATOES.

(From the Report of Mr. T. B. Wood, M.A.)

Experiments were carried out in the Isle of Ely at two stations situated respectively at Benwick and Needham.

In order to see the result of increasing the amount of superphosphate, the plan of the experiment was somewhat altered from that of former years, when the object was to endeavour to ascertain if any artificial manure, over and above 4 cwt. of superphosphate per acre, could be profitably used for potatoes. The black soils at Benwick are peats containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of nitrogen in each case, the silt at Needham contains rather over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of nitrogen.

The scheme of manuring and the crops raised are shown in the following table:—

Plot.	Manures per Acre.	Cost of Manures per Acre.	Crop per Acre.	
			Benwick.	Needham.
		£ s. d.	Tons cwt. qrs.	Tons cwt. qrs.
1	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. muriate of potash.	1 10 4	4 18 1	5 17 0
2	2 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. muriate of potash.	1 18 4	4 8 2	6 3 1
3	5 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. muriate of potash.	1 2 4	4 16 0	7 13 0
4	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 10 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. muriate of potash.	2 4 1	5 4 1	7 1 3
5	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 1 cwt. muriate of potash.	0 16 7	2 14 0	6 5 0
6	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. muriate of potash.	1 19 0	3 12 3	6 0 0
7	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. superphosphate.	1 1 9	4 13 0	5 7 3
8	1 cwt. muriate of potash ...	0 8 7	3 1 2	5 11 1
9	1 cwt. nitrate of soda ...	0 8 0	2 18 2	5 5 3
10	5 cwt. superphosphate ...	0 13 9	4 7 3	5 11 0
11	10 cwt. superphosphate ...	1 7 6	5 9 2	6 1 3
12	No manure ...	—	2 13 3	5 7 3

The figures under the Benwick column show that superphosphate again had the most marked effect in increasing the yield, inasmuch as 5 cwt. superphosphate increased the yield by 1 ton 14 cwt.; and 10 cwt. superphosphate by 2 tons 16 cwt. The increased crop was worth more than the manure used to produce it. Muriate of potash produced a small increase when used alone, and when added to 5 cwt. of superphosphate; but nitrate of soda did extremely badly, and in most cases decreased the crop. At Needham the results were, on the whole, similar to those at Benwick; superphosphate, however, produced rather less effect, and potash considerably more.

These results agree with those of the previous two years, and it is inferred that, for potatoes on Isle of Ely soils, 5 or 6 cwt. of superphosphate is a good standard dressing, to which may profitably be added, on the black soils, a further 2 cwt. of superphosphate, and on the silts 1 cwt. of muriate or sulphate of potash.

II.—EXPERIMENT ON THE SEEDING OF TEMPORARY PASTURE.

(From the Report of Mr. R. H. Biffen, B.A.)

This experiment was carried out for the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture with the object of gaining further information as to the relative values of the commoner grasses and clovers for seeding for four years' ley.

Seeds had been sown in 1896 at the four following places, all in Norfolk: (1) Stanhoe; (2) Saxlingham; (3) at Brooke; and (4) at Kirby Bedon. The experiment was a failure at the two last mentioned stations, owing to the unfavourable season of 1896, and the trials were continued only at Stanhoe and Saxlingham, where very fair layers were obtained.

The Stanhoe soil is a very light sandy soil on chalk subsoil, and the land at the other station is a somewhat heavier soil on a sharp sandy subsoil. It is regarded as unfortunate that these two stations are somewhat similar in nature, and that those on the heavier land came to grief. The results obtained are, however, all the more reliable as regards light soils, inasmuch as they confirm each other.

The experiment was started by sowing the seed mixtures with light seedings of barley. The grass from an aliquot part of each acre plot was weighed each year and botanical analyses of carefully selected samples of the herbage were also made. The portions selected for weighing and sampling were never grazed.

The percentage composition of each plot was recorded, and the figures obtained, together with the absolute weights, render it possible not only to trace the behaviour of each species from year to year, but to determine whether it is an annual, biennial, or perennial; when its maximum yield may be expected; and how it compares with other species as regards the weight of produce during any given period. The struggle for existence is also exemplified, and how particular species tend to over-run certain areas. In one plot at Saxlingham, for instance, ten different species were sown originally, and only two species remained in any quantity four years afterwards.

The subjoined table indicates the nature of the seed mixtures originally sown in 1896.

Seed Mixtures.	Plot I.	Plot II.	Plot III.	Plot IV.	Plot V.
	% in Seed.	% in Seed.	% in Seed.	% in Seed.	% in Seed.
CLOVERS.					
Perennial red— Trifolium pratense perenne ...	4.5	3.4	3.9	3.2	—
White or Dutch— Trifolium repens	5.0	4.6	6.6	8.6	8.9
Alsike— Trifolium hybridum	—	—	—	—	—
Broad or red— Trifolium pratense	—	—	—	—	4.3
Trefoil.— Medicago lupulina	—	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.9
Sainfoin.— Onobrychis sativa	—	—	0.3	—	—
Birdsfoot Trefoil— Lotus corniculatus	—	—	1.8	—	—
Total Clovers	9.5	11.0	15.5	15.6	17.1
GRASSES.					
Perennial Rye— Lolium perenne	—	2.8	3.0	—	2.7
Italian Rye— Lolium italicum	3.7	—	3.6	—	3.3
Cocksfoot— Dactylis glomerata	16.9	15.5	22.4	9.7	5.1
False Oat— Arrhenatherum avenaceum...	2.6	2.4	6.9	—	—
Yellow Oat— Avena flavescens	27.3	—	18.0	5.8	—
Timothy— Phleum pratense	18.0	41.2	12.0	23.2	32.4
Dogtail— Cynosurus cristatus	—	—	7.8	—	—
Fescues— Festuca Spp.	—	7.0	10.8	6.7	9.7
Foxtail— Alopecurus pratensis	—	—	—	10.6	—
Smooth-stalked Meadow— Poa pratensis. } Rough-stalked Meadow— Poa trivialis. }	22.0	20.1	—	28.4	29.7
Yarrow— Achillea millefolium	—	—	—	—	—

There were originally eight plots at each station, but three at Stanhoe, and all at Saxlingham were abandoned after 1899. The total amount of herbage produced varied each year, *e.g.*: in 1897 it was much larger, and in 1898 much smaller, at Stanhoe than at Saxlingham, but taking the total weight of the yield of herbage during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, the records show that the Saxlingham plots yielded the largest crops in every case, as the following table indicates:—

Total Weight of Herbage during 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Mixture No. 1 	At Stanhoe.		At Saxlingham.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Mixture No. 1 	13	1	14	0
" " 2 	12	2	14	10
" " 3 	12	0	12	11
" " 4 	10	1	10	13
" " 5 	7	5	8	5

Mixture No. 1 yielded more than any other at Stanhoe, the yearly crops amounting respectively to 4 tons 18 cwt., 4 tons 6 cwt., and 3 tons 17 cwt. At Saxlingham the crop of 1898 amounted to 6 tons 8 cwt.; and the larger increase was due to the clovers, yellow oat grass, cocksfoot and timothy. The mixture proved to be a good one for a chalky soil as at Stanhoe, for even after four years the herbage was a fair mixture of yellow oat grass, false oat grass, cocksfoot and clovers, with a small percentage of timothy and meadow grasses. On a heavier soil there is too great a tendency for yellow oat grass to crowd out everything else.

Mixture No. 2 gave the highest yield of all at Saxlingham, the crop for 1898 amounting to 7 tons 16 cwt. The mixture gave a fair percentage of the different species, with perhaps too great a preponderance of cocksfoot. It is held that smaller seeding of this grass with the addition of yellow oat grass, would probably prove a good mixture for these types of soil.

Mixture No. 3 differed from all the others in containing sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil. The yield at the two stations differed very widely. The weight of the clovers increased steadily at Stanhoe from 19·5 to 37·4 cwt., while at Saxlingham they fell from 39·3 to 8·4 cwt. The reason given is that birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin succeeded well on the calcareous soil but not on the heavier land. The perennial and Italian rye-grass and false oat grass similarly thrived better on chalky soil, while the yellow oat grass and cocksfoot did better on the heavier soil. At the end of the third season half the produce at Stanhoe was sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil; at Saxlingham one-half was yellow oat grass.

Mixture No. 4. The predominant grasses at both stations in 1897 were timothy, cocksfoot, yellow oat and the clovers. In 1899 the timothy grass and clovers had sunk to less than 10 per cent., and the herbage practically consisted of cocksfoot and yellow oat grass.

Mixture No. 5 yielded the smallest aggregate crop of the series, viz. : 7 tons 5 cwt. at Stanhoe. The substitution of red clover for red perennial clover gave a very marked result in the first year of the experiment, when the crop amounted to 11·3 cwt. only at Stanhoe. Here the perennial rye grass steadily increased and amounted to two-thirds of the crop in 1899 (compared with less than one-half at Saxlingham); whilst cocksfoot gave almost a quarter of the yield (compared with two-fifths at Saxlingham).

The maximum yield of the clovers was given during the first year after sowing, and the produce was much larger on the heavier land than on the light soil. The yield then diminished gradually but more rapidly at Saxlingham, and although some species disappeared the combined clovers did not die altogether. It is inferred from the results obtained that perennial red clover is without doubt far more permanent than either red or white clover. Sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil succeeded best on chalky soil.

The following further inferences are made regarding these experiments :—

1. Italian rye grass is obviously valuable for a two-year ley, but for permanent purposes its habit of rapidly reaching its maximum yield, and so crowding out other more slowly developing grasses, is objectionable.
2. Perennial rye grass on good soils, as a rule, reaches its maximum development a year after sowing, and, although it may last for seven years, it may disappear in a couple of years under unfavourable conditions.
3. Cocksfoot, in a four-year ley, would be most profitable during the last two years, and, unless it is required to yield the greater part of the crop, it must be combined with other strongly growing, or more or less perennial, grasses.
4. False oat gives a fair yield on calcareous soils in the first year, and a small yield on heavier soils, and its maximum yield in the second year after sowing. It then gradually dies out.
5. Yellow oat grass gives a large yield in the second, third and fourth years after sowing, the year of maximum yield probably varying with the character of the soil.
6. Timothy grass may be expected to give a fairly constant yield for a couple of years and then a slightly smaller one.
7. Meadow grasses are not suitable for anything up to four-year leys, when used so that they become stifled during their early growth.
8. Small fescues are equally unsuitable however valuable they may be for permanent pasture.

The results of this experiment are summarised as follows :—

A comparison of the total weights of herbage obtained shows that Mixtures 1 and 2 are the most profitable on the whole. Mixture 3 gives a good result on a chalky soil, but the crop finally consists of sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil.

Mixture 1 gives the best result on chalky soil, for there is a fair mixture of the various species throughout, but on a heavier soil yellow oat and cocksfoot preponderate. Mixture 2, on the other hand, is better for a heavy soil, for on the chalky soil cocksfoot increases too rapidly, and the addition of yellow oat grass might be profitable.

SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYOMING

(From the Report of Mr. A. D. Hall, M.A.)

The work carried out at this College during 1900-01 comprises various experiments in the growth of hops; in the growth of sugar-beet, both from the point of view of its value as a sugar producer, and as a food for live-stock; and upon the quality of barley grown after roots. This last investigation has been already noticed in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* (Vol. VII., p. 292), as have also the experiments upon the effect of cutting the bine of hops at picking time (Vol. VII., p. 471), and upon the effect of stripping (Vol. VIII., p. 40). Particulars of the manurial and training experiments with hops are given below.

MANURIAL EXPERIMENTS WITH HOPS.

Marden: sixth year of the experiments.—It had been concluded that the experiment previously carried out at Marden on the effect of phosphatic manures and of potash had given definite results that were not likely to be much modified by further experience, hence the manuring of the plots was entirely altered with the view of ascertaining what residues of the manures of the previous five years had been left in the soil.

From 1894 to 1899 the four plots had each received a fair dressing of rape dust, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash, but while A had received 6 cwt. only, B had received 8, C 10, and D 16 cwt. of phosphatic manure; with the result that the crop had always been in proportion to the amount of phosphatic manures applied, ranging from 12.5 cwt. per acre on A to 16.6 cwt. per acre on D. It should be further mentioned that the phosphatic manure employed on A, B, and C, had always been a mixture of ground phosphate and superphosphate, while on D basic slag had been used.

In 1900 one half of each plot was dressed with dung only, to ascertain if the land had deteriorated after five years cropping without dung, and also to find if the phosphates had left any sensible residue. The result is set out below :—

Plot.	1894-9.		1900.	
	Manuring.	Mean Crop.	Manure.	Crop.
A	General Manure+6 cwt. Phosphates	12.5	32 loads Dung	12
B	" +8 " "	15.1	"	12
C	" +10 " "	15.7	"	13.2
D	" +16 " Basic Slag	16.6	"	12.8

From these results it would appear that the heavier phosphatic manures on C and D have left an appreciable residue, but it will not be wise to attach too much weight to one year's trial only.

The comparatively small differences that exist between the crops on the various plots show that the ground is sensibly uniform, and strengthen the conclusions drawn from the results of previous years.

The other half of the plots received a dressing of 15 cwt. of basic slag with no nitrogenous manure, with the view of ascertaining what residues had been left by the rape dust and sulphate of ammonia, and also whether the heavy repeated dressings of basic slag on Plot D, which had always given the biggest crop, had not depleted the soil to an appreciable extent. The results are set out below:—

Plot.	1894-9.		1900.	
	Manuring.	Mean Crop.	Manure.	Crop.
A	General Manure + 6 cwt. Phosphates	12.5	15 cwt. Basic	10.7
B	+ 8 " "	13.1	"	13.5
C	" + 10 " "	15.7	"	13.6
D	" + 16 " Basic Slag	16.6	"	10.8

The result, as far as the one year's experience goes, seems to show that the Plot D has much less residual material left from the dressings of the previous five years, in consequence of the way in which the lime and phosphoric acid of the basic slag, that has been regularly used, has brought the nitrogenous part of the manures into play. In other words, the rape dust and sulphate of ammonia previously employed on Plot D have been made more active by the basic slag at the time of their application, as shown by the larger crop this plot has always given, with the result that as soon as the general manuring stopped there is found to be less left in the soil of this plot than of the others. Further support is lent to this opinion by the fact that in 1897-8-9, Plot B, with 8 cwt. phosphates, gave practically the same crop as Plot C, with 10 cwt. of phosphates, indicating that 8 cwt. of phosphates gave enough for the needs of the crop, and therefore that the increase on Plot D over B and C was due more to the lime of the basic slag making the nitrogenous manures more active than to the excess of phosphates it contained. It is, however, difficult to see why Plot A should give so small a crop, but another year's experience may throw some light on this point.

If we take the mean of the four half plots receiving dung we find the crop averaged 12.5 cwt. per acre, against 12.1 cwt. per acre on the four half plots receiving basic slag only; this, as far as it goes, indicates that the plots have not been suffering from want of dung, but that the five years' application of rape dust and sulphate of ammonia has maintained the fertility of the land, as well as grown a good crop.

Speaking generally, the results obtained last year go to strengthen the conclusions based on the experiments of the previous five years—that on Weald clay soils a considerable dressing of phosphate is required, but not potash ; and that the best results will be obtained by combining with the usual nitrogenous manures, like dung, shoddy, or rape dust, a yearly dressing of 8 or 10 cwt. per acre of basic slag.

The details of the Marden experiments are shown in the following table :—

MARDEN.—Bramblings on Weald Clay Sub-soil.

General Dressing, 1895-9 : 12 cwts. Rape Dust ; 1 cwt. Sulphate of Ammonia ; 1 cwt. Sulphate of Potash ; 1 ton Lime (except 1897).

Plot.	1896-9.	Yield in Cwts. per Acre.					1900.	
	Extra Dressing per Acre.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Manure.*	Yield.
A	6 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	11.9	20.9	9.0	9.5	11.2	{ Dung ... { Slag ...	12.0 10.7
B	8 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	15.0	24.2	12.1	10.7	13.6	{ Dung ... { Slag ...	12.0 13.5
C	10 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	18.0	24.9	12.0	10.7	13.0	{ Dung ... { Slag ...	13.2 13.6
D	16 cwt. Basic Slag.	18.2	26.0	12.0	14.5	14.5	{ Dung ... { Slag ...	12.8 10.8

Frant: Second year of the experiments.—The plots at this station are set out with the idea of testing the effects of dressings of phosphates and of potash upon this soil, which is of a sandy nature, very different in character from that of Marden, where the dressings have been similar. The crop in 1900 was very small, less than one-third that of 1899, so too much weight cannot be attached to the results of each plot ; however, they confirm the results obtained in 1899.

It will be seen that on this soil phosphatic manures are not so much needed ; 5 cwt. of basic slag per acre gives a slight increase of crop over the unmanured plot, but no more is obtained by putting up the dressing of basic slag to 10 or 15 cwt. per acre. On the other hand, a dressing of 5 cwt. per acre of sulphate of potash gives a considerable increase of crop, about 20 per cent. this year, and 17 per cent. in 1899.

Gypsum was also tried on one plot, and again gave a small increase of crop. Through an error, phosphatic gypsum was used this year instead of the ordinary mineral gypsum, but as we have seen that an excess of phosphates is of no particular advantage on this soil, the mistake has probably affected the result very little.

It is generally considered that gypsum acts as a liberator of potash that is dormant in the soil, and we see that at Frant, where

* 1900 : Dung = 32 loads per acre ; Basic Slag = 15 cwt. per acre.

potash dressings give an increase of crop, gypsum does the same to a less degree.

FRANT.—Fuggles on Tunbridge Wells Sand.

Plot.	General Dressing per Acre.	Special Dressing per Acre.	Crop. Cwts. per Acre.	
	1900.	1899 and 1900.	1899.	1900.
1	15 cwt. Rape Dust	—	—	4·8
2	..	5 cwt. Basic Slag	21·2	5·6
3	..	10 cwt. Basic Slag	21·8	5·8
4	..	15 cwt. Basic Slag	21·3	5·3
5	..	{ 5 cwt. Basic Slag and 5 cwt. Sulphate of Potash ... }	24·8	6·7
6	..	{ 5 cwt. Basic Slag and 10 cwt. Phosphatic Gypsum }	23·2	6·0
7	..	{ 5 cwt. Basic Slag and 30 loads Dung }	—	5·3
8	Nothing	Nothing	—	5·0

Selling : Fourth year of the experiments.—The rotation trial at this station proceeded as usual, the object being to compare a dressing of dung applied once in three years with the same quantity of dung applied in small equal portions every year. Artificials are used during the last two years on the first plot, and the same quantity is equally distributed between the three years in the second case, so that at the end the total manure, both dung and artificial, is the same on each plot. A third plot receives artificials alone every year.

The experiment has hardly progressed far enough to allow of any decided conclusions to be drawn, but this year the heavy dressing of dung on Plot A did not answer very well, so that this plot begins the rotation with the lowest crop instead of with the highest as in the previous rotation. Plot B, which was judged as best in 1899, is again at the head.

Probably the dry season had something to do with the comparative ineffectiveness of dung; similar poor returns were obtained at Farnham.

This experiment ought to show results of great interest during this and succeeding rotations, as the plots have now settled down to their treatment, the third plot having received nothing but artificials for three years previously.

SELLING.—Cobb's Goldings on Thanet Sand Sub-soil.

	Manures per Acre.				
	Plot A.			Plot B.	Plot C.
	1897-1900.	1898-1901	1899-1902.	Each Year.	Each Year.
Dung	30 loads	—	—	10 loads	—
Fish Guano	—	7½ cwt.	7½ cwt.	5 cwt.	10 cwt.
Rape Dust	—	7½ cwt.	7½ cwt.	5 cwt.	10 cwt.
Basic Slag	10½ cwt.	—	—	3½ cwt.	—
Superphosphate	2½ cwt.	4 cwt.	4 cwt.	3½ cwt.	—
Kainit	—	3 cwt.	3 cwt.	2 cwt.	3 cwt.
Lime	1 ton	—	—	1 ton ('97 only)	—
	Crop (Cwts. per Acre).				
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	22.1	14.9	12.2	11.8	8.6

Not weighed in 1899, owing to blight ; B was the best plot.

Farnham : First year of the trials.—The experiments at this centre were begun afresh on a different piece of land ; since the previous plots had proved uneven in dry seasons, probably owing to the presence of an irregular patch of dry gravel.

The experiment was arranged to compare the effect of dung and fur waste alone as against a dressing of artificials : the manures given, and the crop obtained, were as follows :—

Plot.	General Manure per Acre.	Special Dressing per Acre.	Crop. Cwts. per Acre.
1	30 loads Dung	—	8.6
2	15 cwt. Rape Dust	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour	9.3
3	" "	8 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour	10.2
4	" "	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour, 1 Ton Lime.	11.5
5	" "	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour, 2 cwt. Sulphate of Potash.	9.7
6	1 ton Fur Waste	—	8.1

The two natural manures, dung and fur waste, gave the lowest returns : this is in accordance with the results obtained in previous years on other land at Farnham, as appears from the following figures :—

Year.	Mean Yield per Acre on Plots with		
	Artificials	Dung	Fur Waste.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1895	20·2	13·6	16·8
1896	19·2	13·1	13·4
1897	10·9	10·8	8·8

There was a small increase on Plot 3, with 8 cwt. of steamed bone flour, as against Plot 2, with 4 cwt. In previous years, 14 cwt. of phosphates had given no better return than 7 cwt., nor 12 cwt. of basic slag than 8 cwt.; so that it appears that this Farnham soil does not require heavy dressings of phosphatic manure, 4 or 5 cwt. per acre at the most.

The dressing of potash applied to Plot 5 and not to Plot 2 gave a slight increase of crop ; in previous years it had also been found that these Farnham soils gave a return for applications of potash.

The most noticeable feature is the large increase produced on Plot 4 by the addition of 1 ton lime per acre : this was markedly the best plot, and confirms the experiences of previous years as to the great need for lime on this soil. In 1895, 1896 and 1897 the plots receiving lime (with artificials) averaged 6·2, 3·2 and 2·4 cwt. respectively more than the mean of the plots receiving artificials without lime.

The land at Farnham is of an alluvial nature, and has lost practically the whole of its lime by the action of water, also it has been highly farmed for the many years it has been under hops, and has thus been further depleted of any carbonate of lime it may have originally contained. These old Farnham hop grounds doubtless contain considerable stores of accumulated fertility which may be rendered available for the plant by a good dressing of lime.

General Conclusions.—Each year's experiments make it more evident that the rational manuring of hops must be based upon a knowledge of the particular soil dealt with. On the typical hop lands, such as the deep loams and brick earths of East Kent or the "Rag" soil of Mid-Kent, or to some extent the alluvial loams of Farnham, the soils are mixed soils that possess what might be called an "all-round" character, and are not specially deficient in any one constituent, but require a general manuring. But in the case of many of the other soils, clays, sands, etc., to which the cultivation of the hop has extended, we find special deficiencies and characteristics that require specific treatment based upon field experiments, as for example, the need which the Marden soil shows for phosphates and the Frant soil for potash, or again, the Farnham soil for lime.

TRAINING EXPERIMENTS.

The results this year do not exactly agree with those of previous seasons, and it is evident that the best system in any year is the one that happens to favour the particular conditions of growth which may have prevailed, and which may not occur in the succeeding season. Hence it is only on averaging the results over a considerable period of time that any generally applicable conclusion may be reached. For example, in 1899, when there was an abundance of bine and an exceptionally heavy crop, the widely planted systems, with less than 1,000 hills to the acre, gave the best results; whereas in 1900, when the crop was only half that of 1899, these widely planted systems could not carry bine enough, and there was room for the more closely planted hills to develop properly and give the better results.

In 1900, as in 1899, the Umbrella system gave the best results, whereas in the two previous years it had given crops smaller than the general average of the garden. The good results obtained in 1899 and 1900 may be to some extent accounted for by the small amount of washing that was necessary in these two years, while in the two previous seasons continual washing was required. Owing to the manner in which the bines interlace and shelter one another, the Umbrella system is particularly difficult to wash thoroughly; the blight hung on that plot in 1897 and 1898, so that it had to be washed more frequently, and it is well known that repeated washing diminishes the crop. The system carries a large number of bines (1,200 hills per acre and eight bines to the hill), favourably disposed to get light and air; when it can be kept clean and does not suffer from wind it will undoubtedly carry a very heavy crop.

TRAINING EXPERIMENTS.

System.	Height.	Width of Alleys.	Distances of Hills.	Hills to Acre.	Crop, 1897.	Crop, 1898.	Crop, 1899.	Crop, 1900.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.					
Butcher	12	10	5	870	9.8	13.8	18.7	9.5
Butcher	12	8	8	680	14.2	10.1*	21.5	8.6
Butcher	12	7	7	890	14.2	13.6	21.3	10.8
Butcher	12	7	6	1,937	13.6	11.5	21.2	11.7
Butcher	12	6½	6½	1,031	—	—	19.9	11.3
Butcher (3 strings to pole)	12	6	6	1,210	—	—	16.8	9.7
Umbrella	12	6	6	1,210	12.2	10.8	22.3	12.9
Worcester	12	3½	3½	1,786	12	11.8	18.9	8.8
Average	—	—	—	—	12.8	11.9	20.1	10.4

* Crop set back by accident.

The Worcester system gave a crop below the general average of the garden, as it did in the previous year ; doubtless this is due to the fact that the bines are cut at picking time on this system.

The Butcher work with three strings and a pole, which was put last year to replace the old two poles to the hill system, still gives a crop below the general average, but not to the extent it did in 1899.

The various Butcher systems, which are designed to test the most suitable width for the alleys, give this year very different results from those obtained in 1899. In that and previous years the best results had been on the widely planted systems with 700 or 900 hills to the acre, this year the three widely planted systems give the lowest results ; the 8 ft. by 8 ft. plant with 680 hills to the acre gave only 8·6 cwt. per acre, the 10 ft. by 5 ft. with 870 hills to the acre gave 9·5 cwt., and the 7 ft. by 7 ft. with 890 hills to the acre gave 10·8 cwt. per acre. The largest crop was on the 7 ft. by 6 ft. plant (1,037 hills to the acre), while the 6 ft. 6 in. square plant gave a little less. It is not, therefore, possible to pronounce entirely in favour of wide planting, for in scanty seasons like the past, when the bines are lightly loaded, there will not be enough of them to carry a full crop per acre. It follows, therefore, that on soils and situations where the growth of bine is always slack it will be wise to plant more closely than on land favourable to the growth of the plant. But with this proviso the wider the planting the better ; not only does the greater exposure to light and air induce a healthier development and a hop of better quality, but also the smaller number of hills and the wider alleys means a saving in labour, particularly in operations like cutting, pulling pipey bines, etc., which are paid for at a certain price per 100 hills.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

(From the Reports of Mr. J. Alan Murray, B.Sc.)

In 1899 the experiments carried out by the Agricultural Department of this College included an experiment on the application of manures to the hay crop; and an experiment to determine what is the most profitable dressing of basic slag for grass land; while experiments on the manuring of grass, roots, and potatoes were carried out, under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the College, by members of the Students' Agricultural Society on their own farms.

Summaries of the results of the first two experiments are given below.

I.—EXPERIMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF PHOSPHATIC AND NITROGENOUS MANURES TO THE HAY CROP AT LAMPETER.

This experiment was designed chiefly with a view to determine which of the common phosphatic and nitrogenous manures are most suitable for hay, and the most economical proportions in which to apply them. It was begun in 1893, and has since been carried on continuously at one centre in the following manner:—

1st.—The field was dressed in parallel lines I., II., III., &c., with different quantities of the various phosphatic manures.

2nd.—The field was cross-dressed in parallel lines A, B, C, &c., with different quantities of the various nitrogenous manures.

The result was that each line throughout its entire length received the same quantity of one manure; but, because of the cross-dressing, different quantities of the other.

Table showing how each Line was manured.

Line.		Line.
I. No phosphatic manure.		A. No nitrogenous manure.
II. 112 lbs. superphosphate per acre.		B. 112 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre
III. 224 " " "		C. 224 " " "
IV. 336 " " "		D. 90 " Sulphate of Ammonia "
V. 85 " Basic Slag "		E. 180 " " "
VI. 170 " " "		
VII. 255 " " "		

85 lbs. basic slag contain approximately the same quantity of phosphoric acid as 112 lbs. superphosphate. Also 90 lbs. sulphate of ammonia contain the same quantity of nitrogen as 112 lbs. nitrate of soda. These quantities are therefore said to be chemically equivalent.

The plots were manured in this manner for four years successively, 1893-1896 inclusive, during which time each plot received exactly the same quantities of nitrogen and phosphoric acid every year. The weights of hay obtained from each plot in each of those years were published in the Report for 1897-98 [C.—9061], p. 70; and the following conclusions were drawn from the results:—

1. Nitrogenous manures should not be used alone; they are detrimental alike to the fertility of the soil and the quality of the herbage.
2. Phosphatic manures may safely be used alone, but are not so profitable as when used in conjunction with nitrogenous manure.
3. Basic slag is better than superphosphate.
4. Nitrate of soda is more reliable than sulphate of ammonia.
5. The most profitable dressing is one of 3 cwt. of basic slag and 2 cwt. of nitrate of soda. This mixture can be safely applied every year without detriment to the fertility of the soil or the quality of the herbage.

It was, however, considered probable that these conclusions did not necessarily represent the whole truth, and that they might require to be modified when seen in the light of the residual effects of the manures; and as in any case it seemed important to measure exactly the extent of the depreciation of fertility caused by the nitrogenous manures and the appreciation of fertility, if any, due to the phosphates, it was decided to continue the experiment for a second period of four years.

In 1897, 1898, and 1899, therefore, the plots were left entirely without manure, while the crop of hay was cut and weighed on each occasion as formerly.

The results obtained in 1897 seemed to indicate that the exhaustion of the land by the nitrogenous manures was not nearly so great as might have been expected in view of the increase in the crops which they had produced, and that basic slag had exhausted the land to a considerable extent when applied alone.

In 1898 this indication was not only confirmed but the results further seemed to show that the land tends to recover more rapidly from the state of exhaustion due to nitrogenous manures than from that produced by basic slag.

In 1899 the results confirmed those of 1898: the land showed a complete recovery from the exhaustion produced by the application of nitrogenous manures alone, and even showed a certain ultimate benefit from the treatment; but the results could not be held to warrant the conclusion that it is desirable to use nitrogenous manures by themselves. There was also some recovery on the

basic slag plots, but the results indicated generally that the application of even so small a quantity of basic slag as 85 lbs. per acre for four years in succession, without other manures, reduces the land to a state of partial exhaustion from which it does not recover so rapidly as land exhausted by nitrogenous manures. On the land which received a mixed dressing of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures the deficiencies disappeared in 1899, and the plots again produced more than the unmanured plot with the exception of three of the basic slag plots, on which there was a small negligible deficiency which was not sufficient to entirely extinguish the profit resulting from the application of the manures.

It was intended that the second period of the experiment, during which the plots were to remain continuously unmanured, should have been of four years duration; but owing to unforeseen circumstances it was found impossible to weigh the crop of 1900 so that the quantitative results of the eighth year of the experiment have been entirely lost.

In view, however, of the interest attaching to the experiment, it has been thought desirable to furnish a summary of the results obtained over the whole period of seven years.

The aggregate crop obtained from each plot in the seven years (1893-1899), *i.e.*, including the four years in which the land was manured and the three years in which no manures were applied, is shown in the following table:—

I.—Aggregate Crop from each Plot in Seven Years, in lbs. per acre.

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen. A.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs. B.	224 lbs. C.	90 lbs. D.	180 lbs. E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	lbs. 12,835	lbs. 15,166	lbs. 15,868	lbs. 13,520	lbs. 16,194
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	14,997	17,157	19,396	16,450	18,346
III. 224 lbs. „	16,543	18,254	20,809	16,915	17,329
IV. 336 lbs. „	16,886	18,346	19,907	16,255	18,740
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	14,719	16,841	17,338	14,973	16,651
VI. 170 lbs. „ ...	14,832	17,358	20,657	17,698	18,743
VII. 255 lbs. „ ...	14,790	16,773	20,218	17,120	18,691

Compared with the total yield on Plot I A., which received no manure throughout the experiment, the aggregate crop on each of the other plots showed the following increases:—

II.—Total Increase in Crop from each Manured Plot over the Crop of the Unmanured Plot in Seven Years. Lbs. per acre.

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs.	224 lbs.	90 lbs.	180 lbs.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	lbs. —	lbs. 2,321	lbs. 3,033	lbs. 685	lbs. 5,359
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	2,162	4,322	6,561	3,615	5,511
III. 224 lbs. „	3,708	5,419	7,974	4,080	4,494
IV. 336 lbs. „	4,051	5,511	7,072	3,420	5,905
V. 85½ lbs. Basic Slag ...	1,884	4,006	4,503	2,138	4,816
VI. 170 lbs. „ ...	1,997	4,523	7,822	4,863	5,908
VII. 255 lbs. „ ...	1,855	3,838	7,383	3,285	5,856

The estimated net profit (on Plots I D. and I E. there was a loss) arising from the use of the manures, from each plot in the whole period of seven years, is shown below. For the purposes of these estimates the hay has been valued at £3 per ton; nitrate of soda at £10; sulphate of ammonia at £12 8s.; basic slag at £2; and superphosphate at £3 per ton, respectively.

III.—Net Profit per acre from each Plot in the Seven Years.

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs.	224 lbs.	90 lbs.	180 lbs.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 1 2 2	£ s. d. 0 1 3	£ s. d. *1 1 8	£ s. d. *0 0 2
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	3 2 0	3 3 9	4 3 11	2 4 11	2 15 7
III. 224 lbs. „	3 15 3	4 1 1	4 17 2	2 7 4	0 16 4
IV. 336 lbs. „	3 12 6	3 11 7	3 13 5	0 14 7	2 2 2
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	2 5 6	3 1 3	1 14 7	0 11 3	0 16 4
VI. 170 lbs. „ ...	2 1 6	3 10 7	5 17 6	3 18 3	3 6 3
VII. 255 lbs. „ ...	1 14 5	2 7 7	4 18 10	1 9 11	2 18 10

* Loss.

The foregoing statements deal with the aggregate results obtained over the whole period of seven years during which the experiment lasted. It is now proposed to notice the average results recorded in the first four years, in which manures were applied annually, and in the three subsequent years when the plots were not manured, and to review briefly the effects of the nitrogenous and phosphatic manures applied separately and the effects of the same manures applied together.

The average crop obtained from each plot in the four years in which the manures were applied annually, was as follows :—

IV.—Average Crop from each Plot in the Four Years, 1893–96, in which Manures were applied.

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen. A.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs.	224 lbs.	90 lbs.	180 lbs.
		B.	C.	D.	E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	lbs. 1,394	lbs. 1,768	lbs. 2,170	lbs. 1,812	lbs. 2,506
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	1,502	2,224	2,818	2,162	2,623
III. 224 lbs. "	1,964	2,524	3,021	2,258	2,476
IV. 336 lbs. "	2,060	2,532	3,082	2,022	2,790
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	1,913	2,358	2,672	2,028	2,496
VI. 170 lbs. " ...	2,088	2,542	3,182	2,522	2,922
VII. 255 lbs. " ...	2,270	2,584	3,286	2,460	2,986

V.—Increase in the Average Yield of each Manured Plot over that of the Unmanured Plot in the Four Years, 1893–96.

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen. A.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs.	224 lbs.	90 lbs.	180 lbs.
		B.	C.	D.	E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	—	374	776	418	1,112
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	108	834	1,424	768	1,329
III. 224 lbs. "	570	1,130	1,627	864	1,082
IV. 336 lbs. "	656	1,138	1,688	628	1,336
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	524	964	1,278	634	1,102
VI. 170 lbs. " ...	644	1,148	1,788	1,128	1,538
VII. 255 lbs. " ...	876	1,190	1,842	1,066	1,592

It will be observed from Table IV. that the average crop of each of the manured plots in the four years exceeded that of the unmanured plot ; the increase in each case is shown in Table V.

No manures were applied in the three years, 1897-99. In that period, the average crop from each plot was as follows. The references to manures relate to the dressings given annually to the plots in 1893-96.

VII.—Average Crop from each Plot in the Three Years 1897-99 in which no Manures were applied. (Lbs. per acre.)

Manure applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen. A.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs. B.	224 lbs. C.	90 lbs. D.	180 lbs. E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	lbs. 2,418	lbs. 2,695	lbs. 2,396	lbs. 2,091	lbs. 2,057
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	2,996	2,754	2,708	2,601	2,617
III. 224 lbs. "	2,896	2,719	2,875	2,628	2,475
IV. 336 lbs. "	2,895	2,739	2,526	2,722	2,607
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	2,349	2,470	2,217	2,287	2,222
VI. 170 lbs. "	2,227	2,397	2,643	2,537	2,352
VII. 255 lbs. "	1,903	2,146	2,425	2,098	2,249

Compared with the average crop on the unmanured plot, the average crop obtained from each of the other plots in the three years in which no manures were applied showed the following increases and decreases.

VII. — Increases or Decreases in the Average Yield of each Manured Plot over that of the Unmanured Plot in the Three Years in which no Manures were applied. (Lbs. per acre.)

Manures applied (per acre).	No Nitrogen. A.	Nitrate of Soda.		Sulphate of Ammonia.	
		112 lbs. B.	224 lbs. C.	90 lbs. D.	180 lbs. E.
I. No Phosphatic Manure	lbs. —	lbs. +227	lbs. — 22	lbs. —327	lbs. —361
II. 112 lbs. Superphosphate	+578	+336	+390	+183	+199
III. 224 lbs. "	+478	+301	+457	+210	+ 57
IV. 336 lbs. "	+477	+321	+108	+304	+189
V. 85 lbs. Basic Slag ...	— 69	+ 52	—201	—131	—186
VI. 170 lbs. "	—181	— 21	+225	+119	— 66
VII. 255 lbs. "	—505	—272	— 7	—325	—169

The Effect of the Nitrogenous Manures.

It will be observed on reference to Table V. that during the four years the nitrogenous manure was applied, a heavier crop was obtained from the manured plots than from the unmanured plot, the average annual increase being as follows:—With 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.; with 2 cwts. nitrate of soda, 7 cwts.; with 90 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.; and with 180 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, 10 cwts. of hay. But it is well known that these manures have an exhaustive effect on the land, and one would naturally expect the continued application of considerable quantities of nitrogenous manures for four years in succession to be followed by a great reduction of fertility; one of the principal objects of the second stage of the experiment was to investigate this question. All these plots produced less than the unmanured plot in 1897—the first year they were left without manure—in the following year this exhaustive effect had entirely disappeared from Plot I B., which had received 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda, and nearly disappeared also from Plot I C., which had received double the quantity of that manure, but there was still a considerable deficiency on both plots which had received sulphate of ammonia. In the third year, all the plots had entirely recovered from the exhaustion. Taking the average of the three years (Table VI.) Plot I B., produced more than the unmanured plot; Plot I C., about the same quantity, and Plot I D. and E., less than the unmanured plot.

Table II. shows that in the whole seven years, Plot I B. (1 cwt. nitrate) produced about 21 cwts. more than the unmanured plot; Plot I C. (2 cwts. nitrate) 27 cwts.; Plot I D. (90 lbs. sulphate of ammonia) 6 cwts.; and Plot I E. (180 lbs. sulphate of ammonia) 47 cwts. of hay more than the unmanured plot.

If from the value of these quantities we now deduct the cost of the manures, it will be seen (Table III.) that there is a credit balance of £1 2s. 2d. from the use of 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda, an adverse balance of £1 1s. 8d. from the use of an equivalent quantity (90 lbs.) of sulphate of ammonia, and from double these quantities there has been practically no gain or loss at all. These figures refer to quantities per acre over a period of seven years, it will be evident, therefore, that the application of nitrogenous manures alone is, to say the least, not a profitable plan of manuring on land of this character, but they also indicate that, so far as the question of exhaustion of the land is concerned, the nitrogenous manures are not quite so black as they have occasionally been painted. At all events, in this case, though they have reduced the fertility of the soil, the degree of exhaustion has not been very alarming, and the land has recovered from it very rapidly.

The Effect of Phosphatic Manures.

In the four years 1893–96, a heavier average crop was obtained from each of the plots which received phosphatic manure than from the unmanured plot, the average excess being (Table V.) about 1 cwt., 5 cwts. and 6 cwts. of hay from 1, 2 and 3 cwts. of superphosphate respectively, and about 5 cwts., 6 cwts. and 8 cwts. of hay from the three equivalent quantities of basic slag respectively. It is commonly believed that these manures are always restorative in their effects, or that at all events they never under

MANURING OF HAY.

any circumstances produce exhaustion of the soil, and the results of this experiment are of such a nature as to practically justify this belief so far as superphosphate is concerned, for each of the plots which were treated with that manure bore heavier crops than the unmanured plot in each of the three years after manuring was discontinued, the average yearly excess being about 5 cwts. of hay from the plot which received 1 cwt. of superphosphate and about 4 cwts. of hay from each of those which received 2 cwts. and 3 cwts. of superphosphate respectively. The plot which received the smallest dressing gave the heaviest crops when the manuring was discontinued. The rule, however, fails entirely in the case of basic slag, for the plots treated with this substance yielded less than the unmanured crop after the manuring was discontinued, the average yearly deficiency during the three years being about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., and $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of hay from the three plots respectively—that which received the heaviest dressing showing the greatest deficiency, so that this manure must be held to have produced exhaustion of the soil, and the degree of exhaustion appears to be approximately proportional to the quantity of manure applied (Table VII.). Moreover, though the data appear to warrant the conclusion that the land is gradually recovering from this state of exhaustion, they also indicate that the process goes on more slowly than in the case of exhaustion due to excessive or ill-advised use of nitrogenous manures.

Table I. shows that during the whole period of seven years the plots (II A., III A., and IV A.), to which 1 cwt., 2 cwts., and 3 cwts. of superphosphate were respectively applied, produced 19 cwts., 33 cwts., and 36 cwts. of hay respectively more than the unmanured plot, whereas the three plots (V A., VI A., and VII A.) which received equivalent quantities of basic slag produced only 17 cwts., 18 cwts., and 17 cwts. of hay respectively more than the unmanured plot during the same period.

It will be noticed that, taking the whole period into consideration, the increase due to the action of the phosphatic manures is not so large as that due to the nitrogenous manures, but as the cost of the former is much smaller, the tables show a considerably larger margin of profit from their use; and also since the cost of basic slag is taken at only half that of the superphosphate, a comparison of the profit resulting from the use of these two manures is much more favourable to the latter than a comparison of the weights of the crops produced by their action, but the balance is still in favour of the superphosphate.

The Effect of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Manures together.

It will be observed (Table V.) that so long as a mixture of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures was applied, the increase due to the action of the manures conjointly was in all cases greater than the increments from the two corresponding plots (*i.e.*, the two plots to which similar quantities of the two kinds of manure were applied separately) taken together; but when the manuring was discontinued (Table VII.) the increments due to the unexhausted action of superphosphate and nitrogenous manures were somewhat less than those due to the unexhausted effects of superphosphate applied alone. In view of these facts and what has been said regarding the action of basic slag and

nitrogenous manures applied separately, it would be not unnatural to expect that, when they are applied in conjunction, a doubly exhausting effect would be produced. Curiously enough, however, this does not appear to have been the case, but on the contrary, the exhaustive effect of each has tended to neutralise or compensate that of the other and in several instances, notably in line VI., the plots have produced, on the average of the three years, more than the unmanured plot.

Taking the results of the whole period of seven years, it is obvious that it is better from every point of view to use phosphatic and nitrogenous manures together than either alone. It also appears, so far as this experiment is concerned, that nitrate of soda proved more reliable and, to a considerable degree, more profitable than sulphate of ammonia, that superphosphate proved slightly better than basic slag, and that 2 cwts. of either phosphatic manure or 2 cwts. of either nitrogenous manure was much the best and most profitable proportion in which to apply them.

II.—EXPERIMENTS WITH BASIC SLAG ON GRASS LAND.

Experiment at Nantcellan Fawr.

The experiment was begun in 1899 with the object of deciding what is the largest quantity of basic slag that can be profitably applied to grass land, and what are the effects of excessive quantities. It is a repetition of a similar experiment carried out at Falcondale (*see* this Report for 1899-1900, Cd. 310) and was designed to determine how far the conclusions drawn from the results obtained on the alluvial soil at that place are applicable to land of another character.

A suitable piece of land was found on an upland meadow and it was marked out into seven plots a quarter of an acre each in area. The first plot was left without manure and the others were treated with basic slag at the rate of 3 cwts., 5 cwts., and 7 cwts. respectively, annually, and 9 cwts., 12 cwts., and 15 cwts. per acre respectively, applied the first year only. By this arrangement it will be possible, ultimately, to compare the effects of single applications of the manure with those of similar quantities applied in yearly instalments.

The Table on the next page gives the weight of hay obtained from each plot and the increase over the unmanured plot obtained in each of the two years, all calculated to cwts. per acre.

It will be noticed that the crop from the unmanured plot was considerably greater and the differences in the other plots considerably less as compared with 1899, and it will also be observed that Plot III., which previously gave much the largest return for the manure, gave in 1900, a smaller yield than either Plot II. or Plot IV., while it received more manure than the former and less than the latter.

Taking the total increase produced in the two years, however, it will be seen that there was really very little difference between Plots II., III., and IV., although the total quantities of manure applied to them were 6 cwts., 10 cwts., and 14 cwts. respectively. It is true that slightly larger quantities of hay were obtained from the plots which received the heavier dressings, but the excess is very far from being in proportion to the manure applied.

From the three plots to which the manure was applied at the rate of 9 cwts., 12 cwts., and 15 cwts. respectively, in one dose, smaller crops were obtained than from those to which the manures were applied by yearly instalments and further, the plots which received the heaviest dressings gave in this case the smallest returns.

Plot.	Manure applied per acre.		Weight of Crop per acre.		Increase over unmanured Plot per acre.		
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
I. ...	—	—	17½	20½	—	—	—
II. ...	3	3	23½	23½	5½	3½	9½
III. ...	5	5	26	22½	8½	2½	10½
IV. ...	7	7	25	23½	7½	3½	10½
V. ...	9	—	24½	22½	7	2½	9½
VI. ...	12	—	22½	21½	4½	1½	6
VII. ...	15	—	21½	21½	3½	1½	5

It is probably premature to attempt to estimate profit or loss from these operations and certainly very little weight can be attached to such figures ; but as they may possess a certain amount of interest, as indicating the trend of the results, the following calculations have been made, in which the estimated profit or loss is simply the difference between the value of the increase over the unmanured plot and the cost of the manure which produced it—the hay being valued at £3 per ton and the slag at £2 per ton.

Estimated Profit or Loss per acre.

Plot.	Cost of (2 years) Manures.	Value of Increase per acre.			Profit (+) or Loss (—) per acre.		
		1899.	1900.	Total.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
II.	12/-	17 3	10 0	27 3	+11 3	+4 0	+15 3
III.	20/-	24 9	6 6	31 3	+14 9	—3 6	+11 3
IV.	28/-	21 9	10 0	31 9	+ 7 9	—4 0	+ 3 9
V.	18/-	21 0	7 6	28 6	+ 3 0	+7 6	+10 6
VI.	24/-	14 0	3 6	17 6	—10 0	+3 6	— 6 6
VII.	30/-	11 3	3 6	14 9	—18 9	+3 6	—15 3

The estimated profit or loss in the second year is of course the value of the increase over the unmanured plot in the second year less the cost of the manure applied that year and hence, in regard to Plots V., VI., VII., where the whole cost of the manure was debited to 1899—no manure having been applied in 1900—the value of any increase produced in 1900 is reckoned entirely as profit for the year, so that the profits in the second year from those plots appear greater than from the others. On the other hand, if the total profit or loss on the two years' transactions is considered, it will be seen Plots VI. and VII. have still a great deal of lee way to make up.

READING COLLEGE.

(From the Report of Mr. Douglas A. Gilchrist, B.Sc.)

The field experiments carried out during the past year included the following:—The effects of manures on hay and pasture at six centres; the effects of manures throughout a rotation of crops, at nine centres; and on seeds, or sainfoin and lucerne, at seven centres.

The following table gives the quality and the price of the manures which have been applied at the various centres. A full analysis is not given, but simply a statement of the amount of each manurial ingredient found in the different manures:—

Manure.	Nitrogen equal to Ammonia.	Phosphates.		Potash.	Price per Ton.
		Soluble.	Insoluble.		
Nit. of Soda ...	19 per cent.	... ..	... ..	... ..	£ s. d. 9 0 0
Sulph. of Amm.	25 " "	... ..	... ..	... ..	11 10 0
Superphosphate	.. ..	27 per cent.	... ..	... ..	3 0 0
Basic Slag ...	... ..	... ..	38 per cent.	... ..	2 5 0
Dissolved Bones	3·74 per cent.	9·5 per cent.	29·45 " "	... ..	5 15 0
Kainit ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	12 per cent.	2 5 0
Sulph. of Potash	... ..	.. ..	... ..	49·5 " "	10 10 0
Muriate of Potash	... ..	... ..	... ..	52·76 " "	9 2 6
Damaraland Guano	9·31 per cent.	31 per cent.		2·2 " "	9 5 0
Bone Meal ...	4·5 " "	52 " "	... ..	... ..	5 6 0

Farmyard manure, which has been used at many centres, is valued at 5s. per ton, and common salt at £1 per ton. The analysis of farmyard manure is not given, as this necessarily varies much in composition according to the conditions of production. Caustic or burned lime is valued at 15s. a ton.

Particulars of the experiments on hay and pasture are given below. An account of the experiment with seeds mixtures has been given in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture*, Vol. VII., p. 455.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANURING OF PASTURE.

1. *Trials of Manures on Down Pasture at Lockinge.*

These trials were commenced early in 1896. The plots are on the face of the Downs, near to the Ridgeway, at an altitude of about 700 feet, and have a northern exposure. The soil is a chalky gravel about six inches deep, and lies upon chalk, which at the upper portions of the plots comes very near the surface. It is typical of a large amount of down land which is not profitable if kept under cultivation and is very difficult to convert into pasture.

The land was laid down to pasture about nine years ago; this was poor at the commencement, but has gradually improved. The improvement is most noticeable towards the bottom of the down land where the soil is deeper and of a more loamy character.

The object is to test how far it is possible to improve pasture on this poor exposed down land, by various top-dressings of artificial manures. The great difficulty is, that this land suffers very severely in seasons of drought, such as have lately been so prevalent.

Eleven plots, each $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area, were laid off in January, 1896, and were at that time manured as shown (Tables I. and II.); the nitrate of soda, however, was not applied till April. In January, 1897, each plot was divided into two equal parts; the upper portion of each received no manure, but the lower was manured in the same way as in 1896. No further manures were applied in the season 1898. But in 1899 and 1900 the plots were manured in the same way as in 1897. A portion of each plot has been fenced in, and the produce growing on this has been cut and weighed. The remainder of the plots has been grazed along with the rest of the field.

Table I. shows the effects of the different applications of the manures in 1896. The potash manure has proved the most lasting in its effects, and has also been most effective in improving the quality of the herbage. Superphosphate has also given a fair return, but basic slag has not appreciably increased the crop, although the quality of the herbage is slightly improved. Farm-yard manure has given a large bulk of herbage, but this is coarser, and is not so closely eaten by the grazing stock. Both common salt and lime have diminished the bulk of the herbage.

Table II. shows the effects of four applications of manures to the different plots in 1896, 1897, 1899, and 1900. Here again, the potash manure is far ahead of the other artificial manures in increasing the bulk and improving the quality of the herbage. The phosphatic manures, basic slag and superphosphate, have not been very effective; while the continued heavy dressings of nitrate of soda, applied alone, have practically given no increase in herbage, which is also coarser in character, the herbage where this manure was applied not being so closely grazed.

Table I.—Lockinge.—Manured 1896 only.

Plot	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1896.	Weight of Grass (green) per Acre.				Increase in five years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 per ton.
			1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	3½ cwt. Superphosphate ..	0 9 2	0 8 104	1 10 40	1 6 88	1 0 60	0 16 32	0 16 10
2	3½ " Superphosphate ..	1 5 7	0 11 18	2 2 96	1 19 32	1 2 36	0 16 8	2 7 78
3	3½ " Sulphate of potash ..	1 14 7	0 19 72	2 7 36	2 1 108	1 7 76	0 16 108	3 9 6
4	5 " Nitrate of soda ..	0 12	0 7 16	1 4 12	0 18 84	0 15 20	0 10 80	—
5	5 " Basic slag ..	1 8 11	0 8 104	1 12 16	1 6 88	0 19 72	0 13 44	0 16 98
6	5 " Sulphate of potash ..	1 17 11	0 16 58	1 16 68	1 17 56	0 19 72	0 12 56	1 18 84
7	3 " Nitrate of soda ..	0 18 0	0 17 96	2 0 20	1 5 100	0 16 108	0 9 92	1 6 78
8	No manure ..	—	0 9 102	1 3 24	1 2 36	0 17 96	0 10 80	—
9	3 cwt. common salt ..	0 3 0	0 7 16	1 0 4	1 2 36	0 18 84	0 10 80	0 5 6
10	2 tons caustic lime ..	1 10 0	0 6 78	1 4 12	1 2 36	0 16 8	0 9 92	(decrease). 0 5 0
11	10 tons farmyard manure ..	2 10 0	0 9 42	3 10 60	2 5 60	0 18 84	0 15 20	(decrease). 3 15 40

Regular notes have been made on the appearance of the plots at different times during the progress of the experiments. These show that sulphate of potash gave a darker green colour in the herbage, that it produced more clover, that moss was not so abundant, that the quality of the herbage was better, and that these plots were more closely grazed than the others. Superphosphate and basic slag have only been slightly effective in improving the quality. Farmyard manure has given greener and much more abundant herbage, but the grass is rather coarse in character and clovers are scarce. Lime has not been effective in improving the quality of the herbage, nor has it diminished the moss.

Inspections of the plots at different times show :—(1) That salt and lime have given no result. (2) That the two phosphatic manures, superphosphate and basic slag, have given fair but not considerable increases, and that the quality of the herbage has been improved by these manures. (3) That the application of nitrate of soda has not been profitable, and the herbage has deteriorated. (4) That sulphate of potash has given most satisfactory results by encouraging white clover, kidney vetch, and other leguminous plants, and by greatly improving the bulk and character of the herbage. Wherever this manure has been applied the grazing stock have eaten it down closely, and there is a good bottom of green herbage. (5) Farmyard manure has given the greatest increase in bulk, but the herbage is coarse and weedy, and clover and other plants are discouraged.

These results are of great importance, because there is a large amount of this down land, lying on chalk, which has recently been put down to pasture, as it could not be profitably kept under cultivation, and they show that liberal applications of potash manure will give better results on this land than any other class of artificial manures.

No further manures are being applied for 1901.

II.—*Trials of Manures for Hay and Pasture at Gaunts.*

This field had been in pasture for eleven years previous to the commencement of the trials, and had not been manured during that time; it was then in poor condition, with herbage of a poor wiry character. This set of trials was commenced in 1896; each plot is $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area, being 6 yards wide by 80½ yards long. A portion of each plot has been fenced off by hurdles so that the produce of part of each plot may be weighed, and the weights of herbage produced on the different plots compared.

The soil lies on the transition beds of the London clay, which are like the Reading beds in character. It is a light loam consisting of very fine sand mixed with a sufficient amount of clay to make it rather retentive; it is rather rich in organic matter. The subsoil is similar in character to the soil, changing quickly from beds of sand to those of clay. The analysis of this soil is published in the first report on soil analyses in Dorset. This shows that the soil is poor in available potash and has only a moderate amount of available phosphates; it has also only a moderate amount of nitrogen, which is probably mostly in an

Table III.—Gaunts.—Manured 1896 only.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1896.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in five years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 Unmanured a ton.
			1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	3½ cwt. Superphosphate ..	0 9 2	1 7 26	4 9 32	3 13 24	3 0 80	2 17 16	5 0 0
2	3½ " Superphosphate ..	1 5 7	2 5 110	6 6 88	4 7 56	4 12 96	4 0 40	11 5 11
3	1 " Nitrate of soda ..	1 14 7	2 15 40	5 19 72	3 12 36	5 12 56	4 17 36	12 9 6
4	5 " Basic slag ..	0 12 6	2 3 59	6 6 88	3 17 76	4 12 96	5 5 40	11 18 7
5	5 " Basic slag ..	1 8 11	1 17 56	7 13 64	5 4 52	5 3 64	4 12 96	14 4 4
6	1 " Nitrate of soda ..	1 17 11	1 19 82	6 5 100	3 19 63	5 15 20	3 11 43	11 4 1
7	2 " Nitrate of soda ..	0 18 0	1 5 0	2 14 52	2 14 53	3 16 88	2 13 64	2 16 8
8	No manure ..	—	0 12 6	2 1 8	2 13 76	2 18 104	2 2 96	—
9	12 tons farmyard manure..	3 0 0	1 12 16	4 16 48	3 2 56	4 18 24	2 16 28	6 17 11
10	2 tons caustic lime ..	1 10 0	0 10 80	3 1 8	2 1 108	2 10 0	1 18 44	1 5 50 (decrease)

inert form, and it contains less than 1 per cent. of lime in the form of carbonate.

The plots were manured as shown in Tables III. and IV., the manures being applied as in the experiments at Lockinge. Last season a heavy application of liquid manure from the farmyard was applied to half of plot 9 instead of dung.

Table III., giving the results of one dressing of manures, shows :—(a) That all the manures, except lime, gave a considerable increase even five years after their application ; (b) that all the manures, except lime, gave large increases throughout the five years ; (c) that the most profitable manures have been basic slag, as applied to plots 4, 5, and 6, and sulphate of potash as applied to plots 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Table IV. gives the results of continuous dressings of manures and shows similar but greatly increased results.

The best results have been given by a combination of basic slag and sulphate of potash. Basic slag has proved much more useful than superphosphate, although both have given good returns. Nitrate of soda has not given such good results as the other manures, nor is the quality of the herbage so good where this has been applied. A dressing of lime applied in 1896 still decreases rather than increases the crop. The excellent results given by the artificial manures at this centre are probably due to the land not having been manured for a considerable time before the trials were commenced, and to the fact that it is naturally a useful and kindly soil which responds well to the application of manures. It is interesting to note that many of the manures give large returns even in the fifth year after their application.

The following notes have been made as a result of repeated visits to the plots. The herbage on plot 8 (the unmanured plot) is very poor ; weeds and crested dogtail grass are abundant, and a fair amount of yellow clover is present, but the plants are weak. The phosphate manures (superphosphate on plots 1, 2 and 3, and basic slag on plots 4, 5 and 6) both give excellent results, especially where continuously applied ; clovers, particularly yellow suckling clover, being well developed on these plots. Sulphate of potash on plots 2, 3, 5 and 6 has not only increased the bulk, but has still further increased the quality of the herbage, clovers and fine bottom herbage being especially developed. The nitrate of soda on plots 3 and 6 has considerably retarded the phosphate and potash manures in improving the quality of the herbage ; while where applied alone, on plot 7, there is only a small bulk of poor wiry herbage, clovers and allied plants being poorly represented. Farmyard manure has greatly increased the grasses, and soft brome grass has developed to a great extent on this plot, but where continuously dressed few clover plants are present. The lime on plot 10 has not improved the quality of the herbage.

Results of a similar character to this may be given on soils of the Reading beds, which extend for considerable distances in irregular patches running from north-east to south-west at such centres as Knoll Hill, Woodlands Common, Chalbury, Honeybrook, Pomp Hill, and south to Corfe Mullen and East Morden.

The trials are being continued during the season 1901, no further manures being applied.

Table IV.—Gaunts—Manured 1896, 1897, 1899, and 1900.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1896, 1897, 1899, and 1900.				Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.					Increase in five years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
						1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	3½ owt. Superphosphate ..	1 18 4	1 7 26	6 6 88	4 7 56	2 11 88	4 3 104				7 1 8	7 1 0
2	3½ " Superphosphate ..	5 6 9	2 5 110	9 7 56	5 4 52	3 7 96	7 11 88				16 1 48	16 1 5
3	1 " Nitrate of soda ..	7 2 6	2 15 40	9 7 56	4 16 48	4 12 96	9 9 82				19 5 30	19 5 3
4	5 " Basic slag ..	2 5 7½	2 3 59	7 4 72	4 12 96	4 4 92	5 10 80				12 0 45	12 0 5
5	5 " Basic slag ..	5 14 0½	1 17 56	10 6 26	6 17 56	4 16 48	7 18 104				20 0 50	20 0 5
6	1 " Nitrate of soda ..	7 9 9½	1 19 82	9 16 48	5 8 4	3 15 0	6 14 92				15 17 96	15 17 10
7	2 " Nitrate of soda ..	3 11 6	1 5 0	5 1 88	3 6 108	3 2 56	4 0 40				5 0 50	5 0 5
8	No manure ..	—	0 12 6	3 8 84	3 11 48	1 18 44	2 5 60				—	—
9	12 tons farmyard manure..	12 0 0	1 12 16	7 9 12	5 3 64	3 2 56	9 11 108				15 3 14	15 3 1
10	2 tons caustic lime (applied 1896 only).	1 10 0	0 10 80	3 3 44	2 14 52	1 14 92	3 6 108				0 5 80 (decrease)	—

III.—*Trials of Manures for Pasture at Herriard.*

This is an old pasture, and the soil is a clay loam of considerable depth; the subsoil is clay varying from six to twelve feet in depth, resting on chalk. The plots are each $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. The trials were commenced in 1896, and in that year all the manures were applied during the first week in April. In January, 1897, the upper half of each plot was manured in the same way as in 1896, the nitrate of soda not being applied till early in April. In 1898 no manures were applied, but the upper half of each plot was manured for 1899 and for 1900 in the same way as for 1897. A portion of each plot ($\frac{1}{10}$ acre) was fenced off in the spring of 1897, and the results on these portions for 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 are shown on the following tables. As no portion of the plots was mown in 1896, the results for that year cannot be shown. The plots were grazed along with the field in 1896, and the unfenced portions were again similarly grazed during the seasons 1897–1900. The aftermath on the mown portions of the plots has also been regularly grazed.

In the spring of 1897 the pasture was very rough and covered with coarse benty herbage, which considerably decreased its grazing value; the plots were then harrowed with heavy toothed chain harrows, and the portion of the field so harrowed is now a very much better pasture.

Table V. shows the effects of the different manures in four seasons after their application. Superphosphate now gives very little increase over the unmanured plot; basic slag still gives a considerable increase and so does basic slag and sulphate of potash; in the last two cases the quality of the pasture is still greatly superior, the herbage being much closer and sweeter at the bottom with more clover plants present; where nitrate of soda was added to basic slag and sulphate of potash in 1897, the quality of the herbage is not so good.

Table VI. shows the effects of four dressings of manures over four of the five years. Superphosphate on plot 2 gives a satisfactory result, but basic slag on plot 3 is far more satisfactory; while sulphate of potash added to this latter on plot 4 gives a slight increase. On these two plots again the quality of the herbage is greatly superior to that on the others. On plot 5 the four successive dressings of complete manure have given great bulk of herbage, but this is coarse in quality. A close examination of the grazed portions of the plots indicates that for grazing purposes the pasture has been improved to the largest extent by basic slag and sulphate of potash *without* the addition of nitrate of soda.

Table V.—Herriard.—Manured in 1896 only

Plot	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1896.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
			1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	4 19 85	1 11 68	4 10 0	2 1 78	—	—
2	1/2 cwt. Superphosphate ..	0 9 2	6 3 37	2 4 12	4 12 98	2 2 6	2 4 32	2 4 3
3	5 " Basic slag	0 12 6	7 17 4	3 0 80	5 7 56	2 12 28	5 14 86	5 14 9
4	5 " Basic slag	1 5 1	6 11 101	3 5 60	6 10 0	2 15 20	4 19 62	4 19 6
5	1 " Nitrate of soda	1 17 11	6 10 0	3 0 20	4 16 88	2 17 76	4 1 62	4 1 7
6	2 " Basic slag							
7	2 " Sulphate of potash ..							

Table VI.—Herriard.—Manured in 1896, 1897, 1899 and 1900.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1896, 1897, 1899, and 1900.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
			1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.		
1	No manure	£ s. d. —	tons cwt. lb. 5 10 80	tons cwt. lb. 1 10 20	tons cwt. lb. 3 13 24	tons cwt. lb. 2 9 2	tons cwt. lb. —	£ s. d. —
2	3½ cwt. Superphosphate ..	1 18 4	7 10 27	2 10 100	5 13 104	3 4 52	5 18 25	5 18 2
3	5 " Basic slag	2 5 7½	7 15 80	3 10 80	7 2 56	3 10 70	8 16 48	8 16 5
4	5 " Basic slag 5 " Sulphate of potash..	5 14 0½	7 14 85	4 2 16	7 14 73	3 12 76	10 1 11	10 1 1
5	1 " Nitrate of soda 5 " Basic slag 5 " Sulphate of potash..	7 9 9½	8 18 91	4 5 100	8 15 80	4 9 2	13 6 35	13 6 3

Probably similar results would be given on the clay loams of the same character which are to be found covering large areas in the northern part of Hampshire, where there are several feet of clay loam and clay overlying chalk.

**THE MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY INSTITUTE,
KINGSTON, DERBY.**

(From the Report of Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A.)

The subjects embraced by the experimental work carried out by the Institute in 1900 included the manuring of permanent pasture, potatoes, and barley; the joint rotation experiment; the spraying of charlock; an experiment in checking the growth of spurrey; and a cropping experiment on poor sandy land. An experiment was also carried out at three centres on the treatment of contagious abortion of cows. Particulars of the experiments on the manuring of permanent grass and of the experiment to check the growth of spurrey are given below.

**EXPERIMENTS ON THE MANURING OF PERMANENT MEADOW
GRASS.**

The scheme of these experiments, which are in continuation of those reported upon last year, was explained in the report for 1897-98 (C.—9061, p. 100).

Kingston, 1899.

These plots are on the farm of the Midland Institute. The plots are one-twentieth of an acre in area, the soil being clay.

The results in 1900 are shown in the Table on the next page.

The most reliable results in this experiment are to be found in the last two columns. These give the average yield of hay for five years, 1896-1900, also the average increase over the unmanured plot during that period.

The heaviest yield per acre was obtained by a small dressing of dung, with a complete dressing of artificial manure in addition, plots Nos. 8c and 8b. Other plots which gave satisfactory yields are Nos. 7c and 7b, which received nitrogenous manures, in addition to five loads of dung per acre. Of the plots which received artificial manures only, the best results were obtained on plot 6b, which was dressed with a complete manure, basic slag being the phosphatic manure used, and on plot 2c, dressed with basic slag and sulphate of ammonia.

The average yield of the lime plot, No. 4a, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per acre less than that of the unmanured plot.

Plot	Manures per Acre.	Cost of Manure per Acre.	Weight of Hay, 1900.	Increase + or Decrease - of 1899 Crop over average Unmanured Plots (0-12-3).	Average Weight of Hay, 5 years, 1896-1900.	Increase + or Decrease - over average from Unmanured Plots (average 1-1-2).
		£ s. d.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	C. Q.
7c	5 loads dung, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	1 11 6	1 14 0	+ 13 3	1 15 0	+ 13 2
7b	5 loads dung, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	1 8 10	1 11 2	+ 11 1	1 18 0	+ 11 2
7a	5 loads dung	1 2 6	1 2 3	+ 2 2	1 8 1	+ 1 3
8c	5 loads dung, 1 cwt. kainit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	1 16 3	1 18 1	+ 18 0	1 17 3	+ 16 1
8b	5 loads dung, 1 cwt. kainit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	1 13 7	1 12 8	+ 12 2	1 14 3	+ 13 1
8a	5 loads dung, 1 cwt. kainit, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate.	1 7 3	1 4 1	+ 4 0	1 4 1	+ 2 3
1c	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	0 9 0	1 6 2	+ 6 1	1 9 2	+ 8 0
1b	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda ..	0 6 4	1 4 0	+ 3 3	1 8 0	+ 6 2
1a	No manure.. ..	—	0 17 3	—	1 2 0	—
6c	2 cwt. kainit, 3 cwt. slag, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	1 0 0	1 11 0	+ 10 3	1 9 2	+ 8 0
6b	2 cwt. kainit, 3 cwt. slag, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	0 17 4	1 13 2	+ 13 1	1 12 0	+ 10 2
6a	2 cwt. kainit, 3 cwt. slag.	0 11 0	1 6 0	+ 5 3	1 5 2	+ 4 0
2c	3 cwt. basic slag, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	0 15 0	1 9 1	+ 9 0	1 11 3	+ 10 1
2b	3 cwt. basic slag, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	0 12 4	1 10 1	+ 10 0	1 8 3	+ 7 1
2a	3 cwt. basic slag	0 6 0	1 6 3	+ 6 2	1 10 1	+ 8 3
3a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	0 13 6	1 7 3	+ 7 2	1 9 2	+ 8 0
3b	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	0 10 10	1 8 3	+ 8 2	1 5 3	+ 4 1
3a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate	0 4 6	1 3 1	+ 3 0	1 4 3	+ 3 1
5c	2 cwt. kainit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	0 18 6	1 12 1	+ 12 0	1 10 1	+ 8 3
5b	2 cwt. kainit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	0 15 10	1 11 2	+ 11 1	1 9 0	+ 7 2
5a	2 cwt. kainit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate.	0 9 6	1 3 2	+ 3 1	1 4 0	+ 2 2
4c	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia.	1 7 0	1 3 2	+ 3 1	1 5 3	+ 4 1
4b	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda.	1 4 4	1 0 1	+ 3 1	1 1 2	—
4a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons lime	0 18 0	0 17 2	- 2 3	0 19 0	- 3 2
0	No manure.. ..	—	1 2 3	—	1 1 1	—

The influence of the nitrogenous manures was very marked. If the average of the eight plots is taken, it will be seen that the sulphate of ammonia produced a yearly increase of 7 cwts. of hay per acre, while the nitrate of soda produced an increased yield of 5 cwts. per acre. Three-quarter cwt. was applied in both cases, but as sulphate of ammonia contains about one-third more nitrogen than nitrate of soda, there appears little to choose between these two manures.

One of the most profitable plots was No. 2a, where basic slag was applied alone. At a cost of 6s. per acre the yield of hay was increased by $8\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. per acre. Valuing the hay at 60s. per ton, this gives a net profit per acre per annum of £1 0s. 3d.

EXPERIMENT TO CHECK THE GROWTH OF SPURREY.

An experiment, having for its object the checking of the growth of a troublesome annual weed in sandy land—spurrey (*spergula arvensis*), was carried out at Hodsock. This weed, which is often misnamed dodder, grows very luxuriantly in this district, and the field in which the experiment was tried had been sown with oats, but the appearance of the field early in May was that of a newly-sown lawn, the surface of the ground being thickly covered with a strong growth of spurrey, so that the rows of oats were almost entirely obliterated. The plant grows from six to twelve inches high, and bears small white flowers, and on one field on this farm the seed had been matured in such abundance that a handful of the soil taken after harvest was black with spurrey seeds. The analysis of the soil, light sand in poor condition, showed a great deficiency in lime, viz.—07 per cent., whilst 1.98 per cent. of organic matter was present. Seven small plots of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in area were taken and dressed on May 18th as follows:—Plot I.: 2 tons of ground lime per acre; plot II.: 10 cwt. of salt per acre; plot III.: 5 cwt. of salt per acre; plot IV.: sprayed with 20 gallons per acre of gas liquor diluted with an equal volume of water; plot V.: sprayed with 40 gallons per acre of diluted gas liquor; plot VI.: sprayed with 40 gallons per acre of 10 per cent. solution sulphate of iron; and plot VII.: sprayed with 40 gallons per acre of 3 per cent. solution sulphate of copper.

Plots VI. and VII. were sprayed on May 25th.

As the sulphate of copper seemed to produce some effect a larger plot was sprayed with it later in the season.

The sulphate of copper seemed decidedly to have some effect in checking the spurrey from flowering and seeding, though it did not prevent it entirely. At one time the spurrey appeared rather shrivelled, with brown ends to the shoots. The heavier dressing of salt at one time seemed to kill the spurrey in patches, but eventually the spurrey on this plot seemed to grow more luxuriantly with a dark green tint, and it flowered as well as any of the others. None of the other dressings had any effect on the spurrey, and none had any effect on the oats.

ROTATION EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT BY CERTAIN COLLEGES CONJOINTLY.

This experiment was designed by the Joint Experiments Committee of the Agricultural Education Association, and has been started at 13 stations, as shown in the following list:—

STATIONS WHERE THE EXPERIMENT HAS BEEN STARTED.

Started in 1897.

No.	Name.	Soil.	Under Management of
1	Cockle Park, Northumberland.	Light loam on millstone grit.	Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2	Ripley, Yorks ...	Medium loam on clay.	} Yorkshire College.
3	Escrick, Yorks ...	Blow-away sand	
4	Hatley Wilds, Cambridgeshire.	Very heavy, badly drained clay.	Cambridge University, Department of Agriculture.

Started in 1898.

5	Howden, Yorks ...	—	Yorkshire College.
6	Whitlingham, Norfolk	Loam ...	Cambridge University, for Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture.

Started in 1899.

7	Hamels Park, Herts ...	Sticky soil on chalk.	Cambridge University, Department of Agriculture.
8	Woodhall Park, Herts ...	Gravel ...	" " "
9	Ixworth, Suffolk ...	Heavy land ...	" " "

Started in 1900.

10	Hollesley Bay, Suffolk...	Light soil ...	Colonial College, for Cambridge University, Department of Agriculture.
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Stations at which only part of the experiment is in progress.

11	Wye College, Kent ...	—	S.E. Agricultural College.
12	Thriplow, Cambridgeshire.	Gravel ...	Cambridge University, Department of Agriculture.
13	Kingston, Notts ...	—	Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute.

Stations numbered 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9 have been discontinued because of inequalities of soil, or for other reasons.

The scheme of the cropping and manuring during the experiment is shown below.

The dung is in all cases carefully weighed. The artificials consist of a mixture of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, and sulphate of potash, containing, in the standard dressing of 7 cwt. per acre, 23 lbs. of nitrogen, 75 lbs. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 50 lbs. of potash. In estimating cost of manure in subsequent tables, the dung is taken at 5s. per ton, artificials at the prices current when the experiment was started, *i.e.*, superphosphate (30 per cent. soluble) 45s. per ton, sulphate of ammonia £10 per

ton, and sulphate of potash £8 per ton. The standard dressing of 7 cwt. at these rates costs about 28s. per acre.

Plot.	First Crop. Roots. — Manuring per Acre.	Second Crop. Cereal. — Manuring per Acre.	Third Crop. Seeds. — Manuring per Acre.	Fourth Crop. Cereal. — Manuring per Acre.
	Dung. Artificial. tons. cwt.	Artificial. cwt.	Dung. Artificial. tons. cwt.	Artificial. cwt.
1	No manure ...	No manure	No manure ...	No manure.
2	10 —	—	—	—
3	10 7	—	—	—
4	10 —	—	— 7	—
5	10 3½	—	— 3½	—
6	10 3½	1½	— 1½	1½
7	10 1½	1½	— 1½	1½
8	10 —	2½	— 2½	2½
9	No manure ...	No manure	No manure ...	No manure.
10	— 7	—	10 —	—
11	5 8½	—	5 3½	—
12	— 7	—	— —	—
13	— 14	—	— —	—
14	— 14	—	— 7	—
15	— 7	—	— 7	—
16	— 7	2½	— 2½	2½

The list of stations given above shows that the above scheme has reached its conclusion at three stations, Hatley Wilds, Cambridgeshire; Ripley, Yorkshire; and Cockle Park, Northumberland.

The figures from these stations for the full rotation are to hand, and the present report deals with these completed experiments, the interim figures for other stations being kept until their full four courses of cropping are completed.

The yields for each year at each station are shown in the table on page 113.

In order to test the economy of the various systems of manuring it is necessary to reduce the increases produced by each manuring to money value. For this purpose the following values have been taken :—

Roots (mangolds or swedes), 8s. per ton; barley, 32s. per quarter; oats, 18s. per quarter; barley straw, 15s. per ton; oat straw, 20s. per ton; seeds hay, £3 per ton.

It is to be regretted that a uniform system of weighing the hay was not agreed upon. At the Yorkshire station, Ripley, the produce was weighed green, and its weight divided by three to convert it into hay. At Cockle Park and Hatley the plots were cut, thoroughly made, and left in large cocks for some time and then weighed as new hay. A deduction of 12½ per cent. was then made in order to allow for loss in the stack.

The following tables calculated on this basis give the increases produced on each plot each year, the total money value of all these increases, the cost of the manure applied during the four years, and the nett profit or loss due to the manuring, as found by subtracting the total cost of the manures from the total money value of the sum of the increased produce during the four years.

I.—TABLE SHOWING YIELD OF EACH CROP AT THE THREE STATIONS.

No.	First Crop.—Roots.				Second Crop Cereals.						Third Crop.—Seeds.				Fourth Crop.—Cereals.					
	Swedes.		Turnips.		Barley.		Barley.		Oats.		Hay.		Hay.		Wheat.		Oats.		Oats.	
	Hatley Wilda.		Ripley.		Hatley Wilda.		Ripley.		Cockle Park.		Hatley Wilda.		Ripley.		Hatley Wilda.		Ripley.		Cockle Park.	
	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
1	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
2	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
3	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
4	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
5	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
6	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
7	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
8	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
9	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
10	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
11	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
12	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
13	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
14	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
15	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164
16	T. O.	—	44	—	84	10	04	199	14	1	34	12	353	20	0	124	1	64	—	164

ROTATION EXPERIMENT.

II.—INCREASES PRODUCED BY MANURING : VALUES ; AND GAIN OR LOSS.
Hailey Wils.

Plot No.	Swedes, 1897.		Barley, 1898.		Seeds, 1899.		Wheat, 1900.		Total Value of all the increases for the 4 years.	Total cost of Manures for the 4 years.	Net Profit (+) or Loss (-) due to Manuring.
	Increased weight of Roots over no manure plot.	Tons. cwts.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.	Cwts. qrs.	Increased weight of Seeds Hay over no manure plot.	Tons. cwts.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.	Cwts. qrs.			
2	1 8	1 8	5.4	1 0	0 2½	0.1	0.1*	0 2	2 2 7	2 10 0	(-) 0 7 5
3	5 19½	5 19½	3.6	0 1	0 8	0.1*	0.1*	0 2	4 10 0	3 18 0	(+) 0 12 0
4	1 9½	1 9½	3.3	1 3*	0 19½	1.1*	1.1*	1 2*	4 5 9	3 18 0	(+) 0 7 9
5	6 16½	6 16½	5.3	0 1	0 16	0.5	0.5	2 1*	6 10 8	3 18 0	(+) 2 12 8
6	7 4½	7 4½	11.3	6 3	0 11½	1.6	1.6	1 2	7 16 2	3 18 0	(+) 3 18 2
7	4 8½	4 8½	12.8	9 3	0 12½	2.9	2.9	1 2	7 6 6	3 18 0	(+) 3 8 6
8	2 15½	2 15½	4.7	7 0	0 2½	3.8	3.8	3 3	4 15 1	3 18 0	(+) 0 17 1
10	5 17	5 17	4.8	0 3*	0 10½	2.8	2.8	1 3	5 12 6	3 18 0	(+) 1 14 6
11	5 4½	5 4½	4.3	2 0	0 16½	1.7	1.7	0 3	6 4 1	3 18 0	(+) 2 6 1
12	5 18½	5 18½	4.8	0 3*	0 6½	2.3	2.3	3 0	5 0 10	1 8 0	(+) 3 12 10
13	8 8½	8 8½	3.8	0 2	0 14½	4.1	4.1	2 2	7 8 5	2 16 0	(+) 4 12 5
14	3 1½	3 1½	5.9	3 1	1 5½	3.4	3.4	3 0	9 7 11	4 4 0	(+) 5 3 11
15	5 9	5 9	4.9	0 3*	1 5½	3.4	3.4	2 2	8 2 8	2 16 0	(+) 5 6 8
16	5 3½	5 3½	14.0	10 3	0 12½	3.5	3.5	3 2	8 2 10	2 16 0	(+) 5 6 10

* Decreases.

III.—INCREASES PRODUCED BY MANURING; VALUES; AND GAIN OR LOSS.
Ripley.

Plot No.	Swedes, 1897.		Barley, 1898.		Seeds, 1899.		Oats, 1900.		Total Value of all the increases for the 4 years.	Total cost of Manure for the 4 years.	Nett Profit (+) or Loss (-) due to Manuring.
	Tons.	Increased weight of Seeds over no manure plot.	Bushels.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.	Cwts. qrs.	Increased weight of Straw over no manure plot.	Bushels.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.			
2	11 8½	8½	2.5*	3.0	0 7½	2	3.0	1 3	£ 5 10 11	£ 2 10 0	£ s. d. (+) 3 0 11
3	15 17½	17½	2.5	12.4	1 0	1	12.4	3 1	11 8 9	4 18 0	(+) 7 10 9
4	14 15½	15½	0.5	10.4	1 0½	0	10.4	2 0	10 17 4	3 18 0	(+) 6 19 4
5	14 5½	5½	0.5*	17.7	1 0	1	17.7	3 2	10 14 9	3 18 0	(+) 6 16 9
6	17 13½	13½	4.5	9.7	0 18½	2	9.7	1 3	11 19 5	3 18 0	(+) 8 1 5
7	17 16½	16½	5.5	21.7	0 15½	3	21.7	6 1	13 9 1	3 18 0	(+) 9 11 1
8	12 17	17	2.5	6.4	0 17½	0	6.4	1 2	9 0 6	3 18 0	(+) 5 2 6
10	14 0½	0½	0.5	8.4	0 12½	3	8.4	1 3	8 9 1	3 18 0	(+) 4 11 1
11	10 18	18	0.5*	7.0	0 12½	1	7.0	1 0	6 18 8	3 18 0	(+) 3 0 8
12	11 9	9	3.5*	3.0	0 15	2	3.0	0 2*	6 7 4	1 8 0	(+) 4 19 4
13	21 3	3	1.5*	7.0	0 16½	1	7.0	1 2	11 8 5	2 16 0	(+) 8 12 5
14	19 19½	19½	4.5*	11.0	0 13½	2	11.0	3 2	10 8 4	4 4 0	(+) 6 4 4
15	17 8½	8½	1.5*	5.0	1 6	1	5.0	1 1	11 1 1	2 16 0	(+) 8 6 1
16	15 13	13	0.5*	5.0	0 17½	0	5.0	1 2	9 7 9	2 16 0	(+) 6 11 9

* Decrease.

ROTATION EXPERIMENT.

IV.--INCREASES PRODUCED BY MANURING ; VALUES, AND GAIN OR LOSS.
Cockle Park.

Plot No.	Turnips, 1897.		Oats, 1898.		Seeds, 1899.		Oats, 1900.		Total Value of all the Increases for the 4 years.	Total cost of manure for the 4 years.	Nett Profit (+) or Loss (-) due to Manuring.
	Increased weight of Roots over no manure plot.	Tons.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.	Cwts. qrs.	Increased weight of Seeds Hay over no manure plot.	Tons.	Increased yield of Grain over no manure plot.	Bushels.			
2	9 6½	9	21.2	12 3	0 9½	0	12.9	8 3	£ 10 1 5	£ 2 10 0	£ 7 11 5 (+)
3	10 18	10	22.2	13 0	0 11½	0	13.2	7 0	£ 11 1 5	£ 3 18 0	£ 7 3 5 (+)
4	9 1	9	19.2	14 0	1 2½	1	11.9	8 0	£ 11 10 10	£ 3 18 0	£ 7 12 10 (+)
5	9 16½	9	16.2	12 3	0 16½	0	6.2	5 2	£ 9 17 8	£ 3 18 0	£ 5 19 8 (+)
6	9 2½	9	24.9	17 3	0 13	0	9.2	6 2	£ 10 13 2	£ 3 18 0	£ 6 15 2 (+)
7	6 6½	6	24.9	17 0	0 12½	0	8.7	7 0	£ 9 8 5	£ 3 18 0	£ 5 10 5 (+)
8	7 0½	7	22.9	17 2	0 10½	0	11.7	4 3	£ 9 8 7	£ 3 18 0	£ 5 10 7 (+)
10	9 14½	9	3.2	2 1	0 8½	0	0.8*	1 1*	£ 5 10 3	£ 3 18 0	£ 1 12 3 (+)
11	8 8	8	11.2	9 0	0 16½	0	0.7	0 1*	£ 7 13 0	£ 3 18 0	£ 3 15 0 (+)
12	8 15½	8	7.2	4 0	0 0½	0	1.1*	1 3*	£ 4 6 10	£ 1 8 0	£ 2 18 10 (+)
13	11 19½	11	13.7	8 2	0 0½*	0	1.3*	2 1*	£ 6 9 2	£ 2 16 0	£ 3 18 2 (+)
14	10 19	10	9.7	4 2	0 12½	0	0.3*	4 0*	£ 7 6 9	£ 4 4 0	£ 3 2 9 (+)
15	8 4½	8	13.2	7 3	0 12½	0	1.2	2 2	£ 7 6 9	£ 2 16 0	£ 4 10 9 (+)
16	8 11	8	13.2	7 0	0 5½	0	7.9	7 3	£ 7 7 11	£ 2 16 0	£ 4 11 11 (+)

* Decrease.

V.—SUMMARY SHOWING THE SCHEME OF MANURING FOR THE FOUR YEARS, AND THE PROFIT OR LOSS FOR EACH PLOT FOR EACH STATION, AND FOR THE AVERAGE OF THREE STATIONS.

Plot.	First Crop. Roots. Manuring per Acre.	Second Crop. Cereal. Manuring per Acre.	Third Crop. Seeds. Manuring per Acre.	Fourth Crop. Wheat. Manuring per Acre.	Nett Profit (+) or Loss (—) due to Manuring.			
					Hatley.	Ripley.	Cockle Park.	Average.
1	Dung. Artificial. Tons No manure ...	Artificial. Owts. No manure ...	Dung. Artificial. Tons No manure ...	Artificial. Owts. No manure ...	£ s. d. — 0 7 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —
2	10 —	—	—	—	+ 3 0 11	+ 7 11 5	+ 7 11 5	3 8 4
3	10 7	—	—	—	+ 7 10 9	+ 7 3 5	+ 7 3 5	5 2 1
4	10 —	—	7	—	+ 6 19 4	+ 7 12 10	+ 7 12 10	4 19 11
5	10 3½	—	3½	—	+ 2 12 8	+ 6 16 9	+ 5 19 8	5 3 0
6	10 3½	1½	1½	1½	+ 3 18 2	+ 8 1 5	+ 6 15 2	6 4 11
7	10 1½	1½	1½	1½	+ 3 8 6	+ 9 11 1	+ 5 10 5	6 3 4
8	10 —	2½	2½	2½	+ 0 17 1	+ 5 2 6	+ 5 10 7	3 16 9
9	No manure ...	No manure ...	No manure ...	No manure ...	—	—	—	—
10	— 7	—	10	—	+ 1 14 6	+ 4 11 1	+ 1 12 3	2 12 7
11	5 3½	—	5	—	+ 2 6 1	+ 3 0 8	+ 3 15 0	3 0 7
12	— 7	—	—	—	+ 3 12 10	+ 4 19 4	+ 2 18 10	3 17 0
13	— 14	—	—	—	+ 4 12 5	+ 8 12 5	+ 3 13 2	5 12 8
14	— 14	—	—	—	+ 5 3 11	+ 6 4 4	+ 3 2 9	4 17 0
15	— 7	—	—	—	+ 5 6 8	+ 8 5 1	+ 4 10 9	6 6 10
16	— 7	2½	—	2½	+ 5 6 10	+ 6 11 9	+ 4 11 11	5 10 2

Contrasting the effects of single dressings of dung and single dressings of artificials on heavy and light land, the above results indicate that dung acts more quickly and profitably on the lighter land, and artificials are more profitable on the heavier land; the explanation of which facts probably is that dung gets shut in the heavy soils away from the air and consequently gets oxidized and prepared for plant food very slowly, while the artificials are practically soluble and available as plant food without any considerable further change in the soil.

ACTION OF ARTIFICIALS ALONE. REPEATED DRESSINGS.

The following table compares the effects of 14 cwt. of artificials applied in one, two, and four dressings :—

Plot.	Manuring.	Increases above average of unmatured plot.						Profit(+ or Loss (-).
		Roots, 1897.	Cereal, 1898.		Hay, 1899.	Cereal, 1900.		
			Grain.	Straw.		Grain.	Straw.	
3	14 cwts. in 1 dressing (1897):	Cwt.	Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bush.	Cwt.	£ s. d.
	Hatley Wilds	168½	3·8	½	14½	4·1	2½	+ 4 12 5
	Ripley	423	1·5*	1*	16½	7·0	1½	+ 8 12 5
	Cockle Park	230½	13·7	8½	½*	13*	2½*	+ 3 13 2
15	14 cwts. in 2 dressings (1898 and 1897):							
	Hatley Wilds	109	4·9	½*	26½	3·4	2½	+ 5 6 8
	Ripley	343½	1·5*	1*	26	5·0	1½	+ 8 5 1
	Cockle Park	164½	13·2	7½	12½	1·2	2½	+ 4 10 9
16	14 cwts. in 4 annual dressings:							
	Hatley Wilds	103½	14·0	10½	12½	3·5	3½	+ 5 6 10
	Ripley	313	0·5*	0	17½	5·0	1½	+ 6 11 9
	Cockle Park	171	13·2	7	5½	7·9	7½	+ 4 11 11
14	21 cwts. in 2 dressings (1897 and 1899):							
	Hatley Wilds	161½	5·0	3½	26½	3·4	3	+ 5 3 11
	Ripley	390½	4·5*	2*	13½	11·0	3½	+ 6 4 4
	Cockle Park	219	9·7	4½	12½	0·3*	4*	+ 3 2 9

* Decreases.

As in the preceding table for single dressings of artificials, all the artificial dressings used have given more than enough increased produce to pay for the manure, and their use has been in every case profitable. There does not appear to be any very marked difference between the economic result of applying 14 cwt. of

mixed artificials in one, or in two, or in four annual dressings. At Hatley, the smaller and more frequent dressings were rather more profitable, giving 14 shillings worth more produce during the four years than the single dressing, and the same was the case at Cockle Park; but at Ripley, the single dressing paid the best. This was due to the fact that 14 cwt. of artificials gave such a very great increase in the roots over the dressing of 7 cwt. that this increase more than counterbalanced the increases produced by direct applications to the succeeding crops.

The figures for plot 14 seem to show that 14 cwt. is the maximum amount of artificials per acre which can be profitably applied during a four course rotation, since on this plot, where 21 cwt. was applied, the profit is in every case less than it is with 14 cwt. on the other plots.

DUNG AND ARTIFICIALS USED TOGETHER.

Eight out of the 14 manured plots comprised in the experiment received during the four years both dung and artificials, and the results from these are summarised in the table on next page.

All the plots whose figures are included in the above table received during the four years the same total amounts of manure, namely, 10 tons of dung and 7 cwt. of artificials. They differed, however, in the distribution of these manures, and it will be well to group them under several heads to simplify their discussion.

Plots 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 all received 10 tons of dung for their roots, and had their 7 cwt. of artificials variously divided between the four crops, all or part always going on to the roots.

At Hatley the results are very strongly in favour of dividing the artificials so as to give a direct application to each crop, and of the various systems tried the one which succeeded best was to supplement the dung applied to the roots with half the artificials and to divide the other half equally between the other three crops.

The results at Ripley are very similar, and it apparently pays there also to divide the artificials, but equally between the four crops instead of giving half to the roots.

At Cockle Park there is not very much difference between the plots included in this table, and the result is rather in favour of using all the manure, both dung and artificial, for the roots and leaving the succeeding crops to trust to the residue and get no direct manuring.

Plot 4 may now be compared with the above plots and with plot 10. The results of plot 4, where the dung was used alone for roots and the whole of the artificials in one single dressing for the hay, indicate that on the heavy wet soil at Hatley this is a most disastrous method of manuring. The dung alone fails so conspicuously to produce a root crop that further treatment is unable to retrieve the loss.

At Ripley the result was considerably better; the dung alone gave a good yield of roots, and the artificials greatly increased the hay and the fourth crop, but the second crop did very badly on the residue of the dung.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF USING DUNG AND ARTIFICIALS TOGETHER.

Plot.	—	Total manuring during the 4 years.	Distribution of the manuring for				Increases above average of unmanured plot.				Profit (+) or Loss (-).			
			Roots.		Hay.	Cereal.	Roots, 1897.	Cereal, 1898.		Hay, 1899.		Cereal, 1900.		
			Arta. Cwts.	Dung. Tons.				Grain.	Straw.			Grain.	Straw.	
3	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	119 317 218	— — —	36 26 22½	8 20 114	— — —	— — —	— — —	£ 4 d. + 0 12 0 + 7 10 9 + 7 5 5
5	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	136 286 184	— — —	53 05 162	16 20 164	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 2 12 8 + 6 16 8 + 6 19 8
6	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	144 353 183	— — —	118 45 249	114 184 13	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 3 18 3 + 8 1 5 + 6 15 2
7	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	84 364 134	— — —	128 55 249	124 154 124	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 3 8 6 + 8 11 1 + 5 10 5
8	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	558 267 1404	— — —	47 25 229	94 174 104	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 0 17 1 + 5 2 6 + 5 10 7
4	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	248 264 181	— — —	53 05 192	134 0 14	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 0 7 9 + 6 19 4 + 7 12 10
10	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	117 2804 1944	— — —	157 05 52	104 124 64	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 1 14 6 + 4 11 1 + 1 12 5
11	Hasley Wilds.. Ripley .. Cockle Park ..	7 7 7	10 10 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	1044 218 168	— — —	43 05 113	164 124 104	— — —	— — —	— — —	+ 2 6 1 + 5 0 8 + 3 15 0

• Decreases.

At Cockle Park the plot under discussion, plot 4, did better than any other plot in the experiment. The dung alone sufficed to give a good crop of roots, and to leave an active residue which greatly benefited the second crop, whilst the artificials gave a very large amount of increase in the hay to which they were directly applied, and partly their residue and partly no doubt the residue of the good clover crop gave a large increase in the final cereal crop.

Contrasting plots 4 and 10, it is evident that the results at Ripley and Cockle Park point strongly to the advantages of using dung for roots rather than for hay, though the comparison is not quite fair since the residue of the manures on plot 4 is no doubt considerably greater than those on plot 10.

At Hatley the dung gave a better return when applied to the hay than when used for roots, in fact at this station the heavy wet land fails entirely to grow swedes unless a fair dressing of artificials is used.

Plot 11, where half the dung and half the artificials went on to the roots and the other half on to the seeds, now alone remains to be considered. Its results are not striking either one way or the other, and taking them together with the practical difficulty of evenly distributing so small a dressing as 5 tons of dung per acre, there seems to be nothing to specially recommend dividing the dung.

The results of all the plots have now been considered separately, and summarising the points which have been noticed, the experiment indicates :—

That the manurial value of dung appears to depend very directly on the kind of soil to which it is applied. It acts more rapidly and profitably on lighter, better aerated soils, and very slowly and without profitable returns on heavy badly drained land.

That in the absence of dung, artificials will give a profitable return during the rotation, and that as much as, but apparently not much more than, 14 cwts. per acre can be profitably used during the four years.

That artificials replace dung much more profitably on heavy than on light soils.

That with artificial manures alone there does not appear to be a very marked difference between the economic result of using one large or several small artificial dressings during the four course shift, but that what difference there is is in favour of the smaller and more frequent dressings, especially on heavy wet soils.

That dung and artificials can both be used with profit during the rotation, and that the best method of applying them depends on the nature of the soil. On the heavier soils the best method is to use the dung for the roots, supplementing it with a small dressing of artificials, and using a small artificial dressing for each succeeding crop. On the lighter lands dung alone for the swedes and a dressing of artificials later in the rotation gives a better result.

III.—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1899-1900.

I.—COUNTY SUMMARIES.

*(Compiled from the Reports of the Technical Instruction
Committees.)*

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The county provides a farm school at Ridgmont, near Woburn, for sons of small farmers and labourers, to whom instruction is given in agriculture, market gardening, bee-keeping, and poultry-keeping; a grant is also given to the Agricultural Department, Cambridge University. There is accommodation at the school for 20 students, all of whom must have been actually engaged on the land and must hold county scholarships which entitle them to two years' board and residence with instruction free. In 1899-1900 there were 14 resident scholars, and two ex-scholars were retained to assist in the work of the farm.

Lectures are given throughout the county in horticulture and poultry-keeping, while demonstrations and competitions are organised in various manual processes. Classes in general agriculture are also held in the villages.

Particulars of the work done in these subjects in 1899-1900 are furnished below.

Agriculture.—Classes were held at 26 centres during the winter, and 568 pupils received instruction, of whom 427 were farm lads, the teachers being drawn from the elementary schools.

Horticulture.—Practical gardening classes by the county staff instructor were held at two centres; lectures were given at nine centres, and at a reformatory school. The demand for horticultural instruction was less than usual, owing, it is stated, to the systematic visiting of villages by the lecturers in the previous six years.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of lectures were given at five centres by the master of the farm school.

Manual Processes.—Demonstrations and competitions were held in sheep-shearing, horse-shoeing, ploughing, hedging and ditching, and stacking and thatching.

Scholarships.—Seven agricultural scholarships, tenable at the Ridgmont Farm School, were awarded in 1899-1900. In addition, ten scholarships were awarded to enable teachers to attend the three weeks' summer course at Cambridge, but only eight teachers completed the course.

. BERKSHIRE.

The county works in conjunction with Reading College, to which it makes an annual grant of £200, together with an additional grant of £50 for field experiments.

Local classes were held in 1900 at a number of centres in poultry-keeping and horticulture. Particulars of these classes are given below.

Horticulture.—Courses of six lectures each on this subject were given. The last lecture of the series is usually on some such subject as "Soils and manures," and given by one of the staff of Reading College.

At one centre a long course of 15 lectures was given, for which 25 pupils, gardeners, and allotment holders entered, eight of whom afterwards sat for the Royal Horticultural Society's examination and received certificates; at one other centre only two lectures were given, the three succeeding evenings of the course being so light that the men worked on the allotments, which the lecturer visited for the purpose of affording practical advice.

Poultry-keeping.—Ten courses of four lectures each, with an average attendance of 29, were held in different parts of the county, and six classes for practical instruction in poultry-trussing were also held.

Bee-keeping.—The Technical Education Committee makes an annual grant of £50 to the Berks Bee-keepers' Association. The county has been twice covered by the bee-van tours, and in 1900 the work was confined to a general tour of the county by experts, who gave practical advice when it was needed, and collected statistics as to the progress made in bee-keeping.

Manual Processes of Agriculture.—No provision has hitherto been made for this class of instruction in the county, but the Technical Education Committee are prepared to give careful consideration to any application from a district for instruction of this character.

Scholarships.—Four agricultural and horticultural senior scholarships of £50 each, four agricultural exhibitions of £35 each, and ten dairy scholarships of £10 each were offered in 1899–1900. The agricultural scholarships are tenable at Reading College, the dairy scholarships are tenable at the British Dairy Institute, and those on horticulture are tenable at the Horticultural College, Swanley. There were no candidates for the agricultural scholarships and exhibitions. One horticultural scholarship and seven dairy scholarships were awarded.

The agricultural exhibitions of £35 each were tenable at the Dauntsey Agricultural School, West Lavington, but it is in contemplation to replace these by four agricultural exhibitions of £30 each, tenable at Reading College for a six months' winter course. They will be open to candidates between the ages of 16 and 25, and are intended for those already familiar with the general routine of farm work, who aim at becoming practical farmers.

Since 1893 sixteen senior scholarships in agriculture and four in horticulture have been awarded, but the former have now been discontinued on account of the small number of candidates.

Experiments.—Manurial and other experiments were carried out at eight centres.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

There was no organised system of instruction in agriculture in the county as a whole prior to July, 1900, but in July of that year a technical education scheme was adopted by the County Council for the whole county, whereby provision is made for instruction in agricultural subjects. The scheme, which came into operation in 1900, provides for a grant of £100 to Reading College, and for the establishment, in 1901, of three agricultural scholarships of £30 each, tenable for two years at Reading College, the Dauntsey Agricultural School, and the Holmes Chapel School, Cheshire, respectively; three special agricultural scholarships of £20 each to enable those actually engaged in farming to attend a 20 weeks' course at Reading College; and eight dairy scholarships of £6 each to enable those actually engaged in agriculture to attend the five weeks' courses at the British Dairy Institute, Reading. Arrangements have also been made to provide holiday class scholarships of £3 each, with third-class railway fares, to assist a certain number of elementary school teachers to attend courses of instruction in agricultural and horticultural subjects.

With regard to local classes, provision has been made for courses of instruction by county lecturers in butter and cheese-making, horticulture, hedging, cultivation of small holdings, veterinary science, farriery, poultry-keeping, and bee-keeping, and for the establishment of experimental plots and school gardens in various parts of the county.

In return for the grant to Reading College, the County Council is entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. in the composition fees charged to agricultural students from Buckinghamshire, and to receive general assistance from the college in the organisation and conduct of work connected with agricultural and dairy education, and in the supervision and explanation of field experiments.

Experiments in the manuring of clover and pasture and in the cultivation of different varieties of malting barleys, were started at three centres in 1901.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Agricultural courses are provided by the Cambridge and County School for boys, established in 1899-1900 by the Technical Education Committee. This institution is intended for boys who have left the elementary schools. It aims at continuing their ordinary education, and at enabling them to specialise in one of three principal directions, viz., rural or agricultural science, the building trades, or commercial subjects. It is not proposed to associate actual farming with the school, nor to give technical education in agriculture as such; but instruction in agricultural science will be given, and practical horticulture will be taken by the older boys. The more advanced technical teaching will be left to the Agricultural Department of Cambridge University, and it is hoped that in time a fair proportion of the

boys will go forward to that department to complete their course of study.

The County Council makes an annual grant to the University in aid of its Agricultural Department, and field experiments are also carried out under the supervision of the Professor of Agriculture at the University.

Lectures.—In 1899–1900 lectures were given at three centres in agriculture, at five centres in horticulture, at two centres in poultry-keeping, at one centre in bee-keeping, and at one centre in farriery.

ISLE OF ELY.

No direct agricultural instruction is provided by the County Council. It contributes, however, an annual grant of £25 to the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture, and has awarded one scholarship of £50 tenable at the University, and offers annually several dairy scholarships of £30 each tenable at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute. The Technical Education Committee have further recommended that the County Council should grant £150 to the Cambridge Experimental Farm Fund.

Lectures.—Courses of lectures in rural subjects were given in 1899–1900 at 20 centres. The subjects included ploughing, stacking, thatching of corn, gardening, horticulture, dairying, hedging and ditching, and allotment cultivation.

Scholarships.—In 1899–1900 four dairy scholarships were awarded tenable at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.

Experiments.—Manurial experiments were carried out at four centres.

CHESHIRE.

There are in this county two principal centres maintained by the County Council, viz. :—the Agricultural and Horticultural School at Holmes Chapel, and the Dairy Institute at Worleston.

The Holmes Chapel School was opened in 1895. It provides a complete agricultural course lasting three years, a diploma or certificate being granted to successful students at the end of the course. The number of County Council scholarships, which cover board and fees, held at this school in 1899–1900, was 29, and the total number of pupils in April, 1900, amounted to 45. Various experiments are carried out on the farm attached to the school, and nearly the whole area of the farm, which amounts to 100 acres, is now under experiments. The experimental work in 1899–1900 included the cultivation of potatoes, grain crops, roots, grasses, &c.; the spraying of charlock; and experiments in tuberculosis with the cattle at the Holmes Chapel and Worleston schools. For instruction in horticulture a garden of seven acres, with greenhouses, is provided.

The Dairy Institute at Worleston was taken over by the County Council in 1891. To it is attached a grass farm of 170 acres, maintaining a milking herd of nearly 60 cows. Resident accommodation is provided for 18 pupils. There were 57 pupils during the year 1899–1900, the average length of their stay being 12½ weeks. Scholarships tenable at this school are granted by the

Technical Instruction Committee, usually for 10 weeks, but this period will in future be extended to 12 weeks. The total of such scholarships (10s. a week) held in 1899 amounted to 36. There were also 18 domestic scholarships (£4 10s. each), which include instruction in butter-making, held at the Institute in 1899-1900.

Lectures are given in the county on general agriculture, dairying, horticulture, veterinary science, and bee-keeping. Particulars of these for 1899-1900 are as follows:—

Agriculture.—Two lecturers were employed by the Technical Instruction Committee to give 10 lectures a week each. Classes in the principles of agriculture were held in secondary schools (average number in class 15) and similar instruction was also given in a few good elementary schools, where there was a sufficient number of boys of a suitable standard; five such schools were visited, the class averaging 33. Evening courses of six lectures were given at 13 centres (average attendance 23) and of one lecture at six centres (average attendance 34), and there were also special courses of 2-3 months or more at three centres.

Dairying.—This form of instruction is given at farmhouses where possible. Classes for both dairying and butter-making lasting four days each were held at seven centres, the average attendance of pupils being nine; classes for butter-making only, lasting eight days, were held at 13 centres, the average attendance being 13. A butter-making competition, at which students who made 5 or more attendances were eligible to compete, was held in April. A dairy demonstration was also held at the Cheshire Agricultural Society's Show at Northwich in August.

Horticulture.—Courses, usually of three lectures, were held at eight centres, the average attendance was 44, and a special lecture on fruit-growing was given to the members of the Nantwich Farmers' Club.

Veterinary Science.—Courses of three lectures were given at five centres, the average attendance was 30.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures were given at eight centres.

Scholarships.—In 1899-1900 there were 29 agricultural and horticultural scholarships held at the Holmes Chapel School. These scholarships, which cover the expenses of board and fees, are granted for one year, but are renewable for a second and third year if the reports as to progress and conduct are satisfactory. At the Worleston Dairy Institute 36 dairy scholarships and 18 domestic scholarships were held. The former are for a 10 weeks' course in dairy work, while the latter are for a nine weeks' course in butter-making, bread-baking, cookery, laundry work, dress-making, needlework and sick nursing.

Experiments.—Experiments were carried out under the direction of the staff of Holmes Chapel Agricultural School in the manuring of mangolds and swedes, in the cultivation of different varieties of grain and potatoes, in charlock spraying, and in seeding for grass. Separate reports, in pamphlet form, of the first four were prepared and circulated. Invitations were issued to agricultural bodies in the county to inspect the experimental

plots at the farm, which were freely accepted. Lectures in connection with the experiments were given at six centres.

CORNWALL.

Arrangements have been made with the Committee of the Central Technical School, Truro, under which lectures are delivered by the Principal in various districts on agricultural subjects. The County Council also employs a lecturer on fruit culture, and maintains a travelling Dairy School. Agricultural demonstrations, comprising various manual processes, are given in different localities.

The work carried out in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agricultural Lectures and Demonstrations.—The Principal of the Central Technical School delivered 70 lectures on various agricultural subjects, the lecture being in many cases followed by a discussion. The average attendance was about 50. Demonstrations in horse-shoeing and dairywork were held at the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society's meeting; and demonstrations in various manual processes, including milking, were given at five other centres.

Dairying.—Two series of demonstrations were given in cheese-making. At one centre six, and at the other 11, pupils attended, all of whom received certificates after an examination.

Fruit Culture.—The lecturer delivered 15 lectures and gave 31 demonstrations, the average attendance being nearly 50. Several visits were also paid to gardens and orchards with a view to affording information and advice. A new county fruit plot was laid out during the year.

Experiments.—A variety of experiments were conducted throughout the county. They comprised manuring of roots, treatment of finger and toe, rotation experiments, establishment of pasture, experiments with lime, treatment of foot-rot, remedies for wire-worms, &c., &c.

Scholarships.—One dairy scholarship, tenable at the British Dairy Institute, was awarded.

CUMBERLAND.

Direct agricultural instruction is provided by the maintenance, in conjunction with Westmorland, of a dairy farm and school at Newton Rigg, near Penrith, by a travelling dairy school, and by migratory lecturers on various subjects. The Newton Rigg school provides systematic and practical instruction in cheese and butter-making, rearing of live stock, rearing and dressing of poultry, and general farm work. A cheese dairy has been recently added. There is accommodation for 10 resident pupils at a time. The course for male pupils lasts 16 weeks, and that for females for half this period.

The county scheme provides for two county agricultural scholarships of £50, tenable for two or three years, at the Agricultural

College, Aspatria, or any college in receipt of aid from the Board of Agriculture; one exhibition of £35 from the Newton Rigg school to a special course for farmers' sons at the Durham College of Science; and also for twenty farm studentships, of the value of £4 and £5 each, tenable for periods of from 8 to 16 weeks at the County Dairy Farm and School.

Field experiments are conducted by arrangement with the Durham College of Science under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture at that college.

The work performed during 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Agriculture.—Lectures were given at 16 centres before an average audience of 25. Each lecture dealt with some particular subject, but calf-rearing and turnip-growing were most frequently selected.

Dairying.—Owing to a vacancy in the post of teacher, the travelling dairy van did not go out in the spring and summer, but an autumn course was held, when five centres were visited with an attendance of 60 pupils.

Horticulture.—Lectures are delivered on this subject in every alternate month by the lecturer in horticulture at the Durham College of Science, in virtue of an arrangement between the County Councils of Cumberland and Northumberland with the authorities of the college; 75 centres were visited, and the attendances averaged 26, more hearers being generally attracted in the spring and summer than in the winter.

Poultry-keeping.—One, two, or three lectures on poultry-rearing and management were given at 29 centres, the attendance being 33 on the average.

Scholarships.—No major agricultural scholarships were awarded during the year, but nine studentships of £5 each, one of £4 10s., six of £4, and one of £3, were awarded at the Newton Rigg Farm School.

Experiments.—The field experiments were continued on much the same lines as before, and have been noticed in connection with the work done by the Durham College of Science.

DERBYSHIRE.

The work of this county until 1900 was mainly carried on in connection with the Agricultural Department of the Nottingham University College and the Midland Dairy Institute at Kingston (*see* p. 35), which is maintained by the counties of Derby, Leicester, Notts and Lincoln (Lindsey). In the course of that year the work at Nottingham was transferred to the Institute.

During the year 1899-1900 the following work was carried out:—

Dairying.—The number of students from this county who attended at the Midland Institute for instruction in dairy work amounted to 29. The travelling dairy school also visited seven centres, the total number of pupils attending being 79. Besides

these courses, each of 10 days, a demonstration was given at one centre, and a butter-making competition was held at Derby. Courses of lectures on the feeding and management of dairy stock and upon dairying were given at nine centres, to an average audience of 23.

Gardening and Fruit Growing.—Winter courses were given at 20 centres, the average attendance being 26, and open-air demonstrations in gardens were held at 14 centres, the attendance averaged 44. In addition, gardens have been inspected and advice given in various parts of the county, and 19 "champion" and 163 "ordinary" gardening certificates were awarded. There are two county plots where practical lessons in gardening and fruit growing are given, and two further plots have been secured for a similar purpose.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses on breeding, feeding, rearing and general management of poultry were provided at 14 centres; average attendance, 41.

Bee-keeping.—Seven centres were visited, the audience averaged 60.

Veterinary Science.—About 12 lectures were given at each of four centres before an average audience of 24.

Scholarships.—One agricultural scholarship tenable at the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University College, and 20 dairy scholarships (8 of which were renewed for a second six weeks) tenable at the Midland Dairy Institute, were awarded.

Experiments.—Experiments in the application of farmyard and artificial manures to permanent grass were made by the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University.

DEVONSHIRE.

The provision made in this county for agricultural education is almost entirely of the nature of migratory classes by County Council lecturers. The county makes a grant of £350 towards the support of the "agricultural side" of the Ashburton Grammar School, and awards scholarships tenable there; a grant is also made of £150 for the competitions at the meetings of the County Agricultural Association for pupils who have received instruction under the Technical Education Committee, and another of £75 to the Bee-keepers' Association.

The work done in the county, in 1899-1900, was as follows :—

Agriculture.—20 centres were visited, and lectures given on artificial manures or feeding stuffs before an average audience of 12. In addition, instruction was provided in local classes under district committees, the courses of an agricultural character included poultry-keeping (41 centres), horticulture (21 centres), bee-keeping (7 centres), and agricultural processes, *i.e.*, sheep-shearing, thatching, ploughing, &c. (52 centres), veterinary work (1 centre).

Dairying.—The dairy school was stationed for the greater part of the session in North Devon; 19 courses were given at 11 centres, the average number of pupils was 11.

Horticulture.—Classes in practical horticulture were held at 16 centres, the average attendance being 15.

Farriery.—88 pupils in all attended the travelling shoeing van demonstrations at 14 centres.

Bee-keeping.—A grant was made to the Devon Bee-keepers' Association in aid of the cost of a six weeks' tour with a van by an expert in the county.

Cider-Making.—Organised instruction in cider-making was arranged for the first time. Farms where cider is made were visited, and instruction was given in the best methods of cider production. In all 62 lectures were given, the average attendance being 13.

Scholarships.—Three students gained agricultural scholarships at Ashburton Grammar School.

Experiments.—Manurial experiments and charlock spraying demonstrations were conducted at several centres.

DORSETSHIRE.

Under the technical instruction scheme of this county a grant of £400 was made in 1899–1900 to Reading College, which provides courses of three or six lectures on agricultural subjects in the county, and also supervises the experiments carried out in the county. The committee award one or two senior scholarships annually, which may be held at agricultural colleges, and also one or two agricultural scholarships of the value of £25 a year, which may be increased to £40, and held for one or two years, at the discretion of the committee at Reading College. Dairy scholarships of the value of £9 and £6 tenable at Reading College and the British Dairy Institute, Reading, are also awarded.

The work done in 1899–1900 was as follows:—

Dairying.—Instructions in dairy work is carried on by means of a travelling butter school, and 14 centres were visited. Dairy scholarships as above to the number of 18 were awarded to pupils attending these courses. The dairy instructor is also employed throughout the summer in visiting dairies to give instruction in butter and cheese-making.

Horticulture.—Plots for instruction in practical gardening were provided at 33 centres for 310 pupils, the ground allotted to each pupil being about three rods. Courses of three, five, and ten lectures were given by the county instructor at 16 centres.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of from one to three lectures were given at 22 centres.

Bee-keeping.—Courses, usually of three lectures, were given in this subject at 9 centres.

Manual Processes.—Grants are made to local committees for providing instruction in subjects under this head. The South Dorset Instruction Committee, by whom most of the courses were carried out, reported that the number of pupils taught in 1899–1900 was 75, while 69 men competed for certificates as teachers.

Scholarships.—One agricultural scholarship of the value of £40, tenable at Reading College, was awarded in 1899–1900, in addition to the 18 dairy scholarships mentioned above.

Experiments.—Field experiments were conducted at 6 centres.

DURHAM.

The technical education scheme of this county provides for an annual subscription of £500 to the Agricultural Department of the Durham College of Science (*see* p. 13), in return for which the college undertakes the management of demonstration plots and field experiments, arranges for lectures, for the inspection of classes in agricultural subjects, and for the examination of dairy school pupils. Scholarships are also granted at secondary schools and at the Durham College of Science. Instruction in dairying is provided by a migratory dairy school, and lectures on poultry-rearing and instruction in dressing poultry for the table form part of the course given by the dairy school teachers.

The work in 1899–1900 comprised the following :—

Agriculture.—Courses of about six lectures each on crop experiments were given at eight centres, with an average attendance of 21. One course of four lectures was given on farm live stock.

Dairying.—The travelling dairy school provided 8 courses in butter-making with an average attendance of 9, and 6 courses in cheese-making, with an average attendance of 7. Single lectures were also given at three of the centres. Ten pupils also attended the six weeks' dairy course, and 5 the 10-day course, at the Durham College of Science. 59 pupils from seven centres were examined for the elementary certificate for dairy work, and 46 certificates were granted.

Poultry-keeping.—Six lectures were given at one centre with an average attendance of 25 ; and poultry-trussing classes were held at nine centres with an average of nine pupils each.

Scholarships.—Ten exhibitions for a six weeks' agricultural course, 11 for a dairy course, and one sessional agricultural scholarship at the Durham College of Science were granted in 1900.

Experiments.—Field experiments were carried out at 35 centres, and 45 lectures on the results were given.

ESSEX.

The Technical Education Committee have established County Technical Laboratories at Chelmsford. In connection with these, "schools" of horticulture and agriculture have been organised. Two courses in agriculture, each of three weeks' duration, are held in the autumn and winter at the laboratories, while there are three weeks' elementary courses in horticulture in the

summer, autumn, and winter, as well as a more advanced course of four weeks in the spring. A garden has been acquired, and is divided into four main divisions, viz. :—botanical, vegetable, fruit-growing and experimental.

Arrangements have also been made for the analysis at the county laboratories of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, soils, milk, butter, water, &c.; and for the examination of seeds and diseases of plants, &c., for Essex farmers, at moderate fees.

Ten days' courses of practical lessons in butter and soft cheese-making are provided by a travelling dairy school, which visits various centres. These classes are limited in each case to 10 pupils, but visitors are admitted as spectators. Lectures are also given on the bacterial contaminations, and on the chemistry, of milk; and instruction is also provided in dressing and trussing poultry.

Field experiments are carried out at various centres throughout the county.

Arrangements are made for supplying farriery instruction at suitable centres.

Agricultural, horticultural, dairying and poultry scholarships, tenable at various institutions, are awarded by the Technical Education Committee. The county also contributes to the maintenance of the Agricultural Department of Cambridge University by means of an annual grant.

Particulars of the work carried out in 1899-1900 are as follows :—

Central Laboratories.—The 2 agricultural courses at the County Laboratories, Chelmsford, were attended by ten and nine pupils respectively; the three elementary horticultural courses were attended by an average of 11 pupils, and the advanced course of four weeks attracted 10 students.

Agriculture.—Courses of from four to eight lectures were given on chemistry as applied to agriculture at 11 centres (average attendance, 20), and of five lectures on agricultural biology at three centres (average attendance, 15).

Dairying.—The travelling dairy school visited nine centres, the number of pupils was 102, of whom 82 took the full course of nine days. Lectures on dairy bacteriology and the chemistry of milk were given at each class.

Horticulture.—Courses of one to six, and in one case 10, lectures were given on horticulture at 41 centres (average attendance, 18).

Poultry-rearing.—Lectures, usually four each, were given at 14 centres, the average attendance was 27.

Manual Processes.—Instruction was given at 12 centres in ploughing, sheep-shearing, hay-binding and farriery, a second class being held at one of them. The number of lessons varied from five to 12, the total number of students was 172.

Visit to Holland.—An excursion to Holland was organised by the Technical Education Committee for Essex farmers with the

object of studying agricultural education and the organisation and practice of the agricultural industry in that country.

Local Committees.—In addition to the above, classes and lectures were organised by local committees throughout the county; consisting of five on bee-keeping, with 160 students; six on farriery, with 111 students; and three on live stock, with 52 students.

Scholarships.—Two horticultural scholarships of £45 each, tenable for two years at the Swanley Horticultural College or the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Chiswick, were awarded in 1899-1900. Four dairy scholarships, tenable for five weeks at the British Dairy Institute, Reading, and five poultry scholarships for the three weeks' course at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich, were also awarded.

Experiments.—Experiments were made on the treatment of rotation crops and permanent pasture, the residual value of manures, the prevention of clover sickness, &c., at 21 centres. Explanatory lectures were given, and an exhibition of specimens of the experimental crops was arranged at the agricultural show.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

With two exceptions, dairy work and horticulture, the whole of the instruction in agriculture provided in the county is furnished by means of itinerant lecturers. In the case of dairying, in addition to the travelling classes, a fixed school is maintained at Gloucester, where the practical work of butter and cheese-making, the principles underlying the same, together with the composition of milk and tests for ascertaining its acidity, are taught. During the year 57 pupils attended—26 to learn butter-making, 28 cheese-making, and three for instruction in trussing and dressing table poultry. An elementary teachers' class in dairying is also held annually. For practical work in horticulture, garden schools have been maintained at five centres, two of which are reformatories, where plots are allotted to the members of the classes, who receive instruction in their cultivation.

Details of the migratory lectures provided on dairy-work, horticulture, poultry-keeping, &c., in 1899-1900 are given below.

Agriculture and Bee-keeping.—Lectures on general agriculture were given at four centres, at one centre on cider-making, and at another on bee-management.

Dairying.—The classes are restricted to eight pupils, and a course of 10 days' instruction is furnished. Instruction in butter-making was given at four centres to a total of 37 pupils.

Horticulture.—23 lectures on gardening and orcharding, with demonstrations, were provided at 15 centres. There was an average attendance of 50 at the lectures and 20 at the demonstrations.

Veterinary Science.—Six lectures on the diseases of cattle and sheep were delivered at 3 centres.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of four lectures were given at 10 centres, with demonstrations in killing, trussing and dressing. The attendance was good, averaging 78 per lecture.

Experiments.—The agricultural experiments undertaken by the committee during 1899-1900 have mainly consisted of manurial trials on grass land, and took place at 12 different farms, which were placed at the disposal of the committee by residents in the county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Agricultural instruction in this county is provided directly by the County Council, but an annual grant of £150 is made to Reading College, in return for which the college supervises the county agricultural experiments, and undertakes to examine the students attending the County Farm School. In 1899 the county acquired a farm school of 61 acres at Old Basing; courses on agriculture are held for male students from October to March, and for female students from April to September. A sum of £2,000 was expended on the establishment of the school, and an annual grant of £500 is made for its maintenance.

The actual instruction given in 1899-1900 was comparatively trifling, as the greater part of the year was taken up in preparing, building and altering, planning and settling schemes of work, &c. A five weeks' summer course was, however, held, at which 16 pupils attended, eight of whom took the complete course. Four demonstration plots were also planned.

In addition to the work carried on at the school, instruction in the nature of migratory lectures is given.

The work done in this connection in 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Dairying, embracing butter-making, soft cheese-making and practical poultry-work, was taught in courses of 10 lessons at 11 centres, to six of which a return visit was made; the total number of pupils, 177. 58 visits were in addition paid to dairies. Periodical examinations amongst the students of these classes are held for scholarships for a five weeks' course of instruction in this subject at the County Farm School or some other dairy institute. 14 of these scholarships were awarded during the year, six of them were tenable at the British Dairy Institute, and five at the farm school, Old Basing.

Horticulture.—Courses of six evening lectures are given, accompanied occasionally by out-door demonstrations. 35 centres were visited, 22 was the average attendance at each lecture. To encourage the class members to take an active interest in the cultivation of their cottage gardens and allotments, prizes were offered for competition at each centre.

Poultry-keeping.—Instruction in this subject is for the most part confined to lecture work followed by practical lessons in poultry-trussing, the practical instruction in general poultry work forming part of the teaching provided by the travelling dairy school (see

above). 53 lectures were given at 16 centres, and 47 visits were paid to poultry-keepers.

Bee-keeping.—Fewer applications for instruction in this subject were received than usual. No winter lectures were given, but out-door demonstrations were held at four centres to a total attendance of 250. In future it is proposed to confine instruction to visits to bee-keepers.

Veterinary Science.—Courses of four lectures are given. Nine centres were visited, there was an average attendance at each of 29.

Farriery.—The council have equipped a van with the necessary forges and tools, and practical instruction was given at 10 centres to a total of 88 pupils.

Scholarships.—Eleven dairying scholarships were awarded in 1899–1900. The council formerly awarded one senior agricultural scholarship annually tenable for three years at Reading College, but for two years there were no candidates for it, and it has therefore been replaced by the offer of three scholarships tenable for six months at the County Farm School. At the termination of the course an examination will be held, when the best two students from the county will be awarded scholarships tenable at Reading College for an additional six months with a maintenance grant of £20.

Experiments.—Field experiments were conducted at 4 centres and at the County Farm School.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The scheme of technical instruction adopted by the Isle of Wight County Council provides for instruction in various agricultural subjects. A horticultural teacher is engaged, and there is a County Council garden at Newport.

In 1899–1900 horticulture was taught at six centres, and daily at the County Council garden.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The educational work is carried on directly by the County Council. Considerable attention is paid in this county to instruction in horticulture and fruit culture, the most recent step on the part of the council being the renting of an experimental fruit garden of 2½ acres at Hereford. Part of this has been well furnished with fruit stocks, fruit trees, currant bushes, &c., and it is open at all times for inspection. In addition, demonstrations are occasionally held and advice given to all interested in fruit farming.

Particulars of the work done in 1899–1900 are given below :—

Horticulture.—Courses of six lectures on horticulture were given at eight centres, and at 13 centres lectures on fruit culture were provided. Practical demonstrations in pruning, grafting, spraying of fruit trees, budding, gathering, grading, and packing fruit, &c., were held at 21 centres, in gardens and orchards offering facilities for the same. The instructor in horticulture makes periodical visits to Hereford County College to inspect the

small allotments cultivated by some of the scholars. The council award pruning certificates to those who pass an examination in this subject held by the superintendent of the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens, and during the year 1899-1900 34 qualified for this distinction. Six "hop-drying" scholarships were also awarded.

Dairying.—Instruction in butter-making was furnished at four centres; 23 lectures with practical demonstrations were delivered to an attendance of seven. At the end of the course competitions are sometimes held and prizes awarded. Support is given to the working dairy in connection with the Hereford and Worcester Agricultural Society, who in return held a competition in butter-making at their annual meeting, restricted to students who have received instruction in the classes held by the county.

Manual Processes.—Instruction in sheep-shearing, ploughing, and hedging was given through the medium of Agricultural Labourers' Improvement Societies, and £97 was granted by the council towards prizes for competitions held in connection therewith.

Poultry-keeping.—Lectures were given at 10 centres, and practical demonstrations in dressing poultry were afforded.

Veterinary Science.—Courses of six lectures were provided at 18 centres.

Scholarships.—In addition to the six hop-drying scholarships referred to above, two scholarships of £15 each, tenable for two years at Hereford County College, were awarded. Four were already held as a result of previous awards.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The county makes an annual grant to the Agricultural Department, Cambridge University, of £70, in return for which the department supervises the various agricultural experiments carried on in the county, furnishes a general report on all field experiments conducted, and receives county scholars, to whom are extended the usual privileges.

Particulars of the migratory lectures given in 1899-1900 are shown below :—

Horticulture.—A course of seven lectures was held at one centre by the horticultural lecturer to the Bedford County Council. These were so greatly appreciated that a second course was applied for and granted. The average attendance was 32.

Poultry-keeping.—Lectures were given at three centres in the county, at which there was an average attendance of 42.

Competitions in sheep-shearing, horse-shoeing, milking, and the various agricultural processes, such as stacking and thatching, ploughing, &c., were held at 10 centres. Of these, ploughing competitions were the most numerous and therefore attracted by

Agricultural College, full accounts of which were given in the college journal. An experiment was also conducted by the county superintendent of horticulture in the preservation of fruit by means of cold storage. A report on the same was published in the 33rd quarterly report of the Technical Education Committee.

LANCASHIRE.

The two principal centres for instruction in agriculture in this county are the County Council Farm and School at Hutton and the Harris Institute, Preston. The Hutton Farm comprises 157 acres, and in addition to the work done in connection with the ordinary cultivation of the farm instruction is provided in butter and cheese making, milk sterilization, bread-making, and poultry-keeping. During the year 1899-1900 six courses in dairy work were held, each lasting eight weeks, attended by 68 students. In future, students who attend these dairy courses will be given the opportunity of receiving systematic instruction in poultry-keeping, the farm committee having recently purchased new poultry houses and appliances for this purpose. Manurial and other experiments were carried out at the County Council Farm and in various parts of the county, and a separate report of the former has been published and circulated throughout the county.

The Harris Institute, Preston, receives an annual grant of £800 from the county. The complete agricultural course at the Institute, which lasts three years, was attended during 1899-1900 by 45 students, and 12 others entered for shorter periods of tuition. Senior agricultural scholarships, of the value of £60 per annum, and tenable at various institutions, are offered; while junior scholarships, five of which were offered in 1900, are tenable at the Harris Institute.

In addition to these two teaching centres the county makes provision, by means of migratory lecturers, for instruction in butter and cheese making, general agriculture, poultry-keeping, horticulture, bee-keeping, and veterinary science. Special grants are made to local committees towards defraying the cost of agricultural experiments, provided these are conducted under the direct supervision of the county lecturer on agriculture; 47 experiments are being conducted in various parts of the county. Particulars of the work done by migratory lecturers in 1899-1900 are furnished below.

Agriculture.—Thirty-six lectures on the results of the various experiments conducted at the farm and throughout the county were given by the agricultural lecturer at 23 centres to 814 persons. The Assistant Superintendent of experiments at the farm also delivered 23 lectures at five different centres, to audiences averaging 14 in number.

Dairying.—Courses of 10 lessons in butter-making were given at 17 centres to 231 pupils. In the case of cheese-making, visits of from one to five days' duration are made to farms in the county by the instructor, for the purpose of giving practical

instruction and advice. Sixty-three farms were visited in this way, and, in addition, 281 short visits were made to other farms to inspect and advise as to the manufacture of cheeses.

Poultry-keeping.—The number of lectures given during 1899-1900 was less than in former years owing to the death of the lecturer on this subject. Twenty-four centres were visited, at which 38 lectures were provided. The total attendance was 2,168.

Horticulture.—Grants are made to the various urban and rural districts, as well as to local horticultural societies, for classes and lectures, on condition that half the cost of the instruction provided is met by the local committees. 171 lectures were given at 18 centres to an average audience of 39.

Bee-keeping.—The Lancashire Bee-keepers' Association provides lectures in this subject. A single lecture was given at nine centres to an estimated total attendance of 805. Six lectures were also delivered at the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show. It was estimated that about 200 were present at each lecture.

Veterinary Science.—Instruction was afforded at eight centres, the average attendance was 35.

Scholarships.—Two senior scholarships tenable at Edinburgh University for two years, and four junior scholarships tenable at the Harris Institute for a similar period, were awarded in 1900. In addition, 10 agricultural and horticultural exhibitions of the value of £10 each were offered, eight of which were awarded.

Experiments.—Experiments in the application of lime and artificial manures to grass, in the treatment of diseases in turnips and potatoes, and in the cultivation of varieties of corn and grass seeds were carried on at the County Council Farm, and in various parts of the county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The agricultural education in this county was until 1900 mainly carried on in connection with the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University College, and the Midland Dairy Institute. In the course of that year the work at Nottingham was transferred to the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute at Kingston, which is maintained by the counties of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincoln (Lindsey). Classes or lectures are held at various places in the county, the lecturers being supplied by the Midland Institute; the subjects taught include poultry work, veterinary work, gardening and dairying. The County Council grant a scholarship, of the value of £20 annually, tenable formerly at the Nottingham University College, now at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute. Dairying scholarships are also awarded.

The work done in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Dairying.—The number of students from Leicestershire attending the Midland Dairy Institute for purposes of dairy instruction during the 12 months ending 1st July, 1900, was 19.

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A lecture on modern methods of cheese-making was given at two centres, the average attendance being 40. These lectures were followed by practical work in local dairies.

Horticulture.—12 lectures on gardening were given at three centres, the average attendance being 76. Demonstrations in pruning, grafting, and general management were also given in gardens at the same centres.

Poultry-keeping.—28 lectures were given at seven places, and the average attendance was 31. These were given, as in the case of the other lectures enumerated, by lecturers from the agricultural department of the Nottingham University College, but 18 more lectures were given at six centres not visited from the college, the attendance averaged 41.

Veterinary Science.—12 lectures were given at three places, the average attendance being 21.

Scholarships.—One agricultural scholarship and 23 dairy scholarships were awarded.

LINCOLNSHIRE (HOLLAND).

The Technical Education Committee appoint local sub-committees at different centres in the county to make provision for instruction in agriculture and other subjects included in the scheme of technical education.

Grants of £20 in each case were made to the Spalding and Moulton Grammar Schools for the teaching of Agricultural Chemistry and for provision of the necessary apparatus. There were 49 pupils in all at the two classes.

Further particulars of the instruction provided in other subjects of agricultural education during 1899-1900 are as follows :—

Agriculture.—In addition to the classes in agricultural chemistry at Spalding and Moulton Grammar Schools, lectures on the same subject were given at one centre, but the attendance was meagre.

Dairying.—Practical instruction was provided at one centre to six pupils.

Horticulture.—Lectures on cottage gardening and fruit culture were given at one centre. These lectures were well attended.

Manual Processes.—Arrangements were made for giving instruction in hedging at one centre, but no pupils presented themselves.

LINCOLNSHIRE (KESTEVEN).

The Technical Education Committee appoint local committees to control the educational work, except instruction in dairying, in their respective districts. These committees engage qualified teachers and fix the terms of their remuneration, receive all grants from the Technical Education Committee, and make an annual report to the latter, giving particulars of the subjects of instruction, number of attendances at classes, and a statement of accounts.

Particulars of the work done by means of lectures and classes at various centres during the year 1899-1900 are given below. These do not include classes in agriculture and horticulture held at 17 evening continuation schools receiving grants from the County Council.

Dairying.—Courses of five or six lectures in butter-making and soft cheese-making were held at nine centres, with an average of 18 pupils. Only two practical classes were held.

Horticulture.—Lectures were given at 17 centres to a total of 428 pupils. In three cases these were followed by practical demonstrations.

Manual Processes.—Classes in hedging, ploughing, and sheep-shearing were held at nine centres, and 169 pupils received instruction.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures were given at two centres to a total audience of 70.

Poultry-keeping.—Instruction was afforded at two centres; 45 pupils attended.

Farriery and Veterinary Science.—A course in veterinary science was given at one centre, and 16 pupils attended.

Scholarships.—Two dairy scholarships were awarded in 1899-1900, tenable for six weeks at the Midland Dairy Institute.

LINCOLNSHIRE (LINDSEY).

The county was associated with the counties of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham in the maintenance of the Agricultural Department of University College, Nottingham (*see* p. 38), and the Midland Dairy Institute, and now contributes with those counties to the support of the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute. In 1899-1900 there were 11 students from Lindsey who took the two years' course at Nottingham, of whom four hold scholarships; while 15 attended the shorter course of 10 weeks, of whom 14 were holders of Lindsey free studentships, and the other was a paying Lindsey student.

At the Midland Dairy Institute, 22 students from the county attended during the year for periods of from one week to over three months. 16 dairy scholarships, entitling the holder to a six weeks' course of instruction at the above institution, were awarded. This number of dairy scholarships is offered annually by the county.

Lectures were provided in the county by the college staff on general agriculture and horticulture, and various field experiments were conducted. Particulars of the work done in 1899-1900 are given below.

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were provided by the Nottingham College, and comprised such subjects as "farm-yard and artificial manures," "feeding stuffs," "rotation of

crops," "grasses and pastures," &c. They were given at 12 centres, from four to six lectures being delivered in each case. The average attendance at each lecture was 18.

Dairying.—19 centres were visited. At each centre one or more lectures were given and classes formed: the lectures numbered 43, the average attendance per lecture, 26. The total number of class meetings was 146, at which the average number present was nine.

Horticulture.—Instruction in this subject was also provided by the same institution: 38 lectures were given at seven centres, the average attendance was 24.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of three lectures were provided at 13 centres to an average attendance of 52. A number of poultry yards were also visited at each centre where general information and advice were given.

Bee-keeping.—Eight centres were visited, at which a total of 12 lectures was delivered. The average attendance per lecture was 40.

Veterinary Science.—Courses of six lectures were given at five centres, the average attendance at each lecture numbered 59.

Manual Processes, comprising hedging, ploughing, sheep-shearing, stacking, and underdraining, were taught at 54 centres, 404 pupils received instruction. 223 class meetings took place, the average number at which was eight.

Scholarships.—No senior agricultural scholarships were awarded, but 16 dairy scholarships tenable at the Midland Dairy Institute, and 14 agricultural studentships for the 10 weeks' course at Nottingham University, were awarded in 1899-1900.

Experiments.—These were conducted through the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University College at four stations in the county. The results have been tabulated and issued in a separate report, 4,000 copies of which have been circulated amongst farmers throughout the county.

LONDON.

No direct agricultural instruction is provided, but the County Council grants two horticultural scholarships, tenable at the Swanley Horticultural College, and a certain number of junior scholarships in practical gardening, tenable at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. Nine of these last were awarded in 1899-1900.

MIDDLESEX.

Beyond occasional lectures in horticulture at a few centres, no agricultural education is given in Middlesex. The question of the future provision of agricultural and horticultural instruction is, however, engaging the attention of the Technical Education Committee. A county instructor in horticulture has been appointed, and arrangements are being made for a horticultural school at Edmonton.

In 1899-1900 ten horticultural lectures were given at three centres in the county. One scholarship was awarded at the gardening school of the Royal Botanic Society, covering the school fees for three years.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Instruction in agriculture is provided in this county by the Technical Education Committee directly. The major part of the instruction afforded is of the nature of village lectures, except in the cases of cheese-making and dairying, for which a cheese school is maintained at Skenfrith, while a dairy school is located at one centre each quarter, four neighbourhoods being thus visited during the year.

Particulars of the work done during 1899-1900 are as follows :—

Dairy School and Cheese School.—The dairy school, as stated above, was held at four centres during the year. 18 lectures and five demonstrations were given, which were attended by 59 students and 308 visitors; each student received 10 days' instruction. At the cheese school, stationed at The Farm, Skenfrith, there were 11 pupils on the register; 10 cheese school scholarships were awarded, and at the end of the session a gold, silver, and bronze medal were, after examination, presented to the three most successful students.

Horticulture.—A course of lectures was given at the Town Hall, Usk, but beyond this the work done in this subject was confined to the reformatory school at Little Mill. Here the boys are taught, in the grounds attached to the school, the ordinary work of a farm, and market garden, while lectures and demonstrations are given by the county instructor.

Poultry-keeping.—Instruction was provided at six centres. At one centre classes were held at a farm specially lent for the purpose, where the practical management of poultry was taught, including breeding, rearing, feeding and dressing for table. At four of the other centres a demonstration was given, and competitions, open to those who had attended the lectures, were held for exhibits of dressed poultry and eggs, at which the entries numbered 140.

Bee-keeping.—In addition to the provision of lectures and demonstrations at three centres, visits were made by the bee expert to 58 bee-keepers, and 130 stocks of bees were examined.

Farriery.—The teaching in this subject takes the form of horse-shoeing competitions, at which a certain amount of instruction is imparted. They were held at seven centres in the county, and 55 persons took part in them.

Manual Processes.—Classes in hedging were held at six centres, and sheep-shearing competitions took place at three centres. For the latter there were 25 entries.

Cider Making.—Seven centres were visited for the purpose of giving advice, and demonstrating the most approved methods of

cider making. A cider school was also arranged for at a farm, where a certain quantity of apples was purchased, for the purpose of giving instruction in the grading and crushing of the fruit, the fermentation of the must, and the racking and bottling of the cider.

Experiments in the manuring of pasture were continued at six stations. Lectures were given, and a tabulated report of the results published.

NORFOLK.

The county makes an annual grant of £100 to the Agricultural Department of Cambridge University, and in 1899-1900 a further sum of £150 was voted towards the expense attending the acquisition by that body of an experimental farm at Histon. An annual grant is also made to the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, in return for which this body conducts the agricultural experiments for the county. The Norfolk Agricultural Association is also aided by the county, a sum not exceeding £200 being granted towards the cost of a dairy exhibition at their annual show, and for prizes for competitions in butter-making and horse-shoeing held at the same, and limited to students who have received instruction in classes held under the direction of the county. A grant of £10 is given annually to the Norfolk and Norwich Christmas Show Association, to be awarded in prizes for butter and cheese.

Migratory lectures were given throughout the county in dairying, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, manual processes, horticulture, farriery, and veterinary science, particulars of which are furnished below for 1899-1900.

Dairying.—Instruction in this subject is furnished by the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute. Courses of 10 days' lectures were provided at 13 centres, at which 246 pupils received instruction. The dairies in the locality belonging to students are visited, and at suitable centres this instruction is combined with cheese-making. Prizes are offered for competition and dairy scholarships are awarded.

Horticulture.—Instruction is provided throughout the year. From June to September is occupied in giving object lessons in gardens and allotments, the rest of the year being devoted to lecture work. The instructor inspected 296 cottage gardens and allotments in 45 parishes, and officiated as judge at six cottagers' shows. Lectures were given at 31 centres to a total of 1,028 pupils.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of four lectures were given, followed by demonstrations in killing, plucking, &c. 10 centres were visited during the year, a total of 512 pupils being on the register.

Bee-keeping.—Courses of eight lectures are provided and two practical demonstrations afforded where desired. These were given at two centres to a total of 65 pupils.

Manual Processes.—Competitions, preceded by at least two lectures, were held at five centres, 39 persons competing in same.

Farriery and Veterinary Science.—A fully-equipped farriery van is maintained by the county, where instruction is provided for a class of four. A competition was held at the Norfolk Agricultural Association's Annual Show consisting of four classes of work, and 42 competitors took part. Veterinary science and farriery was taught at 15 centres to a total of 81 pupils.

Scholarships.—In 1899–1900 one £50 agricultural scholarship, tenable for two years at Cambridge University, was awarded; there were also awarded 21 dairy scholarships (five of £8 for a four weeks' course and 16 of £2 12s. 6d. for a two weeks' course), and 10 poultry-keeping scholarships (three weeks' course), tenable at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute; 14 vacation scholarships of three weeks' duration at Cambridge University Agricultural Department; and one horticultural scholarship of three weeks at the Chelmsford School of Horticulture.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Instruction in agriculture is provided both directly and indirectly by the County Education Committee appointed in 1891. Direct provision is made by means of lectures at different centres throughout the county, and by the offer of free studentships tenable at a dairy institute. A grant is also made to the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture, and a grant of £25 to the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society for dairying demonstrations at their annual show. Particulars of the work done under the county scheme during the year 1899–1900 are as follows:—

Farm Animals and Poultry.—Courses consisting of from two to seven lectures on the treatment of farm animals in health and disease, and on the management of poultry, were given at 24 centres. At the centres where lectures on poultry-keeping were given, and at the County School of Domestic Economy, practical demonstrations in preparing and trussing poultry for table were held, and were generally well attended. A total of 101 lectures was provided, at which there was an average attendance of 36.

Horticulture.—Courses consisting of four lectures in nearly all cases were held at 28 centres. In all 110 lectures were delivered, the attendance at each was on the average 27.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures and out-door demonstrations were given by the Northampton Bee Keepers' Association at 10 centres, usually in connection with agricultural and horticultural shows.

Farriery.—A single lecture with a practical demonstration was given in a forge at 18 separate centres. A horse-shoeing competition was held at the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society's Annual Show, limited to those who had attended one or more lectures, and 99 students competed.

Scholarships.—At the competition held at the annual show of the Agricultural Society for dairy studentships carrying a month's free tuition at a dairy institute, only three competitors were considered to be eligible, none of whom, however, took up the awards.

Experiments.—Field experiments and charlock spraying demonstrations were carried out at several centres.

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

In 1899–1900 instruction was provided in dairying and ploughing at several centres in the county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Agricultural instruction in Northumberland is chiefly carried out through the Durham College of Science, to which the County Council make an annual grant, but the council in 1896 secured at Cockle Park the lease of a farm of 400 acres, which is maintained at the cost of the County Council and managed by a sub-committee of the County Technical Education Committee, the scientific direction being entrusted to the Agricultural Department of the Durham College of Science. This farm is entirely devoted to experimental and educational purposes, and is visited annually by upwards of 400 farmers, to whom the character and results of the experiments are explained. The results of the experiments conducted here are embodied in leaflets, drawn up in popular language and issued from time to time. In addition to the internal work at the college, migratory lectures on various subjects connected with agriculture are given at local centres. Scholarships and exhibitions, tenable at the Durham College of Science, are awarded.

The work done by migratory lecturers in 1899–1900 was as follows:—

Horticulture.—Lectures in horticulture were given at 28 centres to an average audience of 24 persons.

Scholarships.—Eleven scholarships were awarded during the year.

Experiments.—Particulars of the principal experiments carried out at the Cockle Park farm are given on p. 64. Experiments were also conducted in the manuring of old land hay, the rotation of crops, and the destruction of charlock, at several stations in the county.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

This county co-operated with Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire (Lindsey) in the maintenance of the Midland Dairy Institute at Kingston (*see* p. 35), and a contribution was also made to the Agricultural Department of University College, Nottingham. The work hitherto performed at the latter institution has since been transferred to the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute.

In addition to the work at the central institution at Kingston, provision is made for external instruction of a varied character by members of its staff. The scheme for this county includes

a travelling dairy school, with ten days' practical courses of butter and soft cheese-making and lectures on the principles of the subject. Courses of lectures on fruit and vegetable culture, and on the management of allotments and cottage gardens, are also given throughout the county, while practical demonstrations are given at advertised dates at various gardens and allotments. Certificates and prizes are awarded to cultivators of cottage gardens and allotments who attend the lectures. Demonstrations and practical classes in manual processes (hedging, thatching, sheep-shearing, farriery, &c.) are given at selected centres, and prizes are awarded after competition at the end of the course. Lectures on veterinary surgery and first aid to injured farm stock are also arranged. Courses of four or six lectures on the horse's foot and principles of shoeing are given. Other subjects of instruction include poultry management and bee-keeping. Field experiments are conducted at various centres in the county.

The Technical Instruction Committee further recommend headmasters of secondary schools, where farmers' sons attend, to establish a course of instruction in the general principles of farming, and are prepared to arrange for a lecturer to visit such schools for courses of one hour per week. District agricultural evening schools have also been established at various centres.

Informal talks or discussions on practical subjects with farmers are held in any locality where it is thought they will be of interest. They are intended to take the place of set lectures, and one of the agricultural staff of the Institute attends.

The scholarships offered by the Technical Instruction Committee include two of the value of £20 annually, in addition to free instruction, tenable at Nottingham University College, and a certain number of free instruction scholarships, with, in some cases, a grant towards board and lodging, at the Midland Dairy Institute. Several free studentships for short agricultural courses are also offered.

The work done under this scheme in 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Internal Work.—The number of pupils attending the Midland Dairy Institute from Nottinghamshire was 19, of whom eight took the six weeks' course, while three remained for over six months.

The two years' course at the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University College was attended by seven students from the county; and the 10 weeks' agricultural course by one student from Nottinghamshire.

Agriculture.—Five centres were visited and 19 lectures given, the average attendance being 24.

Dairying.—The travelling dairy school visited three centres, and a full class of students (10) attended at each centre. Competitions in butter-making were held at the shows at Newark, Mansfield and Welbeck.

Horticulture.—15 centres were visited, the lectures and demonstrations numbered 54, and the average attendance was 34.

Open air lectures and demonstrations on summer and winter pruning were, in addition, given at eight centres: the average attendance was 25. Demonstrations were also given in three school gardens, and in the county's demonstration garden at Arnold. 31 gardens and 13 allotments were judged for the certificates awarded by the Committee, and five prizes were given.

Poultry-keeping.—18 lectures were given at six centres, at which the average attendance was 33.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures and demonstrations were given by the Nottinghamshire Bee-keepers' Association at 12 centres.

Scholarships.—Two students were elected to agricultural scholarships at Nottingham University College, and 16 dairy scholarships (free instruction with, in some cases, 5s. per week towards board lodging) were awarded to pupils at the Midland Dairy Institute.

Experiments.—Besides the experiments carried out at the Midland Dairy Institute, others were undertaken at five centres. These comprised rotation experiments; the manuring of potatoes, barley and grass the determination of the residual value of superphosphate; and green manuring *versus* feeding crop on land.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The educational work is carried on with the assistance of Reading College. In return for an annual grant from the county, the college undertakes to provide three practical courses in dairy work by travelling schools, and 17 lectures on general agriculture at various centres in the county, and to conduct the field and other experiments. Agricultural students from Oxfordshire are admitted to the college at reduced fees, while advice and information is given on insects and plants forwarded to the college for identification. In 1899-1900 two students from the county were taking the two years' agricultural course, while another was granted his diploma in agriculture. The county also makes use of the agricultural side of Burford Grammar School, at which six county scholars held scholarships of the value of £20 per annum.

Details of the lectures provided both by Reading College and the county directly during 1899-1900 are furnished below.

Agriculture.—The staff of Reading College delivered 17 lectures at eight centres on insect pests and their remedies, soils and manures, &c. There was an average attendance of 25.

Dairying.—Dairy schools, under the auspices of Reading College, were held at two centres: 22 pupils in all received instruction. Dairy exhibitions, covering five weeks' board and tuition at Reading College and the British Dairy Institute, were awarded in three cases.

Horticulture.—During the year the county instructor gave 21 practical demonstrations, 58 lectures, and visited and judged 17 sets of allotments and cottage gardens, and judged at 13 shows. Trial allotments are maintained by the county at nine stations,

and these received 43 visits from the instructor. An agricultural class was held at one centre and attended by 54 students, all of whom cultivated allotments. 24 lessons were given.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of five lectures were held at 15 centres to an average audience of 32.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures were given at 13 centres, the average attendance was 21.

Manual Processes.—Instruction was provided at 25 centres to a total number of 354 students.

Scholarships.—One £50 agricultural scholarship tenable at Reading College was awarded, and one of £25 renewed; one scholarship of £20 was awarded, tenable at Burford Grammar School, and two were renewed at the same school. Three dairy scholarships tenable at the British Dairy Institute were also awarded.

Experiments.—Field experiments were conducted by the authorities of Reading College at five stations, and experiments in charlock spraying were made at three stations.

RUTLAND.

The work accomplished in agricultural instruction was limited, several applications from centres for instruction in agricultural subjects, other than those arranged for, having to be refused, owing to insufficiency of funds. During the year 1899–1900 instruction was provided in butter-making, sheep-shearing, and veterinary science, details of which are appended :—

Butter-making.—A competition was held at the Peterborough Show, one class being open to residents in Rutland. In the champion class one of the students gained the second prize, consisting of a fortnight's free tuition at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.

Veterinary Science.—Lectures on the treatment of farm animals were given at three centres to an average audience of 25.

Sheep-shearing.—Classes were held at three centres, at each of which practical instruction was given. The total number of pupils in attendance was 53. A competition was afterwards held and prizes awarded.

SHROPSHIRE.

Agricultural education is controlled by the County Council. In the past the work has been mainly carried on by itinerant lecturers in the various subjects, but there is a growing tendency to expend the money granted by the Council partly in the form of scholarships and partly in aid of fixed institutions. Examples of this development are furnished by the establishment of the Shropshire Technical School for girls, where a large dairy is being properly fitted up for instruction in butter and cheese-making, and the foundation of the Harper Adams Agricultural

College. Agricultural scholarships awarded by the Council have been held at the University College, Aberystwyth, and the Durham College of Science. The county offers a certain number of dairy scholarships each year, but no candidates presented themselves in 1899-1900. The work done by migratory lecturers during the year 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Dairying.—Butter-making classes can seldom be formed in this county, so the expedient is adopted of sending an expert to different districts to give demonstrations in butter and soft cheese-making. Demonstrations were given at nine centres.

Horticulture.—In horticulture 116 lectures were given at 19 centres to an average audience of 17. Garden plots have been established at grammar schools where, in addition to practical work, numerous lectures on elementary botany and entomology were given.

Poultry-keeping.—In this subject 67 lectures were provided at 13 centres, with an average attendance per lecture of 19. Pamphlets on the management of poultry were distributed throughout the county.

Bee-keeping.—Courses of six lectures were held at four centres. There was an average attendance of 20.

Veterinary Science.—Lectures on the raising and treatment of live stock were given at 14 centres. 76 lectures in all were provided, at each of which there was an average attendance of 24.

Cider-making.—Two centres were visited, and lectures in this subject were given. Several orchards were inspected and advice given, in addition to the lectures.

Scholarships.—In 1899-1900 one agricultural scholarship of the value of £50 for three years was awarded, tenable at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and another of the value of £20 for two years was also awarded, tenable at Childe's School, Cleobury Mortimer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The work in this county is, in the main, carried on directly by the Technical Education Committee of the Council, but a cheese school and also a travelling farriery van are provided for the council by the Bath and West of England Society. The cheese school is located for each season at some convenient farmhouse. The instruction usually lasts for four weeks, and is of an essentially practical character.

The county have rented a farm of 140 acres near Taunton. The farm is a mixed one, some 60 acres being in arable cultivation, and it is conducted mainly for experimental purposes in connection with the butter-making industry. The county has appointed an agricultural lecturer to carry on certain duties at the farm and to deliver lectures and make visits throughout the county, and a horticultural lecturer has been appointed to carry on similar work connected with gardening.

The work in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—During the first part of the sessional year the lectures on general agriculture had to be suspended owing to the illness of the lecturer. Subsequently, courses were given at two secondary schools. Visits were made to various parts of the county for inspection of farms and other purposes.

Dairying.—The cheese school was open for seven months, and instruction in the manufacture of Cheddar cheese was given to 38 pupils, of whom, however, 10 only remained for the full course of four weeks' instruction.

Horticulture.—Courses of from one to seven lectures were given at 20 centres, the average attendance was 32. These lectures were associated with outdoor demonstrations in pruning, &c., but in addition to these similar demonstrations were held at 28 centres, the average attendance was 17.

School gardens, mainly in connection with evening continuation schools, were carried on at eight centres, the pupils numbered 119.

Ferriery.—The van visited 15 centres, remaining for periods varying from two weeks to two months. In all 76 pupils came under instruction.

Other branches of agricultural instruction, especially poultry-keeping, have been carried on by a few of the district or sub-district education committees.

Scholarships.—The council offer a number of scholarships at secondary schools, and have aided the establishment of an agricultural side at one of them, by making a grant of £105 towards instruction and offering five scholarships of the value of £30 for boarders, or £8 for day boys. No scholarships were awarded in 1899-1900.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The County Council makes provision for instruction in rural districts by means of classes in agriculture, horticulture, butter and cheese-making, poultry-keeping, veterinary hygiene, and manual processes such as hedging. Manurial experiments are also conducted at different centres. Classes for instruction of teachers in elementary and secondary schools are held in agriculture and horticulture.

Scholarships are offered, tenable at the University College, Aberystwyth, at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, at the Warwickshire Dairy School, and at secondary schools. A grant of £200 was made to the Warwickshire Dairy School for the year 1900, in respect of which 20 free places were secured.

The council are supporting the scheme of the Harper Adams Agricultural College in Shropshire, and have a chain of instruction commencing at the elementary schools and ending at this institution.

The work done during 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were held at 10 centres; the number of lectures in each course was usually six, in some cases only three were given. The average attendance was 24. Lectures on manurial experiments were also given at 5 centres.

Dairying.—Classes in butter-making, usually of 10 days' length, were held at 12 centres, a second course being held at four of them, and a third course at another. The average number of pupils was seven. Classes of four days' duration in Cheshire cheese-making were held at four centres, at which the average attendance was 13.

Horticulture, Poultry-keeping, Bee-keeping.—Horticultural lectures, with, in 14 instances, lectures on poultry-keeping, and, in four instances, lectures on bee-keeping, were given at 26 centres to an average audience of 47. In addition to these lectures, *practical schools* on gardening were held at 27 centres, the average number of days on which classes were held was 47. The number of pupils in attendance at each centre was 12. Those on bee-keeping were held at two centres, 16 classes were held at one and 13 at another. The pupils at these two classes numbered respectively 14 and 13.

In addition to the foregoing, a considerable number of single lectures on horticulture, bee-keeping, and poultry-keeping were given, and demonstrations on pruning, grafting, and budding were held in a number of gardens.

Veterinary Lectures.—These were given at 11 centres to an average audience of 26, while lectures on the results of manurial experiments (which were carried out on various crops at 10 places) were given at five centres to an average audience of 21.

Manual Processes.—Instruction, consisting of five lessons at each centre, was given at four centres, the class consisted on the average of four pupils.

Scholarships.—In 1899-1900 the scholarships awarded were as follows :—Two major agricultural scholarships of £50 each, tenable at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, respectively; four winter term scholarships of £10 each, and three of £20 each, tenable at the last-named college; three minor agricultural scholarships of £40 each, tenable at the Brewood Grammar School, which has an agricultural side; and 20 dairy scholarships (value £10 each), 19 of which were tenable at the Warwickshire Dairy School and one at the Midland Dairy Institute.

Experiments.—Manurial experiments were conducted at five centres on meadow land, and at two centres each on manuring potatoes, swedes, and mangolds.

EAST SUFFOLK.

Arrangements are made in this county for dairy (butter-making) classes to be held by the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute,

and scholarships are offered tenable at this Institute and also at the British Dairy Institute and the Midland Dairy Institute. Instruction in horticulture is given by the county staff instructor, but scholarships are awarded tenable at the Essex County Laboratories, where schools of horticulture are held. The county supports two agricultural experiment stations, where rotation and other experiments are carried out. Arrangements are made with the Agricultural Department of the University of Cambridge for the provision of expert advice when required, for which an annual grant is made. In 1899-1900 a grant of £50 was made to the Cambridge University, and a special grant of £150 in aid of the experimental farm which the University is acquiring.

The work carried out in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Dairying.—Courses of 10 days' instruction in butter-making, given at six centres to an average of 12 pupils at each centre.

Horticulture.—Courses of six lectures were given at 21 centres to an average audience of 25. At 12 centres one or two demonstrations were given, those attending numbered on the average 24 at each place. Single lectures were given at 42 different places, the average attendance was 19. Supervision was also exercised over school gardens maintained in connection with an evening continuation school at one centre.

Poultry-keeping.—A total of 13 lectures was given at three centres to 40 pupils.

Manual Processes.—Prizes are awarded for skill in ploughing and the cultivation of allotments.

Elementary School Teachers.—A holiday class was organised at the Technical School, Lowestoft, where a portion of the instruction was given on school gardening.

Scholarships.—Six dairy scholarships of £10 each were awarded : and 22 elementary school teachers received a grant of £2 each, with free instruction, for a course in horticulture at the Lowestoft Technical School.

WEST SUFFOLK.

In the year 1899-1900 the work done in connection with agricultural instruction was as follows :—

Dairying.—Dairy schools were held at three centres, and grants were made to two working dairies at agricultural shows.

Poultry-rearing.—Lectures on this subject were delivered at three centres.

Scholarships.—Six dairy scholarships of the value of £10 each, and three poultry scholarships, all tenable at the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, were awarded.

Experiments.—Experimental work was entrusted to the Department of Agriculture of the University of Cambridge.

SURREY.

This county co-operates with Kent in maintaining the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye (*see* page 78), and lecturers from this institution also undertake external work in the county. Scholarships are awarded, tenable at this college. Considerable attention is devoted to horticulture, two county instructors in this subject being engaged, while continuation school gardens are encouraged. By arrangement with the Surrey Beekeepers' Association, a travelling van visits different centres in the county, and lectures on this subject are given.

The work done in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Horticulture.—Courses of lectures were given at 11 centres during the winter, at one of which a double course was given. At seven centres the instruction was supplemented by short courses on science for gardeners by lecturers from Wye College. There were 322 school gardens at 26 centres in 1899, which were visited by the county instructor, while trial and experimental plots were laid out at four centres.

Arrangements are made for the judging of produce exhibited, or of gardens and allotments, at or in connection with local horticultural and cottage garden classes.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of lectures were delivered by an expert from Wye College at five centres.

Bee-keeping.—The Surrey Bee-keepers' Association van visited 31 centres, mostly in connection with shows. Lectures were also given at five centres. Expert advice was given throughout the county by seven qualified men, and 2,151 stocks of bees were examined.

Farriery.—The van visited one centre, when 27 smiths took advantage of the instruction.

Scholarships.—Three agricultural scholarships were held at Wye College, one of which was awarded in 1899, the other two were renewals.

Experiments.—Experiments in the cultivation of vegetables and the manuring of garden crops were conducted at two centres each by the staff of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, with the co-operation of the county lecturers on horticulture. Lectures were given upon the progress of the work.

EAST SUSSEX.

Provision is made in this county for agricultural instruction by the maintenance of the Uckfield Agricultural College, both directly and by means of scholarships, and by migratory lectures and demonstrations in dairying, horticulture, and poultry-keeping. The course at Uckfield College is one of two years, and latterly the resident students have numbered 18, which is all that there is accommodation for; a farm is attached, and numerous experiments are constantly in course of progress. In the fruit garden of the college, which is under the management of the

county instructor, demonstrations are given in the best sorts of fruit to plant and the most favourable conditions of growth. In veterinary matters a new departure has been made in the shape of an offer to farmers that if disease of an exceptional character occurred amongst their stock, and they would send an animal to the Uckfield College, the veterinary lecturer would carry out an exhaustive experiment and make a report to the farmers of the county.

The work during 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Dairying.—Courses of 10 days' instruction in butter-making were held at nine centres, and in cheese-making (Wensleydale) at three centres. The average attendance was 12.

Horticulture.—Courses of from three to seven lectures on vegetable and fruit growing, and also on fruit packing, were given at 10 centres, the average attendance was 35. In summer two practical out-door demonstrations are given at the same centres.

Poultry-keeping.—At two centres courses of six lectures in poultry-keeping were given by a lecturer from the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, and courses of five lectures at nine centres by another lecturer, a second course being held at one of them. The average attendance was 11.

Veterinary Science.—Two investigations into disease in farm animals were made during the year, and a report printed and circulated.

Scholarships.—Two scholarships were awarded during the year tenable at the Uckfield Agricultural College.

Experiments.—Experiments in the destruction of charlock, in the manuring of pasture, in the valuation of manures, and on the effects of basic slag, were conducted at the Uckfield Agricultural College.

WEST SUSSEX.

The county provides instruction in horticulture and bee-keeping by means of courses of lectures and demonstrations, employing the same instructor as in the other division of the county.

In 1899-1900 the work done was as follows :—

Horticulture.—Courses of from four to seven lectures were given at seven centres: a second course was held at two of them. Out-door demonstrations in summer are given at each lecture centre. The average attendance at the lectures was 25.

Bee-keeping.—A course of three lectures was given at two centres, and of four lectures at another centre. The average attendance was 15.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The county maintained a Dairy Farm School at Whitacre (the County of Stafford associating itself in this scheme by means of a fixed annual grant to cover free tuition for a certain number of

pupils) where instruction is given in butter and cheese-making, and also in poultry and bee-keeping, to girls wishing to become dairymaids. In addition to the work at this school, the council provide instruction throughout the county by means of lectures in horticulture, poultry-keeping, and bee-keeping. In connection with the first subject, school gardens are encouraged for lads of 13 and upwards.

In addition to the work which is carried on directly, the council make grants to urban and rural district authorities to enable them to provide technical instruction.

The work done during 1899-1900, including that carried out through district authorities, was as follows :—

Dairy School.—The usual length of course at this school is eight weeks, but pupils are taken for shorter periods. During the year it was visited by 21 Warwickshire students whose average length of course was five weeks. There were also 30 Staffordshire students.

Horticulture.—Courses of from two to eight lectures or demonstrations were given at six centres. The average attendance was 17. The number of school gardens conducted was 11, the lessons in them varying from 30 to 60. They were attended by an average of seven pupils.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of three lectures on this subject were given at five centres.

Bee-keeping.—Lectures or demonstrations numbering from two to four at each place were given at eight centres. The average attendance was 18. Demonstrations were also given at local shows, and the formation of bee-clubs was encouraged.

Veterinary Science.—Lectures from two to five in number at each place were given at four centres. The average attendance was 18.

Manual Processes.—Classes in hedging, thatching, &c., were held at three centres.

Scholarships.—Two agricultural scholarships of the annual value of £63, tenable at Aspatria, and 21 scholarships, tenable at the County Dairy School, Whitacre, were awarded.

WESTMORLAND.

This county unites with Cumberland in maintaining the Farm School near Penrith, at which institution it also gives scholarships both for the winter course for farmers' sons and for the summer course for dairymaids. Competitions are promoted by the county in ploughing, hedging, and other manual processes, and lectures in veterinary surgery have been provided.

During 1899-1900 the work done was as follows :—

Veterinary Science.—A course of lectures was given in this subject at one centre ; the average attendance was 20.

Manual Processes.—Grants in aid of competitions were made at four centres, but the amount of instruction given in connection with these is reported to have been small.

Scholarships.—Three students were sent, with scholarships, to the winter course in agriculture at the Farm School, Penrith, and three students to the summer dairy course.

Experiments.—Experiments were conducted at six centres in the county in the manuring of grass land, oats, and roots; in the cultivation of mixtures of seeds; in the treatment of finger and toe; and spraying of charlock.

WILTSHIRE.

Agricultural instruction in this county is promoted mainly by means of migratory lecturers, but support is given to the Dauntsey Agricultural School at West Lavington, and scholarships (intended primarily for farmers' sons) are offered tenable at this school.

In 1899–1900 the work done in the county was as follows:—

Dairying.—The travelling butter school visited six centres, where courses of at least 10 days' instruction in butter-making were held: at two of these centres a second course was held, and a third course at two others. Competitions were arranged at the annual show of the Wilts Agricultural Society.

Horticulture.—Lectures were delivered at 4 centres, to 65 pupils in all.

Poultry-keeping.—Courses of from two to four lectures were given at 31 centres, while numerous poultry yards were visited also. The average attendance at the lectures was 41.

Bee-keeping.—Demonstrations were given in various parts of the county by experts certificated by the British Bee-keepers' Association. The visits to each village are limited to three, and 91 in all were made to 33 places; while information and assistance were given to cottagers and others.

Farriery.—The farriery van, except in vacation time, was at work the whole of the year. The course consists of 10 days' instruction, but only four pupils can be accommodated at a time. During the year six centres were visited, 22 courses were held, and 81 pupils came under instruction.

Classes in Special Subjects.—Two classes in basket making, and one in agricultural chemistry were held at three centres.

Teachers in Elementary Schools.—A vacation course in agricultural and horticultural subjects was arranged in connection with the technical school at Calne, and lasted three weeks; 12 teachers attended.

Scholarships.—Three scholarships, tenable at Dauntsey, were awarded.

Experiments.—Manurial experiments on various crops were carried out at two centres, demonstrations in the spraying of charlock were given at 32 centres, and an experiment in pig feeding was also conducted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

General agricultural education is carried on under the direction of an Agricultural Sub-Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee. Short courses of lectures or series of demonstrations and practical instruction in the principles of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, and agricultural operations are given by lecturers and practical experts engaged by the committee. In connection with the instruction in manual processes, prizes are given for attendance and also as the result of competitions. Provision is also made for thorough practical instruction in, among other subjects, butter-making, cheese-making, horse-shoeing, hop-drying, bee-keeping, cider and perry making, hedging, and sheep-shearing.

The County Council make an annual contribution to the Worcestershire Union of Workmen's Clubs and Institutes, to be applied in giving instruction in horticulture by means of lectures, practical demonstrations, expert advice, instruction-gardens, and visits to fields, allotments, gardens, orchards, &c. The Union also conducts an experimental garden at Droitwich on behalf of the Agricultural Sub-Committee. The council also makes a grant to the Madresfield Agricultural Club, for which the club provided in 1899-1900 manual instruction in the use of agricultural machinery (at three centres), summer pruning (four centres), winter pruning (nine centres), hop-drying (four centres), milking (five centres), hay-trussing (three centres), hedging (one centre) and poultry management (one centre).

The County Council offer major and minor agricultural scholarships tenable at institutions or farms approved by the sub-committee. The major scholarships are of a value not exceeding £50 per annum; the minor scholarships, which are intended to aid candidates to obtain instruction in special subjects, such as dairying, fruit-farming, poultry-keeping, &c., may not exceed £12.

The work performed in 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Agriculture.—Lectures on the principles of agriculture were given at four centres.

Dairying.—The total number of pupils attending lectures on butter-making, which were given at six centres, was 73, including 14 who attended classes under the direction of the Madresfield Agricultural Club. Classes in cheese-making were held at Worcester, at which 13 pupils attended.

Horticulture.—During the year 73 lectures and 11 demonstrations were given, besides 37 special classes for candidates for the Royal Horticultural Society's certificate. Numerous visits were paid to allotments, gardens, &c. School gardens for boys have been started at nine centres.

Poultry-keeping.—Lectures were delivered at eight centres. Visits were also paid to local poultry yards and advice given.

Bee-keeping.—Instruction has been provided at 34 centres and two demonstrations given at local flower shows.

Farriery.—A travelling van fitted as a forge visited 11 centres. In addition to the instruction given at the van, the instructor visited the shoeing forges of the pupils during the daytime, and there gave instruction and advice.

Veterinary Science.—Lectures on the treatment of farm animal in health and disease were given at 29 centres.

Manual Processes.—Practical instruction in sheep-shearing, pruning, milking, and other processes was given at 30 centres.

Exhibition.—An exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce was held at Worcester in October, in connection with which conferences were held on cider and perry making, fruit-growing, hop-growing, bee-keeping, and insect pests.

Scholarships.—Three minor scholarships were awarded ; one for dairy instruction and one for cheese-making, tenable at the British Dairy Institute, Reading, and the third for special instruction in sheep-shearing.

Experiments.—In addition to the experiments with fruit trees and vegetables at the experimental gardens at Droitwich, experiments were carried out in various parts of the county upon manures for tillage crops and permanent pasture, and on charlock spraying.

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Agricultural instruction in this county is under the supervision of a joint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings, and is carried on through the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds (*see page 1*).

Apart from the in-college course at the college, external lectures are also provided in general agriculture (including veterinary science), horticulture, and poultry-keeping in the three Ridings. Experiments are conducted at the Manor Farm, Garforth, towards the maintenance of which the East and West Ridings also contribute. A number of agricultural exhibitions, of the value of £25 are offered annually.

The work carried out by means of lectures in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Courses or single lectures in agriculture or veterinary science were delivered at 19 centres to an average audience of 34 ; on horticulture at eight centres, to an average audience of 37, and on poultry-keeping at seven centres, to an average audience of 46.

Scholarships.—The County Council awarded 11 scholarships, of the value of £25 each, to students attending the winter course

in agriculture at the Yorkshire College, and renewed one scholarship of the value of £60, held by a student in the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College.

Experiments.—The experimental work at the Manor Farm, Garforth, comprised manurial treatment of various crops, sheep-breeding, bullock-feeding, the use of cod-liver oil as food for calves, &c. Duplicates of the Garforth experiments (*see* p. 52) and demonstrations in charlock spraying were also conducted at various centres in the county.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Instruction in this county is provided by means of lectures on general agriculture (including veterinary work), horticulture, and poultry-keeping, provided by the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, and by means of a dairy school at Helmsley, with three weeks' courses from May to October in butter and cheese-making: this school is entirely under the management and control of the County Council. The Technical Instruction Committee also engage a travelling instructor in dairying, who gives lectures at various centres and visits farms for purposes of advice and demonstrations. Two agricultural scholarships, of a value not exceeding £60 annually, are offered by the committee, and four others, for the winter and summer course at the Yorkshire College, of £27 10s. and £17 10s. respectively. Maintenance and travelling grants of £2 10s. for the three weeks' course at Helmsley are also given.

In 1899–1900 the work done was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lecturers from the Yorkshire College gave courses on general agriculture at 11 centres, to an average audience of 23; on horticulture at 25 centres, before an average audience of 43; and on poultry-keeping at ten centres, before an average audience of 38.

Dairying.—32 pupils attended the Helmsley Dairy School for a three weeks' course between May and September. Six of these pupils, who had attended the school in the previous year, went through a more advanced course. The travelling instructor gave short courses of three to five lectures at six centres to an average audience of 22, while he also visited 32 farms, to give advice and demonstrations. These latter were attended by 128 pupils in all.

Scholarships.—One £60 scholarship, tenable at Yorkshire College, and 50 grants for the course at Helmsley, were awarded.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

Agricultural instruction in this county is under the supervision of a Joint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings, and is carried on through the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. This institution also provides, in

addition to its internal courses, lectures in various parts of the county on general agriculture, horticulture, and poultry-keeping, as well as a travelling dairy school at which 10 days' courses in butter and cheese-making are given. Experiments are conducted at the Manor Farm, Garforth, and at centres in the East and West Ridings, and grants are made by the County Council in respect of the same. Major scholarships of £60 or £80 per annum, and exhibitions of £25 per annum, for the winter session (with possible renewal at the rate of £12 10s. for the summer term), tenable at the Yorkshire College, are offered. Exhibitions are also offered towards the cost of fees and maintenance for the six weeks' dairy courses at Garforth, and for longer and more systematic courses at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute.

The work done in the West Riding in 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Agriculture.—Courses or single lectures on general agriculture were given at 33 centres, the attendance averaged 28; on horticulture at 16 centres, the attendance averaged about 36; and on poultry-keeping at 13 centres, at which the average attendance was 60.

Dairying.—The travelling dairy school visited 10 centres in the West Riding, a second course being given at one of them. A total of 95 pupils attended, of whom 77 took the full 10 days' course; there were in addition nearly 4,000 "spectators."

Scholarships.—12 agricultural exhibitions for the Yorkshire College course were awarded during the year.

Experiments.—Duplicates of the manurial experiments conducted at the Manor Farm, Garforth (*See p. 22*), were carried out at various centres in the West Riding.

ANGLESEY.

The council makes a grant to the agricultural department of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the staff of the college undertake the arrangements for the agricultural educational work in the county.

The work done in 1899-1900 was as follows:—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were given at five centres to an average audience of 20.

Dairying.—A travelling dairy school visited three centres, courses of 10 days' instruction being given at each. The total number of pupils was 35.

Scholarships.—One agricultural scholarship of the annual value of £20 was awarded, tenable for two years at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and five dairy exhibitions at Lleweni Hall Dairy School were also awarded.

Experiments.—Five sets of experiments in the manuring of grass were made.

BRECONSHIRE.

The county arranges for the provision of agricultural instruction through the medium of the agricultural department of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The work done in 1899–1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were given at three centres to an average audience of 98.

Dairying.—A travelling dairy school visited two centres, at each of which a 10 days' course was given in butter-making ; 24 students attended, and all but two took the full course.

Scholarships.—Three scholarships of £7 each were awarded to farmers' sons, and three dairy scholarships of £10 each were also awarded, all tenable at the college at Aberystwyth.

Experiments.—Experiments on the manuring of grass land were made at two centres.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

The county arranges for the provision of agricultural instruction through the medium of the agricultural department of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The work done in 1899–1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were given at four centres to an average audience of 87 persons.

Dairying.—A travelling dairy school visited two centres, at each of which a ten days' course in cheese-making was given ; 16 students attended, and 13 took the full course.

Horticulture.—Courses of 10 days' instruction in this subject were held at three centres.

Scholarships.—The agricultural and dairy scholarships awarded in 1899–1900 were all tenable at the college at Aberystwyth, and included one of the annual value of £10 for two years ; 12 short course agricultural scholarships of £7 each ; 15 advanced dairy scholarships of £9 each, and two dairy factory class scholarships of £8 each.

Experiments.—Field experiments were carried out at eight centres, six on the manuring of grass land, and two on the manuring of potatoes.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

The county arranges for the provision of agricultural instruction through the medium of the agricultural department of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The work done in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were given at seven centres to an average audience of 98.

Dairying.—A travelling dairy school visited two centres, at one of which four courses were given, and at the other three courses, each of 10 days' duration. In all, 50 students attended, of whom 33 took the full course.

Scholarships.—The scholarships awarded in 1899-1900 included 17 for the advanced dairy course, five for the dairy factory course, and 15 for the farmers' short course at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Experiments.—Experiments on the manuring of grass land were conducted at five centres, and on the manuring of potatoes at two centres.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

The county makes arrangements for the provision of lectures and experiments through the medium of the agricultural department of the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Agriculture.—In 1899-1900 lectures on general agriculture were given at 9 centres, the audience averaging 33, and at three centres in dairying.

Experiments.—Experiments were conducted at 13 centres; these included seven on the manuring of rough pasture and other pasture land, three on the manuring of swedes, and three on the destruction of charlock.

Scholarships.—Eight dairying exhibitions of £1 10s. 0d. each were awarded.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

The county makes an annual grant to the agricultural department of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. A fixed dairy school near Denbigh is maintained by the county conjointly with Flintshire.

The work done in the county in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Lectures on general agriculture were given by the staff of the agricultural department of Bangor College at seven centres, the courses consisting of two to four lectures each, with an average audience of 34 at each centre.

Dairying.—Courses were given at four centres by means of a travelling dairy school, and 47 pupils attended.

Scholarships.—Nine short course agricultural scholarships of £14 each were awarded for the 10 weeks' course at Bangor

College, and 24 dairy scholarships for the six weeks' course at Lleweni Hall Dairy School were also awarded.

Experiments.—Manurial experiments were conducted at two centres.

FLINTSHIRE.

The County Council have annually voted a sum of £200 in respect of agricultural education, and this is administered by a joint committee of the County Council and the University College of North Wales, Bangor, through which institution the work is done.

The work done in 1899–1900 was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Agricultural lectures were delivered at three centres, two being on the subject of the field experiments, and delivered on the fields where the experiments were being conducted.

Dairy Work.—There is a fixed school near Denbigh which is supported by the Committee. Two courses of six weeks each in cheese-making and butter-making were held. 10 Flintshire pupils attended with scholarships. A travelling dairy, provided by the school and under its management, was at work in the county, and courses of 10 days' instruction in cheese-making (with demonstrations in butter-making) were held at two centres, and in butter-making only at one centre. 21 pupils attended the different classes.

Examinations were held at the end of the courses, and scholarships to the fixed school were awarded.

Poultry.—A lecture on this subject was delivered to an audience of 51.

Scholarships.—Four exhibitions of £14 each were awarded to farmers' sons to enable them to attend a short course at the Bangor College farm, and 10 dairy scholarships were awarded tenable at the Lleweni Hall Dairy School near Denbigh.

Field Experiments.—These, on the manuring of pasture and root crops, were carried out at five centres.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The agricultural side of the work of this county is reported to have been limited in 1899–1900 to butter and cheese-making with the aid of a travelling dairy school, which visited four centres, at which 40 lectures were delivered.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

The Council awards scholarships to the short courses for farmers' sons held at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and has made arrangements with the college for courses in dairying and field demonstrations.

The work done in 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Dairying.—A travelling dairy school visited three centres, where courses of 10 lessons were given in butter and cheese-making. 30 students took the full course, while six attended for a shorter period.

Scholarships.—Four short course agricultural scholarships of £10 each and two dairy scholarships of £10 each were awarded, tenable at the University College, Aberystwyth.

Experiments.—Experiments were conducted at three centres on the manuring of grass land and potatoes.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Council places annually the sum of £250 at the disposal of the Technical Education Committee, and lectures and experiments are carried out by the University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Bangor.

Agriculture.—In 1899-1900 courses of four lectures on general agriculture were delivered at nine centres by the Bangor College Staff, and at three centres by the Aberystwyth College Staff.

Horticulture.—A ten days' course in horticulture was given at three centres by a lecturer from the college at Aberystwyth.

Scholarships.—Six agricultural short course scholarships of the value of £10 each were awarded, of which three were tenable at the University College, Bangor, and three at the University College, Aberystwyth.

Experiments.—Experiments were conducted at three centres, two on the manuring of rough pasture and other grass land, and the other on the destruction of charlock.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

1899-1900.

The work done in agricultural instruction in this county is arranged for by the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and scholarships are granted by the county for the advanced dairy school and for the short course at the College.

II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL
FARM SCHOOLS, and DAIRY INSTITUTES IN 1899-1900.

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
BEDFORDSHIRE—	£	£		
Ridgmont Farm School.	700	—	County Council	There were 14 resident scholars in 1899-1900. For general maintenance. 1899.
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	50	Collegiate centre ..	
BERKSHIRE—				
Reading College ..	—	200	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for lectures in the county. For supervision of experiments.
Do. do. ..	—	50	Do.	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—				
See p. 127.				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	100	Collegiate centre ..	For general maintenance and for supervision of experiments.
ISLE OF ELY—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	25	Collegiate centre ..	For supervision of experiments.] ..
CHESHIRE—				
Agricultural School, Holmes Chapel.	1,100*	—	County Council	There were 45 students in 1899-1900, including 29 county scholars. There were 57 students in 1899-1900, including 36 county scholars.
Dairy School, Worleston.	400	—	Do. Do.	
CUMBERLAND—				
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Newton Rigg.	—	1,716	Joint County Council School.	The school provides instruction in farm work, dairying, and poultrykeeping. There is accommodation for 10 resident pupils. The course for males is 16 weeks and that for females, 8 to 8 weeks.
Durham College of Science.	—	115	Collegiate centre ..	For experiments.

* Exclusive of £410 for extensions and alterations.

**II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
&c.—continued.**

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
DERBYSHIRE—	£	£		
Nottingham University College, Agricultural Department.	—	300	Collegiate centre ..	The College provided lectures and supervised experiments in the county.
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	*508	Dairy Institute ..	29 students from the county attended the Institute, and a travelling Dairy School provided by the Institute visited 7 centres in the County.
DEVONSHIRE—				
Ashburton Grammar School.	—	350	School with agricultural side.	For general maintenance.
DORSETSHIRE—				
Reading College ..	—	400	Collegiate centre ..	For lectures, experiments, and soil analysis.
DURHAM—				
Durham College of Science.	—	600	Collegiate centre ..	Annual grant for which the College arranges for lectures, for the inspection of classes, for examination of Dairy School pupils, and for supervision of experiments.
Do. do. ..	—	25	Do. ..	For demonstration plot.
ESSEX—				
County Technical Laboratories.	(a.)	—	County Council Laboratories providing courses in agriculture and horticulture.	The Agricultural Courses were attended by 19 pupils, three elementary horticultural classes were attended by 34 pupils, and an advanced course by 10 students.
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	100	Collegiate centre ..	For general maintenance.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—				
Gloucester Dairy School.	(a.)	—	County Council School.	Fixed school for butter and cheese making; 60 students attended in 1899-1900.

(a.) Cannot be separately distinguished.
* £106 of the grant was paid in respect of 1900-1901.

**II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES:
&c.—continued.**

County and Institution ¹	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
HAMPSHIRE—	£	£		
Reading College ..	—	150	Collegiate centre ..	The College supervises experiments in the county and examines students attending the Farm School.
Farm School, Old Basing, near Basingstoke.	537	—	County Council School.	The School was established in 1899-1900, when 16 pupils attended a 5 weeks' summer course.
HERTFORDSHIRE—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	70	Collegiate centre ..	For supervision of experiments in the county.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	21	Collegiate centre ..	For supervision of experiments.
KENT—				
South Eastern Agricultural College.	—	1,800	Collegiate centre ..	The College is supported by the County Councils of Kent and Surrey conjointly.
LANCASHIRE—				
Harris Institute, Preston	—	800	Technical Institute, with agricultural side.	For provision of courses in agriculture.
County Council Farm, Hutton.	2,450	—	County Council School.	For instruction in dairying and poultry keeping.
LEICESTERSHIRE—				
Nottingham University College, Agricultural Department.	—	100	Collegiate centre ..	For lectures in the county.
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	400	Dairy Institute ..	For provision of instruction in dairying.
LINCOLN (Holland)— See p. 144.				
LINCOLN (Lindsey)—				
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	200	Dairy Institute ..	22 students from the county attended the Institute.
Nottingham University College, Agricultural Department.	—	443	Collegiate centre ..	The College provided lectures and supervised experiments in the county.

**II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
&c.—continued.**

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
MONMOUTHSHIRE—	£	£		
Farm Cheese School, Skenfrith.	48*	—	Cheesemaking ..	—
NORFOLK—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	100†	Collegiate centre ..	For supervision of experiments.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—				
Cambridge University, Agricultural Department.	—	57	Collegiate centre ..	For supervision of experiments.
NORTHUMBERLAND—				
Durham College of Science.	—	520	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for the educational work provided in the county and supervises the experiments at the County Council farm and in the county.
County Farm, Cockle Park.	455	—	County Council farm for experiments and demonstrations.	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—				
Nottingham University College, Agricultural Department.	—	400	Collegiate centre ..	The College provided lectures and supervised experiments in the county.
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	400	Dairy Institute ..	The Institute provided a travelling dairy school in the county. 19 students from the county attended the Institute in 1899-1900.
OXFORDSHIRE—				
Reading College ..	—	275	Collegiate centre ..	The College provides lectures and travelling dairy schools in the county, and supervises the county experiments.
SALOP—				
Childe's School, Cleobury Mortimer.	—	50	School with agricultural side.	—
SOMERSETSHIRE—				
Wellington County School.	—	105	School with agricultural side.	Grant in aid of the provision of agricultural instruction.

* Exclusive of salaries, but including £30 paid for the board of 10 students at £3 each.
† Exclusive of a grant of £150 towards the acquisition of a farm.

II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
&c.—*continued.*

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
STAFFORDSHIRE—		£		
Warwickshire Dairy Farm School, Hal-loughton Grange.	—	200	County Council School.	In return for the grant, 20 students from Staf-fordshire receive in-struction free of charge. There were 30 Staf-fordshire students in 1899-1900.
SUFFOLK, EAST—		£		
Cambridge Univer-sity, Agricultural Department.	—	50	Collegiate centre ..	For the supervision of experiments.
SUFFOLK, WEST—		£		
Cambridge Univer-sity, Agricultural Department.	—	25	Collegiate centre ..	For the supervision of experiments.
SURREY—		£		
South Eastern Agri-cultural College.	—	1,800	Collegiate centre ..	Supported by the County Councils of Kent and Surrey conjointly.
SUSSEX, EAST—		£		
Agricultural College and Training Farm, Uckfield.	3,150	—	County Council School.	There were 18 resident students in 1899-1900.
WARWICKSHIRE—		£		
Warwickshire Dairy Farm School, Hal-loughton Grange.	—	763	County Council School.	21 Warwickshire stu-dents attended the school in 1899-1900. The average course was 5 weeks' dura-tion.
WESTMORLAND—		£		
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Newton Bigg.	—	100	Joint County Council School.	6 students from West-morland attended the school, all with scholarships.
WILTSHIRE—		£		
Dauntsey Agricul-tural School.	—	100	Agricultural school..	

A grant of £150 was also made to the University in aid of the acquisition of a farm.
† Including a grant of £140 to the farm.

II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
&c.—*continued.*

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
YORKSHIRE (E. RIDING)	£	£		
Yorkshire College ...	—	*1,239	Collegiate centre ..	This sum is the amount contributed by the East Riding to the Joint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings in conjunction with Yorkshire College, through which institution the whole of the agricultural instruction is provided.
YORKSHIRE (N. RIDING)				
Yorkshire College .. Helmsley Dairy School	— 376	855 —	Collegiate centre .. County Council -School	The College provides lectures in agriculture, horticulture and poultry-keeping in the county.
YORKSHIRE (W. RIDING)				
Yorkshire College ..	—	*2,114	Collegiate centre] ..	This sum is the amount contributed by the West Riding to the Joint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings in conjunction with Yorkshire College.
ANGLESEY—				
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	†180	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for all the agricultural educational work in the county.
BRECONSHIRE—				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	44	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for all the agricultural educational work in the county.
CARDIGANSHIRE—				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	120	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for all the agricultural educational work in the county.
CARMARTHENSHIRE—				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	165	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for all the agricultural educational work in the county.
CARNARVONSHIRE—				
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	230	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for all the agricultural educational work in the county.

* The East Riding also contributed £1,240 and the West Riding £1,552 for capital expenditure on the Joint County Council Farm at Garforth.

† £50 of this sum was in respect of a balance due for the preceding year.

II.—COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
&C.—*continued.*

County and Institution.	Amount of Grant exclusive of Scholarships.		Character of Institution.	Remarks.
	Wholly supported by County.	Partly supported by County.		
DENEIGHSHIRE—				
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	212	Collegiate centre ..	The College provides lectures (agriculture) in the county and supervises experiments.
FLINTSHIRE—				
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	146	Collegiate centre ..	The College arranges for the agricultural educational work in the county.
MERIONETHSHIRE—				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	40	Collegiate centre ..	The College provided a travelling dairy school in the county.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	—	66	Collegiate centre ..	For extension lectures and grass manuring experiments.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	95	Collegiate centre ..	For agricultural lectures and supervision of experiments.

**III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS IN 1899-1900.**

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
BEDFORDSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	12	5	—	1	5	26
" lectures ..	—	62(a)	20	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	24	166	568
" attendances (to 30 June 1900).	—	†22(a)	†27	—	—	—	†14
BERKSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	9	10+6(b)	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	—	61	40+18(b)	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	†26	†29+41(b)	—	—	—	—
" attendances (year ending 31 Dec. 1900).	—	1496	1156+ 90(b)	—	—	—	—
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—							
See particulars of the scheme in this county on p. 127.							
CAMBRIDGESHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	5	2	1	1	—	3
" lectures ..	—	75	11	15	5	—	—
Length of course ..	—	15	5 & 6(b)	15	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	158	55	30	70	—	—
" attendances	—	†89	†20	24	†49	—	—
ISLE OF ELY—							
No. of centres ..	1	4	—	—	—	17	2
" lectures ..	11	32	—	—	—	35	33
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	13	—	—	—	—	398	55
" attendances	†12	†36	—	—	—	—	†46

† Average.

(a) At 10 centres.

(b) Practical classes.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
CHESHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	20	8(a)	—	8	5	—	35
" lectures ..	} Classes 4 to 8 days	21	—	—	15	—	—
Length of course ..		—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	†44	—	—	†30	—	—
CORNWALL—							
No. of centres ..	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
" lectures ..	—	15†	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	†50	—	—	—	—	—
CUMBERLAND—							
No. of centres ..	5	75	29	—	—	—	16
" lectures ..	—	—	48	—	—	—	16
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	60	—	1434	—	—	—	405
" attendances (31 Aug. 1899, to 31 Aug. 1900).	—	†26	†33	—	—	—	†25
DERBYSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	7 (b)	20(c)	14	7	4	—	9
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	†12	—	—
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (year ending 30 Sept. 1900).	—	†26	†41	†60	†24	—	†23
DEVONSHIRE (d)—							
No. of centres ..	11	16(e)	—	—	14	—	20
" lectures ..	} 19 courses	} Practical classes.	} —	} A Bee- van made a six weeks' tour.	} —	} —	} 83
Length of course ..							
No. of pupils ..	213	—	—	—	88	—	—
" attendances	†11	—	—	—	—	—	†12

† Average.

‡ 31 demonstrations were given in addition.

(a) Also 1 lecture at Farmer's Club and 1 class throughout winter.

(b) A demonstration was also given at one centre.

(c) Also 14 demonstrations (average attendance, 44).

(d) Exclusive of lectures provided by District Committees, see p. 132.

(e) In addition, 62 lectures were given on cider-making.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEAN
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
DORSETSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	14	16	22	9	—	—	10 (a)
" lectures ..	—	} 3 to 10	{ 1 to 3	1 to 3	—	—	—
Length of course ..	10 days				—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	116	—	—	—	—	76	—
" attendances (Oct. 1899 to Oct. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DURHAM—							
No. of centres ..	8	—	1	9 (b)	—	—	9
" lectures ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	49
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	133	—	—	88	—	—	—
" attendances (year ending 31 July 1900).	—	—	†26	†9	—	—	†20
ESSEX—							
No. of centres ..	9	41	14	5	9	12	*14
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	9 days	†3	†4	—	—	5 to 12	—
No. of pupils ..	102	—	lectures	180	163	lectures 172	—
" attendances	—	†18	37	—	—	—	—
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	4	15	10	1	3	1	4
" lectures ..	—	23	40	1	6	1	8
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	†50	†78	—	—	—	—
HAMPSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	11	35	16	4	19	—	—
" lectures ..	188	—	53	4	378	—	—
Length of course ..	†10 lessons.	4 to 6	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	177	—	489	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to Sept. 1900).	†9	†22	†24	250	—	—	—

* At 11 centres, courses of 4 to 8 lectures were given on agricultural chemistry to an average audience of 20; and at 3 centres, courses of 5 lectures on agricultural biology to an average audience of 15.
† Average.

(a) Cider classes. (b) Trussing classes.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
ISLE OF WIGHT. See note (a).							
HEREFORDSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	4	*42	10	—	18	26	18
" lectures ..	23	158	40	—	108	156	12
Length of course ‡.	3 to 9 lessons.	—	4 lectures.	—	6 lectures.	6	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to Dec. 1900).	159	—	†40	—	2,494	†7	—
HERTFORDSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	1	3	—	1	10	2
" lectures ..	—	13	—	3	—	15	52
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	32	—	—	9	320	—
" attendances (to 31 Mar. 1900).	—	†32	†42	†28	—	—	†25
HUNTINGDONSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	5	4	—	1	—	4	1
" lectures ..	} ‡ {	3 to 6 lectures.	—	4	—	—	5
Length of course ..			—	4 lectures	—	—	5 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KENT (b)—							
No. of centres ..	—	60	25	12	2	—	—
" lectures ..	—	360	100	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	6 lectures.	4 lectures.	—	27 Feb. to 31 Aug. 51	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	†10	446	—	—

* Horticulture at 29 centres to an average audience of 20 per lecture; fruit culture at 13 centres to an average audience of 16 per lecture.

† Average.

‡ Including 8 lectures on cider-making at 7 centres to an average audience of 20 per lecture.

§ Courses of a week or 10 days at 4 centres; and a single lecture at another centre.

(a) Courses in horticulture were given at 6 centres. See p. 138.

(b) Exclusive of instruction given by lecturers from South-Eastern Agricultural College.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
LANCASHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	17	18	24	10	8	—	28
" lectures ..	36	171	88	15	28	—	59
Length of course ..	10 classes. 10 lessons.	—	1 to 8 lessons.	1 & 2 lessons.	1 to 5 lessons.	—	—
No. of pupils ..	231	—	2168	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to 31 Aug. 1900).	—	†39	†67	†133	†35	—	†18
LEICESTERSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	2	3	13	—	3	—	—
" lectures ..	2	12	46	—	12	—	—
Length of course ..	1 lecture.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to 30 June 1900).	†40	†76	†36	—	†21	—	—
LINCOLN (HOLLAND)—							
No. of centres ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	Good	—	—	—	—	Meagre
LINCOLN (KESTVEN)—							
No. of centres ..	9	17	2	2	1	9	—
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	152	428	45	70	16	109	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINCOLN (LINDSEY)—							
No. of centres ..	*19	7	13	8	5	54	12
" lectures ..	43	38	38	12	30	223	66
Length of course ..	—	4 to 6 lectures.	3 lectures.	—	6 lectures.	3 to 8 lect. 404	4 to 6 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (31 May 1900).	†26	†24	†52	†40	†59	—	†18

* Classes were formed at 17 of these centres, at which 146 meetings were held, when instruction was given to an average attendance of 9 pupils.
† Average.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
MIDDLESEX—							
No. of centres ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	10 to 18 lectures.	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	62	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (31 March 1900).	—	524	—	—	—	—	—
MONMOUTH—							
No. of centres ..	4	2	6	3	7	9	7
" lectures ..	—	60	—	—	—	78	—
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	59	40	45	—	55	47	—
" attendances	720	2,320	270	—	—	—	—
NORFOLK—							
No. of centres ..	13	31	10	2	15	5	23
" lectures ..	14	31	10	2	21	7	23
Length of course ..	10 classes.	4 classes.	4 classes.	8 classes.	10 classes.	2 classes.	24 classes.
No. of pupils ..	1028 lessons.	512 lessons.	65 lessons.	81 lessons.	59 lessons.	497 lessons.	—
" attendances (to 1 Oct. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	28	24	10	18	—	—
" lectures ..	—	110	101	—	18	—	—
Length of course ..	—	3 or 4 lectures.	—	—	1 lecture.	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (31 Aug. 1900).	—	127	134	—	—	—	—
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH—							
<i>See p. 150.</i>							

* Cider-making.

† Average.

‡ Including botany and chemistry.

§ Including lectures on farm animals.

I.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEAN
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
NORTHUMBERLAND—							
No. of centres ..	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	1 to 4 lectures.	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	681	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances ..	—	†24	—	—	—	—	—
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	3	*15	6	12	—	—	5
" lectures ..	—	54	18	—	—	—	19
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (1899 to 1900).	†10	†34	†33	—	—	—	†24
OXFORDSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	2	—	15	13	—	25	8
" lectures ..	—	†103	75	37	—	491	17
Length of course ..	2 weeks	—	5 lectures.	3 lect.	—	4 to 25 lect. 354	1 to 3 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (30 June 1900).	—	—	†32	†31	—	†10	423
RUTLAND—							
No. of centres ..	1	—	—	—	3	3	—
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	3 days	—
No. of pupils ..	10	—	—	—	—	53	—
" attendances (31 March 1900).	10	—	—	—	†25	—	—
SHERBOPSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	9	19	13	4	14	—	‡2
" lectures ..	42	116	67	24	76	—	—
Length of course ..	2 to 6 days.	2 to 13 lectures.	1 to 6 lectures.	6 lect.	4 to 6 lectures.	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances ..	—	†17	†19	†20	†24	—	—

* In addition, at 8 centres, demonstrations were given to an average audience of 25. Demonstrations were also given in 3 school gardens and at the County Demonstration Garden at Arnold.

† Average.

‡ Including 21 practical demonstrations, at which the average audience was 10. The average number of attendances at the lectures was 25.

Cider making.

**III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—continued.**

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
SOMERSETSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	*1	†20	—	—	15	—	2
" lectures ..	—	79	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	4 weeks	1 to 7 lectures.	—	—	2 weeks to 2 months. 76	—	—
No. of pupils ..	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to 31 Mar. 1900).	—	‡33	—	—	—	—	—
STAFFORDSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	16	26(a, b)	2(c)	2(c)	11	4	15
" lectures ..	191	78(d)	5(d)	29(d)(e)	61	20	56
Length of course ..	4 to 20 classes.	—	—	—	4 to 6 classes.	5 classes.	1 to 6 classes.
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to 31 Mar. 1900).	‡7	‡47	‡46	‡13	‡26	‡4	‡23
SUFFOLK (EAST)—							
No. of centres ..	6	‡21	3	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	60	126	13	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	10 lectures.	6 lectures.	3 to 5 lectures.	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	73	821	40	—	—	—	—
" attendances (to 3 rd Sept. 1900).	‡12	‡26	‡12	—	—	—	—
SUFFOLK (WEST)—							
No. of centres ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Cheese School.

† Demonstrations were also given at 28 centres to an average audience of 17.

‡ Average.

§ Also 23 demonstrations at 12 centres: total attendance, 526; and single lectures at 43 centres: total attendance, 803.

(a) At some centres horticulture and poultry keeping and horticulture and bee-keeping were taken in combination.

(b) In addition to the above, Practical Gardening Schools were conducted at 27 centres.

(c) See under Horticulture.

(d) In addition, a considerable number of single lectures on horticulture, bee-keeping, and poultry-keeping were given, and demonstrations on pruning, grafting, and budding were held in a number of gardens.

(e) Practical classes.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farmery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
SURREY—							
No. of centres ..	—	11	5	36	1	—	—
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	1 to 4 lect.	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
" attendances ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUSSEX (EAST)—							
No. of centres ..	12	10(a)	11	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	120	59	62	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	10 lectures.	3 to 7 lectures.	5 or 6 lectures.	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	147	451	152	—	—	—	—
" attendances (June 1900).	†12	†35	†11	—	—	—	—
SUSSEX (WEST)—							
No. of centres ..	—	7	—	3	—	—	—
" lectures ..	—	44	—	10	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	4 to 7 lectures.	—	3 and 4 lect.	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	224	—	55	—	—	—
" attendances (to June 1900).	—	†25	—	†15	—	—	—
WARWICKSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	6(b)	5	8	4	3	—
" lectures ..	—	21	15	23	14	47	—
Length of course ..	—	—	3 lectures	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	132	—	209	104	30	—
" attendances (to Mar. 1900).	—	†17	†28	†18	†18	—	—
WESTMORLAND—							
No. of centres ..	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	39 on register.	—	39 on register.
" attendances (to 31 July 1900).	—	—	—	—	†20	—	†14

† Average.

(a) In summer two practical out-door demonstrations are given at the same centres.

(b) Exclusive of 11 school gardens, at which 475 lectures were delivered, the number of pupils being 122.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farmery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
WILTSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	6	4	31	33	6	—	3
" lectures ..	12 courses of at least 10 days	—	112	91	23 courses of 10 lessons	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	2 to 4 lectures.	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	110 & 51 visitors.	65	—	501	81	—	53
" attendances (30 Sept. 1900).	—	—	†41	—	—	—	—
WORCESTERSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	13	*14	8	34	40	30	—
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	10 days to 3 weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (Sept. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)—							
No. of centres ..	—	8	7	—	—	—	19(a)
" lectures ..	—	45	28	—	—	—	39
Length of course ..	—	5 lectures	4 lectures	—	—	—	1 to 5 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	†37	†46	—	—	—	†34
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING)—							
No. of centres ..	6(b)	25	10	—	—	—	11
" lectures ..	27	130	40	—	—	—	100
Length of course ..	3 & 5 lectures	5 lectures	4 lectures	—	—	—	5 & 10 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (Sept. 1900).	†22	†43	†38	—	—	—	†23
YORKSHIRE (W. RIDING)—							
No. of centres ..	10	16	13	—	—	—	33
" lectures ..	—	73	52	—	—	—	88
Length of course ..	10 days	3 or 5 les.	4 lessons	—	—	—	1 to 10 lessons.
No. of pupils ..	‡95	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	3809 visitors.	†36	†60	—	—	—	†28

* Pruning and grafting, &c. The general instruction in horticulture is given by the Worcester Union of Workmen's Clubs and Institutes, who during year gave 73 lectures, 11 demonstrations, and held 37 classes working for R. H. S. certificate. (See p. 162.)

† Average.

‡ 77 took complete course.

(a) Including some lectures on Veterinary Science.

(b) Visits were also paid to 32 farms, at one half of which advice was given, and at the remaining 16 demonstrations were held. These latter were attended by 128 pupils in all.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
ANGLESEY—							
No. of centres ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (Oct. 1899 to Oct. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	*20
BRECONSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
" lectures ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	12
Length of course ..	10 lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	4 lectures
No. of pupils ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (year ending 31 July 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	*98
CARDIGANSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	4
" lectures ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	16
Length of course ..	10 lessons.	†10 days	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	*87
CARMARTHENSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
" lectures ..	70	—	—	—	—	—	22
Length of course ..	10 lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	*98
CARNARVONSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
" lectures ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	40
Length of course ..	10 lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	4 to 8 lectures
No. of pupils ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	206
" attendances (to Sept. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	*33

* Average.

† In addition to the above, an outdoor demonstration was given each day, and another in one of the local schools.

III.—INSTRUCTION PROVIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS BY MEANS
OF MIGRATORY LECTURERS—*continued.*

County.	Dairying.	Horti- culture.	Poultry Keeping.	Bee Keep- ing.	Farriery and Vet- erinary Science.	Manual Pro- cesses.	Agricul- ture not included under the pre- ceding heads.
DENBIGHSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	7
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	2 or 4 lectures.
No. of pupils ..	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	*34
FLINTSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	3
" lectures ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Length of course ..	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	51	—	—	—	108
GLAMORGANSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (31 Aug. 1899, to 31 Aug. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MERIONETHSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
" lectures ..	30 lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	10 lessons.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of pupils ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances (year ending 30 Sept. 1900).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—							
No. of centres ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
" lectures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Length of course ..	—	10 days	—	—	—	—	2 or 4 lectures
No. of pupils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" attendances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Average.

COUNTY EXPERIMENTS.

IV.—STATEMENTS showing the NATURE of the AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS carried out in the under-mentioned COUNTIES in 1899-1900.

BERKSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of pastures, in seeding for a 3 or 4 years' ley, in the cultivation of different varieties of oats, and in charlock spraying were conducted by Reading College at eight stations in the county, comprising 12½ acres. The results are embodied in the general report of the College experiments, 150 copies of which were sent for distribution in the county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The field experiments begun in 1896-7-8 were continued during the year 1899-1900 under the supervision of the Cambridge University Agricultural Department. They were carried out at 9 stations, and comprised experiments in rotation of crops, in the manuring of corn and grass crops, seeding experiments with barley, and manuring of fruit trees. Charlock spraying was tested at 5 stations. The annual report on field experiments is circulated throughout the county.

ISLE OF ELY.

Experiments in the artificial manuring of potatoes and mangolds were carried out at 4 stations under the direction of the Cambridge University Agricultural Department.

CHESTER.

Experiments were carried out under the direction of the staff of Holmes Chapel Agricultural School, in the manuring of mangolds and swedes, in the cultivation of different varieties of grain and potatoes, in charlock spraying, and in seeding for grass. Separate reports, in pamphlet form, of the first four were prepared and circulated. Invitations were issued to agricultural bodies in the county to inspect the experimental plots at the farm, which were freely accepted. Lectures in connection with the experiments were given at 6 centres.

CORNWALL.

Experiments were conducted in the manuring of roots, the rotation of crops, the use of lime, the establishment of pasture, the treatment of finger and toe, the treatment of foot rot, and in remedies for wire worm.

CUMBERLAND.

Experiments in the rotation of crops, in the manuring of hay, and the seeding of grass land, were conducted at 11 stations by the manager of the farm school, under the general direction of the Professor of Agriculture, at the Durham College of Science. An annual report issued by the College, dealing with these experiments and those of Northumberland and Durham, was well circulated throughout the county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Experiments in the application of farmyard and artificial manures to permanent grass land, were made on nearly 3 acres by the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University. Copies of the report on experiments conducted by the institution are circulated throughout the county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Experiments with manures were carried out, and a large number of demonstrations in charlock spraying were held.

DORSETSHIRE.

Experiments, under the supervision of Reading College, were carried out at 6 centres in the manurial treatment of rotation crops, potatoes, and grass land, as well as in the cultivation of sainfoin and lucerne. A full report of these and other experiments conducted by the College is issued and distributed. Experiments in potato cultivation and the improvement of orchards were in addition made by the county instructor in horticulture.

DURHAM.

Experiments in seeding for hay, in the rotation of crops, in the manuring of potatoes and swedes, and the spraying of charlock were undertaken by the Durham College of Science at 35 different stations, comprising 42½ acres. Forty-five lectures were given on the results of these crop experiments by lecturers from the above College. A detailed report is prepared and freely circulated in the county.

ESSEX.

Experiments in the manurial treatment of rotation crops, permanent pasture, and grass lands for mutton, in laying down land to grass, in the cultivation of different varieties of oats,

in the determination of the residual value of manures, and in the prevention of clover sickness, took place at 21 centres. Field meetings were also held and explanatory evening lectures given in several centres. An exhibit of specimens of the experimental crops was arranged at the agricultural show.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Experiments on the manuring of grass land were continued for the sixth year at 12 stations, comprising about 18 acres. The manures and soils were analysed in each case by the county analyst, and the results published in tabulated form in the annual report of the Technical Instruction Committee. A further experiment was commenced to determine the smallest quantity of basic slag that may be used with advantage.

HAMPSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of pasture, the rotation of crops, and seeding for hay and pasture, were conducted at 4 different stations, comprising over 7 acres, under the supervision of Reading College. Experiments on corn crops and potatoes, mangolds and swedes were in addition held at the County Farm School, and the results embodied in the annual report of the same.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of mangolds, swedes, and winter oats, and in the rotation of crops, were conducted under the supervision of the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture at several stations in the county. The results are published in the report of field experiments of the university, and are also included in the annual report of the County Council Agriculture Committee.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of hay and mangolds were conducted under the supervision of the Cambridge University Department of Agriculture at three stations in the county. The results are published in the report of field experiments of the university.

KENT.

Experiments in the manurial treatment of hops were carried on at 4 stations under the superintendence of the South Eastern Agricultural College, full accounts of which were given in the College Journal. An experiment was also conducted by the county superintendent of horticulture in the preservation of fruit by means of cold storage. A report on the same was published in the 33rd quarterly report of the Technical Education Committee.

LANCASHIRE.

Experiments in the application of lime and artificial manures to meadow land and meadow and clover hay respectively, in the treatment of diseases in turnips and potatoes, and in the cultivation of different kinds of corn and grass seeds, were carried out at the County Council Farm and in various other parts of the county. The experiments are under the supervision of the agricultural lecturer to the Harris Institute; and an annual report is issued.

LINCOLN (LINDSEY).

Experiments in the manuring of potatoes, flax, wheat, and barley at 3 centres, and in the improvement of rough pasture at 1 centre, were conducted through the Agricultural Department of Nottingham University College. The results have been tabulated and issued in separate report, and about 4,000 copies have been circulated amongst county farmers.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of pasture were continued at 6 stations, comprising about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Lectures were given, and a tabulated report of the results published and distributed.

NORFOLK.

An annual grant of £100 is made to the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture towards defraying the cost of agricultural experiments. The results are tabulated in a convenient form for circulation.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Demonstrations in charlock spraying were carried out in several places, and experiments with artificial manures were completed at four centres.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Experiments and demonstrations in manuring for hay, in rotation experiments and in the destruction of charlock were carried out at various stations.

Particulars as to the experiments carried out at the County Demonstration Farm at Cockle Park are to be found in the Report on the Distribution of Grants, p. 64.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of potatoes, barley, and grass, in the cultivation of different varieties of potatoes and barley, and rotation experiments, were carried out at 5 stations under the supervision of the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Experiments in the seeding of sainfoin and lucerne, in the rotation of crops, in the cultivation of mangolds, in the manuring

of barley, and in the treatment of finger and toe disease in swedes, were conducted, under the supervision of Reading College, at 5 stations of over 7 acres. Trials of charlock spraying also took place at 3 stations. Full details of the above are published in the general report on experiments published by the College.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Manurial experiments were conducted at 5 centres on meadow land, and at 2 centres each in the manuring of potatoes, swedes, and mangolds. The area under experiments comprised about 8 acres, and the work was carried out under the supervision of the Director of Technical Instruction and the Instructor in Agriculture. In connection with the meadow land experiments a lecture was given at each of the 5 centres. A separate report on the whole of the experiments was published in pamphlet form.

SUFFOLK, EAST.

Experiments in barley growing were made at 2 stations, and in the rotation of crops, the manuring of potatoes and grass-land, and the cultivation of sugar-beet, at 1 station of 9 acres. The latter station was under the supervision of a manager appointed by the agricultural sub-committee of the County Council. Separate reports of the results were issued and distributed.

SUFFOLK, WEST.

An experiment on rotations is being carried on at Ixworth under the supervision of the Agricultural Department of Cambridge University. This experiment forms part of the Joint Rotation Experiment referred to on p. 111 of this Report.

SURREY.

Experiments in the cultivation of vegetables and the manuring of garden crops, were conducted at 2 centres each by the South Eastern Agricultural College, with the co-operation of the 2 county lecturers on horticulture. Lectures were given at intervals to allotment holders and gardeners upon the progress of the work.

SUSSEX, EAST.

Experiments in the destruction of charlock by spraying, in the manuring of permanent pasture, in the valuation of manures, and as to the effect of basic slag on sheep on recently slagged pastures, were conducted at the Uckfield Agricultural College. Separate reports were published in each case in pamphlet form.

WESTMORLAND.

Experiments were carried out at 6 centres in the county in the manuring of grass, oats, and roots; in the cultivation of seeds, in the treatment of finger and toe and in charlock spraying.

WILTSHIRE.

Manurial experiments on corn and root crops, potatoes and grass land, including tests with nitrogen or leguminous crops, and with bouillie bordelaise and lysol on potatoes, were completed at 2 stations. In addition, a demonstration in pig feeding was held, and experiments in the destruction of charlock by spraying were carried out at 32 farms. Separate reports were published of these experiments, and in the case of the field experiments, lectures were given on the results.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Experiments in the manuring of grass, corn and root crops, and potatoes, and trials in charlock spraying, were carried out under the direction of the agricultural sub-committee. An experimental fruit and vegetable garden of 2 acres is maintained by the Worcestershire Union of Workmen's Clubs and Institutes, and instruction is given to visitors. A separate report is published in each case and freely circulated.

YORKS., E. AND W. RIDINGS.

Experiments in the cultivation of different varieties of oats and potatoes, and in the manurial treatment of corn and root crops, potatoes, and grass, in addition to experiments with stock, were carried out at the Manor Farm, Garforth. The field experiments were duplicated at various stations in the two Ridings. Lectures in connection with the experiments were given, and an annual report of the results is circulated throughout both Ridings.

ANGLESEY.

Five sets of field experiments, under the supervision of the University College of North Wales, Bangor, were made in the manuring of pasture and root crops. A report on these experiments was published and circulated by the College.

BRECONSHIRE.

Under the direction of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, experiments on the manuring of grass land were made at two centres.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, supervised experiments, which were carried out at eight centres. At six of these, experiments on the manuring of grass land, and at the remaining two, tests on the manuring of potatoes were made.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Experiments on the manuring of grass land were conducted at five centres, and on the manuring of potatoes at two centres, under the guidance of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

The management of experimental work in this county was undertaken by the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Experiments were conducted at 13 centres: these included 7 on the manuring of rough and other pasture, three on the manuring of swedes, and three on the destruction of charlock. A report on these experiments was published and circulated by the College.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Experiments were conducted at two centres on the manuring of pasture, under the supervision of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. A report on these experiments was published and circulated by the College.

FLINTSHIRE.

The field experimental work in the county consisted of tests in the manuring of pasture and root crops, which were carried out at five centres under the supervision of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. The results of these experiments are published and circulated by the College.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

The supervision of experiments was entrusted to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. An experiment on the manuring of grass land was carried out at one centre, while at two other centres the effects of different artificial manures on potatoes were tested.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Experiments were conducted at three centres, one on the manuring of grass land, one on the manuring of rough pasture, and a third on the destruction of charlock. The first-mentioned experiment was conducted under the supervision of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the other two being managed by the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

At one centre an experiment on the manuring of grass land, and at two other centres experiments on the manuring of potatoes were carried out under the supervision of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

V.—STATEMENT showing the SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS in aid of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION OFFERED and AWARDED in 1899-1900 by COUNTY COUNCILS in ENGLAND and WALES.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
BEDFORDSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Ridgmont Farm School.	7	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.	*10	3 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
BERKSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
† Four Agricultural and Horticultural Scholarships of £50.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dauntsey School, Wilts.	—	—	‡ 4	2 years	—	—	—	—
British Dairy Institute, Reading.	—	—	—	—	10	5 weeks	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Horticultural College, Swanley.	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡ 1	3 years.
British Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	7	5 weeks	—	—
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Dauntsey Agricultural School.	—	—	1	2 years	—	—	—	—
Holmes Chapel School	1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading College and British Dairy Institute.	1	2 years	—	—	5	5 weeks	—	—
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	..	No Agricultural Scholarships awarded.						

* Special course in Agricultural Chemistry for teachers. Only 9 took up their scholarships.
† Three Agricultural Scholarships were held in 1899-1900: 1 in 3rd year on a farm, 2 in 2nd year at Reading College.

‡ In addition, 1 was held for a 3rd year at Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Chiswick.

§ One was held in 1899-1900 for 2nd year.

|| For 1901.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
ISLE OF ELY—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.	—	—	—	—	4	3 months	—	—
CHESHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Agricultural School, Holmes Chapel.	†13	1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy Institute, Worleston.	—	—	—	—	136	10 weeks	—	—
CORNWALL—								
British Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	1	5 weeks	—	—
CUMBERLAND—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Any Higher Agricultural College.	2	2 or 3 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham College of Science.	1	Special Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Rigg Farm School.	20	8 to 16 weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Newton Rigg Farm School.	5	8 to 16 weeks.	—	—	12	8 to 16 weeks.	—	—
DERBYSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College, Nottingham.	1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	‡20	6 weeks	—	—
DEVONSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Ashburton Grammar School.	—	—	3	2 years	—	—	—	—

* One awarded in 1898-1899 was held for the second year.

† In addition, 7 were renewed for a 2nd year, 6 for a 3rd year, and 3 for a 4th year, making 20 in all.

‡ These were awarded for courses held in March to October, 1899. There were also 18 Domestic Scholarships awarded which included instruction in butter-making.

§ Eight of these were renewed for a second term of 6 weeks.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
DORSETSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Reading College and British Dairy Institute.	2 or 4	1 year (renewable.)	—	—	—	5 weeks	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Reading College and British Dairy Institute.	1	1 year	—	—	18	5 weeks	—	—
DURHAM—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Durham College of Science.	1	Session	—	—	11	6 weeks	—	—
Do.	10	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESSEX—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Horticultural College, Swanley.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 years
Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Chiswick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	2 years
British Dairy Institute, Reading.	—	—	—	—	4	5 weeks	—	—
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3 weeks
GLOUCESTERSHIRE ..	No Agricultural Scholarships offered.							
HAMPSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Reading College ..	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Dairy Institute	—	—	—	—	6	5 weeks	—	—
County Farm School, Old Basing.	3	6 months	—	—	5	5 weeks	—	—
ISLE OF WIGHT	No Agricultural Scholarships offered.							
HEREFORDSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Hereford County College.	—	—	‡2	2 years	—	—	—	—
Hop-drying Scholarships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—

* In addition, 2 were held as the result of previous awards.

† One Agricultural Scholarship was held for a 3rd year at Reading College under a special arrangement.

‡ In addition, 4 others were held from previous awards.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
HERTFORDSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Chiswick.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 years
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.	*11	About 3 weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
HUNTINGDONSHIRE ..	No Agricultural Scholarships offered.							
KENT—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	4	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horticultural College, Swanley.	—	—	—	—	—	—	†4	2 years
LANCASHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Edinburgh University	23	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris Institute, Preston.	‡4	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Institute approved by Committee.	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡6	—
LEICESTERSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College, Nottingham.	1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	23	6 weeks	—	—
LINCOLN, HOLLAND ..	No Agricultural Scholarships offered.							

* Special course in Agricultural Chemistry for teachers.

† Twelve were offered.

‡ In addition, 3 were held for 2nd year and 3 for 3rd year.

§ In addition, 2 were held for 2nd year and 2 for 3rd year.

‡ Horticultural and Agricultural Exhibitions of £10 each.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
LINCOLN, KESTEVEN—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	2	6 weeks	—	—
LINCOLN, LINDSAY—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College Nottingham.	14	10 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	16	6 weeks	—	—
LONDON—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Swanley Horticultural College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 years
School of Practical Gardening, Regent's Park.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3 years
MIDDLESEX—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Royal Botanic Society's Gardens.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 years
MONMOUTHSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Cheese School, Skewfrith.	—	—	—	—	*10	—	—	—
NORFOLK—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.	1 †14	2 years 3 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
• Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	16 5	2 weeks 4 weeks	10 1	3 weeks 3 weeks
Horticultural School, Chelmsford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
A Dairy Institute	..	—	—	—	3	1 month	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
None taken up	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Cheese School Scholarships.

† Vacation Scholarships in Agricultural Chemistry.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1898 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1898 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1898 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1898 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
NORTHUMBERLAND—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Durham College of Science.	11	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College, Nottingham.	2	3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	16	6 weeks	—	—
OXFORDSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Reading College ..	†1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burford Grammar School.	—	—	‡1	2 years	—	—	—	—
British Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	3	5 weeks	—	—
RUTLAND	No Agricultural Scholarships offered (But see p. 153.)							
SALOP—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	1	3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childe's School, Cleobury Mortimer.	—	—	1	2 years	—	—	—	—
SOMERSETSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Wellington County School.	—	—	5	2 years	—	—	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In addition, 2 were held for a 2nd year and 1 for a 3rd year.

† One also held as renewal.

‡ Also 2 renewed for the year. Three were held from previous years.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
STAFFORDSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
University College, Aberystwyth.	{ ¹ 3 years. 4 8 weeks. 3 16 weeks. 1 2 years		—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester Grammar School, Brewood.	—	—	†3	1 year	—	—	—	—
Warwick Dairy School.	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Midland Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	1	6 weeks	—	—
SUFFOLK, EAST—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Lowestoft Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3 weeks
SUFFOLK, WEST—								
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute.	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—
SURREY—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	†1	1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUSSEX, EAST—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Agricultural College, Uckfield.	2	1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUSSEX, WEST	No Agricultural Scholarships offered.							

* In addition, 1 was held for a 3rd year.
† In addition, 1 was held for a 3rd year and 3 for a 2nd year.
‡ Horticultural. § In addition, 2 scholarships were renewed for a second year.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
WARWICKSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Appatris Agricultural College.	2	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy Farm School, Whitacre.	—	—	—	—	21	8 weeks	—	—
WESTMORLAND—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Newton Riggs Farm School.	3	16 weeks	—	—	3	8 weeks	—	—
WILTSHIRE—								
<i>Offered.</i>								
Dauntsey Agricultural School.	—	—	4	1 year	—	—	—	—
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Dauntsey Agricultural School.	—	—	†3	1 year	—	—	—	—
WORCESTERSHIRE—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
British Dairy Institute, Reading.	—	—	—	—	2	5 weeks	—	—
One Special Sheep Shearing Scholarship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
YORK, E. RIDING—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Yorkshire College, Leeds.	‡11	Winter Course, (Oct. to March)	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One of these was transferred after one year to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

† In addition, 2 were held for a 2nd year.

‡ In addition, 1 scholarship was held for a 2nd year at Cambridge University, and 1 for a 3rd year at the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.

§ In addition, one £30 scholarship was renewed.

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarship at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
YORK, N. RIDING—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Yorkshire College, Leeds.	1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helmsley Dairy School	—	—	—	—	50	3 weeks	—	—
YORK, W. RIDING—								
<i>Awarded.</i>								
Yorkshire College, Leeds.	12	Winter Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANGLESEY—								
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	1	2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lleweli Hall Dairy School	—	—	—	—	5	2 for 4 weeks. 3 for 2 weeks.	—	—
BRECONSHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	3	Elementary Short Course.	—	—	3	Advanced Dairy Course.	—	—
CARDIGANSHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	1	2 years	—	—	15	Advanced Dairy Course.	—	—
Do.	12	Short Course.	—	—	2	Dairy Factory Course.	—	—
Lleweli Hall Dairy School.	—	—	—	—	8	Exhibitions of 30s. each.	—	—
CARMARTHENSHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	15	Short Course.	—	—	17	Advanced Dairy Course.	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	5	Dairy Factory Course.	—	—

County.	Number of Scholarships or Exhibitions.							
	Agricultural Scholarships at Colleges and County Council Schools.		Agricultural Scholarships at Secondary Schools.		Dairy Scholarships at Dairy Schools and Dairy Courses.		Scholarships in Horticulture and Poultry Keeping.	
	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.	Number in 1899 or 1900.	Period for which awarded.
DENBIGHSHIRE—								
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	9	10 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lleweni Hall Dairy School.	—	—	—	—	24	6 weeks	—	—
FLINTSHIRE—								
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	4	10 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lleweni Hall Dairy School.	—	—	—	—	*10	6 weeks	—	—
MERIONETHSHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	4	Short Course.	—	—	2	Ad- vanced Dairy Course.	—	—
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	3	Short Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	3	Short Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEMBROKESHIRE—								
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	9	Short Course.	—	—	4	Ad- vanced Dairy Course.	—	—

* Including 4 renewals of scholarships from the previous year.

VI.—STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT RECEIVED in 1898-99
(TAXATION) ACT, 1890, and the EXPENDITURE upon AGRI-
CONTINUATION SCHOOLS) in 1899-1900 by

County.	Total amount received from Residue Grant in 1898-99.	Amount applied to Agricultural Education in 1899-1900.	Distribution of Expenditure			
			General Expen- diture.	Dairy Instruc- tion.	Agricul- tural Lectures.	Poultry Keeping
Bedford	£ 5,330	£ 1,416	£ 124	£ 18	£ 235	£ 50
Berks	6,339	925	—	120	—	120
†Buckingham	6,576	851	14	—	—	62
Cambridge	4,131	1,090	100	—	150	50
Isle of Ely	2,556	209	—	94	—	—
Chester	16,758	4,222	—	(c) 330	580	(d)
Cornwall	7,881	1,160	100	—	—	100
‡Cumberland	7,074	2,120	—	—	—	(x)
Derby	11,147	1,515	—	(g) 227	—	—
Devon	13,581	1,563	—	482	—	188
Dorset	7,575	1,551	—	405	—	44
Durham	15,219	1,284	—	680	(i) 99	—
Essex	20,201	(j) 1,668	163	467	—	20
Gloucester	14,589	1,035	(k) 580	178	(l)	108
Hants	9,786	1,885	—	468	63	59
Isle of Wight	2,879	807	—	—	—	—
Hereford	5,963	(m) 773	—	60	7	35
Hertford	7,868	606	178	12	15	30
Huntingdon	2,374	263	—	102	65	5
Kent	27,456	5,227	—	—	—	300
‡Lancaster	43,862	5,650	100	(n) 1,500	80	—
Leicester	5,812	1,239	(r) 739	—	—	—
Lincoln :						
Parts of Holland ..	2,431	64	—	4	9	—
„ „ Kesteven ..	4,105	281	—	118	—	9
„ „ Lindsey ..	6,969	1,965	—	577	—	94
London	199,536	266	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	25,540	32	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	5,343	975	(s) 594	248	—	—
Norfolk	10,235	1,803	—	328	47	70
Northampton	7,105	496	—	—	—	299
Soke of Peterborough	1,133	42	—	20	—	—

* Exclusive of grants to Evening Continuation Schools. † Figures for 1900-01. ‡ Year connected with field experiments. (c) Exclusive of grant of £400 to Worleston Dairy Holmes Chapel and Worleston Dairy School. (f) Exclusive of a payment of £115 to maintenance of County Council Dairy Farm and School. The receipts from the sale of Institute. (h) Expenditure on this subject is defrayed by District Committees. (i) Instructors' salaries, £1,485. (k) Agricultural Lectures included in general expenditure (m) Exclusive of cost of organisation. (n) £1,000 for Dairy Instruction at County Council maintenance of County Council Farm School. (r) Includes expenditure on all subjects Associations. (x) The expenditure on Agricultural Lectures, Poultry Keeping, Bee Keeping, on Manorial Experiments and Lectures on Horticulture undertaken by the Durham

from the RESIDUE GRANT under the CUSTOMS and EXCISE (LOCAL CULTURAL EDUCATION (exclusive of GRANTS to EVENING COUNTY COUNCILS in ENGLAND and WALES.

on Agricultural Education.							County.
Farriery and Veterinary Science.	Bee Keeping.	Horticulture.	Manual Processes.	Miscellaneous.	Scholarships.	Grants to Colleges and Schools.*	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	113	126	—	—	(a) 750	Bedford.
—	50	100	—	—	285	285	Berks.
69	—	582	—	—	24	100	Buckingham.
40	25	200	—	375	50	100	Cambridge.
—	—	—	—	10	25	(b) 80	Isle of Ely.
(d)	(d)	(d)	—	250	1,172	(c) 1,910	Chester.
30	30	400	100	400	—	—	Cornwall.
—	(x)	(x)	—	(x) 328	76	(f) 1,716	Cumberland.
—	50	334	—	160	41	703	Derby.
236	(h)	307	(h)	—	—	350	Devon.
—	27	425	225	—	25	400	Dorset.
—	—	—	—	—	—	535	Durham.
70	20	445	145	79	180	100	Essex.
—	2	80	—	136	—	—	Gloucester.
215	—	284	—	16	—	(l) 800	Hants.
—	—	807	—	—	—	—	Isle of Wight.
170	30	247	169	15	40	—	Hereford.
16	3	16	120	67	79	70	Hertford.
—	38	42	—	—	—	21	Huntingdon.
277	177	1,253	—	27	1,393	1,800	Kent.
—	(o)	(o) 200	—	400	800	(p) 1,850	Lancaster.
—	—	—	—	—	—	500	Leicester.
—	—	11	—	—	—	14	Lincoln:
9	2	103	26	—	—	14	Parts of Holland.
—	4	34	345	83	185	643	" " Kesteven.
—	—	266	—	—	—	—	" " Lindsey.
—	—	32	—	—	—	—	London.
42	9	—	37	45	—	—	Middlesex.
214	19	250	61	72	180	(r) 562	Monmouth.
—	20	120	—	—	—	57	Norfolk.
—	—	—	22	—	—	—	Northampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Soke of Peterborough.

ended 31st August, 1900. (a) Includes £700 for Ridgmont Farm School. (b) Including expenses School. (d) Included in Agricultural Lectures. (e) Maintenance of County Council School at Durham College of Science, which sum is included under "Miscellaneous." The £1,716 is for the Farm Produce, &c., amounted to £1,081. (p) Exclusive of a grant of £503 to the Midland Dairy including other subjects which cannot be separately distinguished. (j) Exclusive of staff (l) Including a grant of £150 to Reading College and annual grant to County Council School Farm; £500 Travelling Dairy. (o) Bee Keeping is included in Horticulture. (p) Including except grants to Colleges. (x) Including £430 for salaries. (r) Including £310 to Agricultural and Horticulture is included in "Miscellaneous," but the greater part of the £328 was expended College of Science.

County.	Total Amount received from Residue Grant in 1898-99.	Amount applied to Agricultural Education in 1899-1900.	Distribution of Expenditure			
			General Expenditure.	Dairy Instruction.	Agricultural Lectures.	Poultry Keeping.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northumberland ..	8,943	1,080	—	—	—	—
Notts	8,001	1,080	27	117	(b)	(b)
Oxford.. ..	5,024	1,263	—	—	—	80
Ratland	863	71	—	10	—	—
Salop	8,000	1,231	320	110	—	105
Somerset	14,749	1,687	32	380	293	70
Stafford	12,046	3,731	178	(c)	(d) 2,690	—
Suffolk, East ..	4,536	1,407	—	165	—	19
„ West.. ..	2,619	303	—	131	—	35
Surrey	12,072	2,420	—	—	—	(e)
Sussex, East ..	7,936	3,776	—	336	—	125
„ West.. ..	4,224	113	—	—	—	—
Warwick.. ..	10,513	1,156	—	(g)	—	37
Westmorland ..	2,003	367	—	—	—	—
Wilts	11,313	(i) 1,620	249	400	(f) 61	103
Worcester	9,562	1,970	196	402	7	68
York, East Riding ..	5,440	(k) 2,304	178	—	146	88
„ North Riding	8,002	1,362	—	507	(m)	(m)
„ West Riding ..	34,069	(k) 4,003	275	249	291	190
Anglesey	799	(w) 300	—	(m)	(m)	—
Brecon	1,632	102	4	20	20	—
Cardigan	1,396	(x) 381	8	20	40	—
Carmarthen	2,983	(x) 500	—	85	80	—
Carnarvon	2,654	(x) 300	—	65	100	—
Denbigh	3,470	(x) 403	—	142	60	—
Flint	2,487	239	—	106	10	—
Glamorgan	8,775	(x) 140	—	—	103	—
Merioneth	1,203	(x) 90	—	—	40	—
Montgomery	2,397	(y) 250	—	—	(m)	—
Pembroke	1,838	(x) 104	—	32	—	—
Radnor.. ..	855	—	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of grants to Evening Continuation Schools. (a) Including £455 in aid of Warwickshire Dairy School. (d) Expenditure on all subjects except Scholarships and (g) The expenditure on the County Council Dairy Farm and School was £243; including year ended September 30th, 1900 and includes £100 granted to Dauntsey Agricultural Education (except Scholarships) in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire is made ditto incurred in improvements and stock at the East and West Riding County Leeds. (e) The items in the foregoing columns are payments made to the Agricultural columns are payments made to the Agricultural Department of the University College of Education Fund.

on Agricultural Education.							County.
Farriery and Veterinary Science.	Bee Keeping.	Horti- culture.	Manual Processes.	Miscel- laneous.	Scholar- ships.	Grants to Colleges and Schools.*	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	45	—	—	60	(a) 975	Northumberland.
(b)	30	26	—	(b)	60	800	Notts.
—	18	261	406	—	203	275	Oxford.
19	—	—	42	—	—	—	Rutland.
170	42	234	—	—	200	50	Salop.
313	—	400	—	70	73	56	Somerset.
—	—	—	—	—	663	(c) 200	Stafford.
—	—	605	114	275	79	150	Suffolk, East.
—	—	—	95	17	—	26	" West.
(e)	(e)	700	—	—	120	1,000	Surrey.
—	—	159	—	—	—	(f) 2,156	Sussex, East.
—	19	94	—	—	—	—	" West.
25	52	207	8	—	184	(g) 643	Warwick.
—	—	—	38	191	28	(h) 100	Westmorland.
236	52	—	—	280	65	(i) 174	Wills.
339	148	427	203	43	157	—	Worcester.
—	—	153	—	664	335	(l) 1,240	York, East Riding.
—	—	(m)	—	—	—	(n) 655	" North Riding.
—	—	352	—	757	337	(l) 1,552	" West Riding.
—	—	—	—	—	(m)	200	Anglesey.
—	—	—	—	—	58	(p)	Brecon.
—	—	52	—	—	261	(p)	Cardigan.
—	—	—	—	—	335	(p)	Cardmarthen.
—	—	—	—	65	70	(o)	Carnarvon.
—	—	—	—	10	191	(o)	Denbigh.
—	—	—	—	30	83	(o)	Flint.
—	—	—	—	—	37	—	Glamorgan.
—	—	—	—	—	50	(p)	Merioneth.
—	—	(m)	—	—	(m)	250	Montgomery.
—	—	—	—	—	72	(p)	Pembroke.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.

County Council Farm. (b) Included in grants to Colleges. (c) A grant of £200 was made to the grants to Colleges, &c. (e) Included with Horticulture. (f) Uckfield Agricultural College. £140 for the Farm. (h) Grant to Newton Bigg School. (i) The expenditure is for the School. (j) Including Horticulture. (k) The whole of the expenditure on Agricultural through a Joint Agricultural Council in conjunction with Yorkshire College. (l) Expenditure of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. (m) Included with grants to Colleges. (n) To Yorkshire College, Department of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. (p) The items in the foregoing Wales, Aberystwyth. (w) £50 was raised by rate. (x) Raised by rate. (y) From Intermediate

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1901.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research

IN THE YEAR

1901 — 1902;

WITH

STATEMENTS RESPECTING THE SEVERAL COLLEGES AND
INSTITUTIONS AIDED; THE EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED;

AND THE

EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

BY

COUNTY COUNCILS IN 1900—01.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON:

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By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

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1902.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, 1901-1902.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

IN presenting the Report of the Education Branch of the Intelligence Division of the Board for the year ending March 31st, I may say that the general features of the work are those of progress along the lines of policy laid down by the Board, rather than of fresh developments in new directions. The experiences of the past ten years have revealed the possibilities and some of the limitations of Agricultural Education, and, in the possession of a fuller knowledge of the problems that confront them, most of the County Councils and Institutions have settled down to elaborate the details of the educational schemes which they have initiated.

As compared with 1900-1901 the amount of the General Grants (p. x) that the Board have distributed during the past year has increased by £100, and now stands at £7,950. This small change is due to the increase in the support that the Board were able to give to the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, which has, for the purposes of the highest form of Agricultural Education, established relations with the Yorkshire College.

Several changes have to be noted in the amount and character of the Special Grants provided by the Board for Experiment and Research. The experiments on the prevention of abortion in cattle conducted at the South Eastern Agricultural College were concluded a year ago, but those at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute still appear in this year's statement. It is the

intention of the Board to publish, in due course, a Report on this work, which, it is believed, has been of service to stock-breeders.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society made application to the Board for a grant in aid of the prosecution of research into the cause and control of flavour in dairy produce. After careful consideration of the Scheme submitted, and being satisfied that sufficient local financial support was forthcoming, the Board were able to award a grant of £200.

The amount of the Board's grant to this Society on account of experimental work on the relationship between manures and the production of meat, has, in accordance with the arrangement, under which it was undertaken, declined from £75 to £25. Elsewhere an extensive series of experiments on this subject has been undertaken by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the West of Scotland Agricultural College, and in consideration of this work each of these bodies has received £125. These changes have resulted in a net increase of fully £300 in the amount of the Board's Special Grants.

During the year under review the Board's Inspector has, in addition to visiting those counties which have, for several years, placed their schemes of Agricultural Education under the regular inspection of the Board, made himself personally acquainted with the educational conditions of nearly every county in England, and has had meetings with their Education Committees or interviews with their Chairmen and Secretaries. It is satisfactory to be able to report that County Councils are evincing an increasing desire to avail themselves of the assistance of the Board, in its advisory capacity, in the development of their educational schemes, so far as these bear upon Agriculture or Rural Science. The advice and guidance which the Board have thus been able to give have resulted not only in the spread of sound educational principles, but also in the fuller utilization of existing machinery, as well as in the avoidance of duplication of local agencies. Without such central co-ordinating influence there is a tendency on the part of the Local Authorities to proceed without due regard to developments outside their own area, whereas joint action may often result in improved efficiency concurrently with greater economy.

The Board have had their attention directed to the recent trend of events with regard to the teaching of Dairying in the East of

England. In the past, much of this work has been done at or through the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, situated near Ipswich, but lately a movement has taken place which has for its object the creation of a second centre of instruction. It appears to the Board that, having regard to the agricultural character of East Anglia, and to the comparative proximity of much of its area to the Metropolis, the requirements of the district can be effectively met by the maintenance of one first-class Dairy Institute, and that no more suitable geographical position could be secured than that which the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute at present occupies. Instead of dividing forces over two schools, it would appear that the counties interested would be much better served by concentrating their strength on a single highly-equipped and well-staffed Institute, an excellent nucleus for which already exists in their midst.

While the Board recognise the advantage of placing their wider experience at the service of County Councils, they are confronted by the fact that already the time and strength of their Inspectorate are taxed to their utmost capacity. They hope, however, that arrangements may be made that will enable them to be of increasing service to Local Authorities in this respect.

In the main there is little change to note in the form of Agricultural Education, though, as is to be expected, one centre frequently exhibits greater activity in a particular direction than another. Thus, the most prominent feature of the work of a centre may be local agricultural lectures by the college staff, while in another case, it may be the extensive and persistent character of the local field demonstrations, or the practical nature of the object lessons presented at the college farm. Certain colleges, or agricultural departments, succeed better than others in attracting students for extended courses of study, and under these circumstances the time of the staff is chiefly occupied with in-college work.

The reputation of a teacher, or the local environment of a college, may give a specialised tinge to the curriculum—as, for instance, in dairying or poultry-keeping—and, within limits, such specialisation need not be deprecated.

A considerable amount of attention continues to be given to vacation classes for country schoolmasters, though, on the whole, this work is rather fitful in character.

A somewhat prominent feature of the work of the various collegiate centres, and of the counties grouped round them, is the expansion of systematic horticultural instruction. The North of England, which was somewhat slow to move in this direction, has now taken up the work very energetically. In the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland the Instructor in Horticulture of the Durham College of Science has, during the past year, given 77 lectures and public demonstrations to excellent audiences, besides paying many private visits to gardens, regarding the management of which advice was desired. In these counties, also, fruit stations have now been established and promise to be highly successful.

The past year has seen the completion of the erection of a fine group of educational buildings at the Yorkshire Farm of Garforth, while very extensive additions have been made to the class-rooms, laboratories, and dormitories of the South Eastern Agricultural College at Wye. It is satisfactory to know that in both cases the additional facilities were the result, not the anticipation, of a demand. It may also be noted that the College at Wye has now been formally affiliated with the University of London.

During the past eight years an important research into the manufacture of cider has been conducted under the direction of the Bath and West of England Society, and to this work the Board have annually made a substantial contribution. It is, however, becoming evident that this investigation has now almost exhausted the somewhat restricted facilities for scientific research that are afforded by temporary premises, so that those counties and bodies which are specially interested in this product will shortly have to review the situation, and determine what direction future action shall take.

As pointed out in the last Report the policy of the Board in the past has taken the form of the establishment and development of collegiate centres, round which the counties of England and Wales could be grouped. But little extension in this direction is now possible, though it may be mentioned that a movement is on foot to secure such an agricultural collegiate centre for the South-West of England. It may be said that the influence of such colleges, in the matter of organisation, education, and research, is felt throughout the whole country, and there is not wanting evidence that this influence is steadily increasing. But such institutions, indispensable though they be, can only be regarded

as part of a scheme of education in agriculture, and it is recognised that institutions of a more modest type, such as are now well established in several parts of the country, are of no less importance. Several County Councils have tentatively considered proposals to take in hand schools in the possession of small endowments, and to develop them along agricultural lines.

During the past year, the Board have been associated with the Board of Education in the preparation of Syllabuses for use in rural schools and classes. The outcome of this work will be found in the Board of Education's Supplementary Regulations for Secondary Day Schools, and for Evening Schools.

As in former years the Appendix to this Report contains a selection of the results obtained on the collegiate farms, and in the local demonstrations and experiments. As in the more purely educational work, there is here also an opportunity for securing advantages through the agency of co-ordination and systematisation, though individual initiative must still be looked to for fresh discoveries. The duplication of the manuring for mutton experiments, first begun on the Northumberland Demonstration Farm, and now extended to other parts of England, as well as to Scotland, is an example of one direction that such improvement in methods may take. Others are in progress, or in contemplation, and will be reported on in due course.

The Report for 1900-1901 contained, in the form of Appendices:—
 (a) Summaries of the courses of Agricultural Instruction provided in each county, (b) A list of Agricultural Colleges, Farm Schools, and Dairy Institutes receiving Grants from County Councils, (c) Instruction provided by means of Migratory Lectures, (d) Agricultural Experiments carried out in counties, (e) Agricultural Scholarships and Exhibitions offered and awarded by County Councils, (f) Expenditure of County Councils upon Agricultural Instruction. As these matters do not vary much from year to year it has not been thought necessary to include them in this Report, with the exception of the information embraced by the last item, which has at pp. 116-119 been brought up to date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SOMERVILLE.

September 4th, 1902.

LIST OF GRANTS AWARDED.

1901-1902.

Institutions aided.	Work.	Grant 1901-2.
I.—GENERAL GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	Agricultural instruction	£ 800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
Yorkshire College, Leeds	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm '	200 0 0
Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on- Tyne.	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
Cambridge University	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Do. do.	Farm	200 0 0
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Reading College	Agricultural instruction	800 0 0
Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute	Dairy instruction ...	600 0 0
Do. do	Farm	150 0 0
British Dairy Institute, Reading ...	Dairy instruction ...	300 0 0
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich	Dairy instruction ...	300 0 0
		7,950 0 0
II.—SPECIAL GRANTS FOR EXPERIMENT AND RESEARCH.		
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society.	Experiments <i>re</i> origin and cause of flavour in dairy produce.	200 0 0
Do. do.	Cider experiments ...	100 0 0
Do. do.	Manure and mutton ex- periments.	25 0 0
Cambridge University	Do. do.	75 0 0
Highland and Agricultural Society ...	Do. do.	125 0 0
West of Scotland Agricultural College ...	Do. do.	125 0 0
Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute	Experiments <i>re</i> abortion in cattle.	68 6 10
North-Eastern Agricultural Research Association.	Experimental work ...	100 0 0
		818 6 10

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORTS ON INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING GRANTS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

ANGLESBY, CARNARVON, FLINT, DENBIGH

AND MONTGOMERY (PORTION OF).

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	...	...	Thomas Winter, M.A.
Assistants to Professor of Agriculture	...	...	C. B. Jones, M.R.A.S.E., F.H.A.S. John Roberts, Nat. Dipl. Agr., F.S.I.
Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry	...	...	Allan Baguley, B.Sc.
Teacher of Veterinary Hygiene	...	...	G. Evans, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.V.S.
" " Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, and Land Surveying	...	...	Evan Evans, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
" " Book-keeping	...	...	R. Williams.

The following members of the College Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department:—

Professor of Chemistry	...	...	J. J. Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc.
" " Botany	...	...	R. W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc. (Load.).
" " Zoology and Entomology	...	...	P. J. White, M.B. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.
" " Mathematics	...	...	G. H. Bryan, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
" " Physics	...	...	E. T. Jones, D.Sc.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College prepares students for the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture in the University of Wales. The Degree is granted after three years' residence subsequent to matriculation.

The College awards a Diploma in Agriculture to students who have attended the two years' course and obtained certificates in all the subjects included therein.

An additional Diploma in Agricultural Chemistry is granted to students who, having gone through the two years' course and gained the ordinary Diploma, pursue the course recommended by the Senate for the third session.

There is a one year's course for students who have already completed a two years' course in the Day Training Department, and who propose to become teachers in rural schools.

There is also a one year's course intended for students who are unable to attend the full two years' course in agriculture.

A short course of ten weeks, during the autumn term, is intended for those who find it inconvenient to attend during the summer months, or to remain at the College for a longer period.

A course extending over one term is provided for dairy teachers and others who, having taken the College advanced certificate in dairy work, desire to add to their scientific knowledge of dairying.

In the three years' course for the degree, the intermediate course extends over one year, and the final course over two years: they embrace the following subjects, from which a selection may be made for the intermediate and final examinations:—

Intermediate Course (One Year).	No. of Lectures.	Final Course (Two Years).	No. of Lectures.
Mathematics	120	Agricultural Science, viz.:—	400 to 500 hours.
Physics	120	Agriculture, Land Sur- veying, Architectural	
Chemistry	100	Drawing and Building	
Biology	90	Construction; Agricul- tural Law; Entomology,	
		including practical	
		work; Veterinary Hy- giene; Agricultural	lectures.
		Chemistry, including	
		practical work.	
		Botany	
		Chemistry, Inorganic ...	
<i>Practical Work.</i>		Chemistry, Organic ...	180
		Zoology	90
Physics	120		180
Chemistry	150	<i>Practical Work.</i>	
Biology	180		hours.
		Botany	360
		Chemistry, Inorganic ...	130
		Chemistry, Organic ...	130
		Zoology	360

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.**

As an evidence of the interest taken in educational matters in the Principality it is pleasing to draw attention to the liberality of the town of some 11,000 inhabitants in which this College is situate. The municipal authorities have purchased a site comprising between 10 and 11 acres and worth some £15,000, and have presented it to the College for the erection of new buildings, which were much wanted.

The site is really an ideal one, having formed part of the grounds of the Bishop's Palace. It is partly on sloping ground, and is in the heart of the town. The buildings, which will consist not of one large one, but of a number of smaller ones for different departments, will cover some six acres of land, while the remainder of the site, which has some old and fairly good timber upon it, will be used as pleasure grounds, making altogether a place which will be, so far as provincial Colleges are concerned, quite unique.

INTERNAL WORK.

The students who have attended courses in the Agricultural Department of this College during the session have been as follows :—

Degree Course—				
Student in his fourth year ...	...	...	...	1
" " first " ...	...	...	...	1
Diploma Course—				
Students in their second year ...	...	...	...	5
" " first " ...	...	...	...	2
Special Courses—				
Student in his fourth year ...	...	...	...	1
" " first " ...	...	...	...	8
" during autumn and spring terms	...	...	...	4
" autumn term ...	...	...	...	16

It is to be noted that the County Councils are increasingly disposed to grant scholarships for the various courses held at this College. This is especially the case for the autumn and spring courses, the whole of the students taking these courses having come with scholarships from the five counties of North Wales; while of those who took long courses, or other special courses, six students came with scholarships from the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, Flint, or Denbigh.

As regards these autumn and spring courses it would probably be advantageous if the two courses, now independent, could be merged in one course extending over the two terms, which could then be continued in a second and possibly a third year. A student would then get a complete course of instruction but only be obliged to attend in the winter and early spring. It would also seem highly desirable for the College authorities to consider the possibility of establishing a good horticultural department.

One can never fail to be struck with the great possibilities which Wales seems to present for vegetable and fruit growing, and the very small use which has hitherto been made of them. If this College were to take the matter up in a thorough manner, there need be no fear as to the success which would attend such a movement.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—The pupils receiving instruction at the Flint and Denbighshire Dairy School last year amounted to 117, which is the highest number yet recorded there. The greater number, too, of the pupils came for periods of some six weeks, while 72 came for instruction in cheese-making, either alone or in conjunction with butter-making.

Classes for instruction in butter-making were held at four centres in Carnarvonshire, one being the College. There were 45 pupils, all of them taking the full course of 10 days' instruction.

The usual examinations in dairying were held at the Denbigh and Bangor schools, and the following certificates were awarded :—

Advanced certificate in dairy work ...	2
Ordinary " cheese-making ...	3
" butter-making ...	15

Field Demonstrations.—In Anglesey, demonstrations were conducted at three centres on grass land, one being concerned with the effect of different manures, and the other with different seed mixtures. In addition, demonstrations on charlock spraying were held at four centres.

In Carnarvonshire, manurial trials on grass land were carried out at three centres, and a charlock spraying demonstration was held at another centre. For the first time, it is believed, in Wales, demonstrations were held on spraying potatoes as a preventive of disease. These took place at three centres.

In Denbighshire, manurial experiments on grass land were in progress at 2 centres.

In Flintshire, similar experiments took place at three centres, two of them being to test the effect of different qualities of basic slag.

Lectures.—These are given in accordance with the list of subjects referred to in the Report for 1899-1900.

In Anglesey, courses of six lectures were given at two centres, and of four lectures at two other centres, and of three lectures at a fifth centre. A single lecture was given at another centre. The average attendance at the six centres was 19.

In Carnarvonshire, courses of four lectures were given at five centres, of three lectures at two centres, and of two lectures at 5 centres. Single lectures were given at five centres also. The average attendance was 40.

In Denbighshire, courses of four lectures were given at five centres, and courses of three and two lectures, with a single lecture, were given at each of three other centres. The average attendance was 56.

In Flintshire, single lectures were given at three centres to an average audience of 28.

In Montgomeryshire, courses of four lectures were given at two centres, the average attendance being 31.

It would be advantageous if, in addition to the above, the College were able to offer facilities for courses of instruction in veterinary hygiene, and could also engage a farriery instructor—horse shoeing having been found to be a very useful and interesting subject of instruction in many English counties.

COLLEGE FARM.

The farm itself certainly shows an improvement on what it was when taken in 1897, while the stock is decidedly good. A bull bred here took first prize as a two-year old at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show last summer (1901), while at local shows both cattle and horses from the farm have won prizes.

Experiments have been continued in crossing mountain and cross bred sheep with eight other breeds. The lambs have, as a rule, been sold off fat, and a comparison of the different weights is interesting. Other experiments have been in progress on the feeding of cattle, the manurial treatment of various crops, and on the growth of different varieties of wheat, mangels, swedes and potatoes.

Another farm has now been placed at the disposal of the College situate on the main line near Aber, and only some five miles or so from the College. The buildings are exceptionally good, and although it will not grow the stock that the Anglesey farm has done, its general character and proximity to the College will make its acquisition a valuable one.

FINANCES.

The expenditure incurred during the financial year, other than that on the farm, amounted to £2,421. The receipts included County Council grants amounting to £1,145 and including those on account of scholarships; fees for tuition from other than county scholars, £94; subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts, £227, and the Board's grant of £800. A grant of £200 was also made by the Board in respect of the farm.

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

THREE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Lecturers in Agriculture	R. W. Haydon.
	C. F. Archibald.
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture ...	W. Angus, B.Sc.
Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry	
and Physics... ..	H. Ingle, F.I.C.
Lecturer in Veterinary Science ...	Vet. Lieut.-Col. C. Steel, F.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics,	
&c.	C. Stephenson.
Lecturer on Poultry Keeping ...	F. Parton.
Instructors in Horticulture... ..	T. Redington, F.R.H.S.
	A. Gant, F.R.H.S.
Assistant Instructor in Horticulture	F. Redington.
Instructress in Dairy Work ...	Miss McKerrow.

The following members of the College Staff, with assistants and demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Biology	L. C. Miall, F.R.S.
" " Engineering	J. Goodman, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Lecturer in Geology	P. F. Kendall, F.G.S.
" " Botany	W. G. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Assistant Lecturer and Demon-	
strator in Botany	N. Walker.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction carried on in the College comprise :—

1. A course for the B.Sc. Degree in the Victoria University, extending over three or four sessions.
2. A general course designed without reference to the requirements of any examining body.
3. A course for the National Diploma.

In the winter courses the instruction lasts over three winters for students studying for the examination for the National Diploma in Agriculture, awarded jointly by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

For the B.Sc. Degree, students must pass Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations, not entering the Agricultural Department until they begin to work for this last. The courses of study are as follows :—

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

7

For the Preliminary Examination (First Year).	Time devoted to each Subject.	For the Intermediate Examination (Second Year).	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.		Hours approximate.
English Language	50	Chemistry, Lectures and Laboratories.	330
" History	60	Biology	300
Mathematics	90	One of the following, viz. :— Pure Mathematics, Physics, Applied Mechanics or Surveying.	180
Three of the following, one of which must be a language :—			
Greek			
Latin	90		
French	90		
German			
Some foreign language approved by the Board of Studies.			
Elementary Mechanics ...	80		
Chemistry	120		
Geography or Natural History.			

FINAL EXAMINATION.

For the Final Examination.	Time devoted to each Subject.	For the Final Examination.	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours approximate.		Hours approximate.
a. Agriculture : comprising a special course in one of the following :—	100	c. One of the following to be presented at either the Intermediate or Final Examination, the standard being that of the Intermediate Examination in either case :—	
1. Agricultural Chemistry...	120	1. Applied Mathematics ...	90
2. Agricultural Botany ...	80	2. Logic	60
3. Agricultural Zoology ...	*	3. French Language ...	90
4. Agricultural Geology ...	80	4. German Language ...	90
5. Veterinary Science ...	60	5. English Literature ...	60
6. Bacteriology	*	6. Applied Mechanics ...	180
		7. Surveying	250
b. One of the following :—			
1. Pure and Applied Mathematics.	180	Candidates who take Agricultural Chemistry under (a) cannot also take General Chemistry under (b). The same with Botany, Zoology and Geology.	
2. Physics	360	Under (c) agricultural students are recommended to take Surveying.	
3. Chemistry... ..	540		
4. Zoology	360		
5. Botany	360		
6. Physiology	300		
7. Geology	510		

* Not yet arranged

REPORTS ON INSTITUTIONS AIDED.

Other students may take a one or two-winters' course, and are free to devote the spring and summer months to practical farm work. The subjects are as follows :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each Subject.	Second Year (for Students taking <i>two</i> years Course).	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours.*		Hours.*
Agriculture	60	Agriculture	100
" Outdoor	180	" Outdoor... ..	120
Elementary Science (Chemistry and Physics).	60	Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures.	60
Natural History	100	Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	120
Mathematics		Botany	80
Chemical Laboratory	120	Veterinary Science	40
		Book-keeping	40
		Mensuration	20

Second Year (for Students taking <i>three</i> years Course).	Time devoted to each Subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours.*		Hours.
Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures.	60	Agriculture	100
Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	140	" Outdoor... ..	120
Agricultural Geology	100	Veterinary Science	80
" Botany	100	Agricultural Engineering	60
" Entomology	30	" Chemistry, Lectures.	60
" Surveying	60	Agricultural Chemistry, Practical.	40
Mensuration	20	Book-keeping	40

For students who can devote the summer as well as winter months to study, a special course is arranged as follows :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each Subject.
	Hours.*
Dairying	30
Horticulture	10
Poultry-keeping	20
Forestry	40
Mathematics	20
Surveying	120
Practical Chemistry	
Farm and Forestry Excursions	

* Approximate.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.**

It is satisfactory to be able to state that the Joint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings County Councils, which, since 1899, has taken in hand the work, as regards agricultural education, carried out in those Ridings, has now been joined by the North Riding, except in so far as a certain amount of local dairy instruction is concerned.

The work then in this county is now organised in a way which seems to be the best attainable, for while it is to all intents and purposes carried out by the Local Authority, it is yet, from a lad's gardening class up to a course for a University degree, carried out through the Collegiate Institution which occupies the highest position in the district.

INTERNAL WORK.

The students in attendance during the session of 1901-2, and also at the special summer course in 1901, were as follows:—

Degree Course—

Student in his third year	1
Students taking Sciences Courses but not yet in the Agricultural Department ...	4

Diploma Courses—

Students in their third year	6
" " second " 	19
" " first " 	25

Special Summer Course (1901)—

Students included in the above	(22)
Students not included in the above ...	4

Special Courses—

Students	2
-----------------	---

Of the above, 17 came with scholarships from the West Riding of Yorkshire, 11 from the North and 6 from the East Riding; one student also came with a scholarship from the Lancashire County Council, another from the Lindsey Division, and a third from the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire.

The specially noticeable feature of the above is, as was foreshadowed in last year's report, the number of students who return after the winter sessions which form the course for the Diploma for a further course of study in the summer.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—At the fixed dairy school at the Garforth Farm, pupils are now received for courses of six weeks' instruction in butter and soft cheese making, and in dairying generally. Milking is included in the foregoing; while pupils also receive instruction in poultry keeping. During the past year three such courses were held and were attended by 19 students.

Courses of instruction in butter making, by means of a travelling school, were held at three centres in the West Riding and were attended by 22 pupils.

Field demonstrations.—These are so far only conducted in the East and West Ridings. Besides being carried out under schemes which have their counterpart at the Garforth Farm, the experiments are repeated year after year. This will be done until results are obtained which may justify conclusions being formed under a great variety of conditions, including variations in soils, the centres where experiments are conducted being selected in such a manner as to be typical of the leading varieties of soil in the county; so that, after a series of years, the results of a particular scheme of manuring will be available for comparison, not only on any particular type of soil but in the county as a whole.

During the past year experiments were conducted at four centres on the manuring of meadow hay according to one scheme, and at four centres according to a second scheme: on clover hay at six centres; on barley at three centres; on potatoes at five centres; on swedes according to one scheme at five centres, and according to a second scheme at five centres; on mangels at one centre; and on pasture at three centres. Tests were also made with varieties of oats at one centre; of swedes at one centre; and of red clover from different countries at three centres.

One of the centres at which the experiment on barley was conducted was on the Wolds, and the area under experiment was 12 acres, the object being to investigate any relationship between the weight grown on each plot and its actual malting value.

Charlock spraying demonstrations were also carried out.

Lectures.—As regards agricultural subjects, and veterinary hygiene, courses of five lectures were given at ten centres in the North Riding, and courses of ten lectures at two centres. The average attendance was 25.

In the East Riding, a course of 10 lectures was given at one centre, and of five lectures at eight centres. Single lectures were also given at seven of these centres and at seven other centres as well. The average attendance was 37. In the West Riding courses of five lectures were given at 14 centres. At six of these single lectures were also given, as well as at 20 other centres. The average attendance was 34.

Horticultural instruction was provided by means of courses of five lectures at 13 centres in the North Riding, at six centres in the East Riding (a single lecture being given at one other centre), and at 25 centres in the West Riding, a second course being held at three of them. The attendance in the three Ridings averaged respectively 42, 38, and 53. Out-door demonstrations were given at several of the centres. School and other gardens continue to arouse increasing interest, and cannot fail to be doing a considerable amount of good.

Poultry-keeping instruction, in courses of five lectures, was provided at 10 centres in the North Riding to an average audience of 43; at four centres in the East Riding to an average audience of 55; and at 11 centres in the West Riding to an average audience of 22.

At each centre the lecturer makes a point of visiting the poultry runs in the district, and reports that a greatly increased number of fowls is now kept (in one district he puts this at 50 per cent more than was the case a few years ago), and of much improved quality. Amongst farmers in the rural districts fowls are now being considered as an important and increasing part of their regular business, while in the more thickly populated and industrial districts the greatest ingenuity is exercised by the inhabitants in keeping poultry in a limited space, while working men have been known to walk night and morning $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their homes to places where they can keep their fowls, in order to feed and attend to them.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A class has been held every Saturday during the past winter (and has been continued on into the summer) in the educational buildings at the Garforth Farm. The instruction has comprised two hours' lecture and laboratory work on experimental plant physiology, and two hours' horticultural instruction, which was held out of doors when the weather permitted. The course has been a very thorough one, and of real educational value. It was attended by nine persons.

Classes in natural history subjects of two hours' duration were also held for 12 and 13 Saturdays respectively at two centres in the North Riding. At one centre there were 19 and at the other 34 students.

COUNTY FARM.

As will already have been gathered, a great number of experiments are in progress here both with crops and stock; the latter have comprised sheep breeding, bullock feeding, and calf rearing. The place is fast growing in interest, and this seems to be increasingly recognised by the farmers in the district. The educational buildings form an important addition to the value of the place, and the garden surrounding them is now well laid out with fruit trees, which are of great use for purposes of demonstration in pruning, training, &c., as well as of propagation by means of budding and grafting. There are also several gardens laid out on the "School Garden" model, but treated in different ways as regards the preparation of the soil and its after management. These gardens are naturally of considerable benefit to the school teachers who visit the place or attend classes there.

FINANCES.

The expenses during the past year, exclusive of the normal working of the farm, and also of maintenance grants to the county scholars, have amounted to £7,467. These have been met by subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts, £170; fees from students other than county scholars, £256; and the Board's grant of £800 to the College and £200 in respect of the farm. The balance has been met by the County Councils concerned.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM AND CUMBERLAND.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture and Forestry	T. H. Middleton, M.Sc.†
Lecturer in Agriculture, etc. ...	R. B. Greig, F.H.A.S., F.Z.S.
" Agricultural Chemistry ...	S. Hoare Collins, F.I.C., F.C.S.
" Veterinary Science and	
Natural History ...	A. Meek, M.Sc., F.Z.S.
" Horticulture ...	George Berry.
Assistant to Professor ...	F. Wakerley, F.H.A.S.

The following members of the College Staff, with assistants and demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Mathematics and Prin-	
cipal ...	H. P. Gurney, M.A., D.C.L.
Professor of Chemistry ...	P. P. Bedson, M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Physics ...	H. Stroud, M.A., D.Sc.
Professor of Geology ...	G. A. Lebour, M.A., M.Sc., F.G.S.
Professor of Botany ...	M. C. Potter, M.A.
Professor of Mining and Surveying ...	Henry Louis, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S.
Demonstrator in Surveying ...	G. H. Stanley, A.R.S.M.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College prepares students attending the full three years' course of instruction for the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture of the University of Durham.

The Degree course extends over three years and embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.		hours.
Mathematics ...	200	Agriculture ...	80	Agriculture ...	80
Physics... ..	200	Agricultural and		Forestry... ..	40
Chemistry ...	200	Organic Chemis-		Estate Manage-	
(1) Geology ...	200	try	180	ment	20
(1) Natural His-		Agri. Botany ...	160	Botany	180
tory	160	Anatomy and		Chemistry ...	270
		Physiology ...	150	Pathology and	
		Land Surveying	80	Farm Hygiene	90
		Geology (2) ...	60	Engineering ...	110
		Entomology ...	20	Book-keeping ...	60
				(3) Building Con-	
				struction ...	60
Practical work occupies about half of the time allotted to each subject.		Practical work, apart from excursions of which there may be about 12 of six hours each, occupies about half of the time allotted to each subject.		Practical work, apart from excursions of which there may be 12 of six hours each, occupies rather more than half the time allotted to each subject.	
(1) Alternate subjects.		(2) For students who did not take Geology as an alternative subject in the first year.		(3) Optional.	

† Now Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge

There is also a two years' course for the Associateship in Science of the College and a course for the College Certificate of Agriculture.

The Associateship in Science is granted by examination on the work of the first two years for the B.Sc.

The course for the Certificate in Agriculture extends over three winter sessions, of two terms, and embraces the following subjects of study :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Third Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.		hours.
Mathematics ...	100	Agriculture ...	60	Agriculture ...	60
Inorganic Chemistry ...	180	Organic Chemistry ...	140	Agricultural Chemistry ...	180
Botany ...	150	Agricultural Chemistry ...		Book-keeping ...	60
Entomology ...	20	Agricultural Botany ...	130	One of the following :—	
Elementary Surveying ...	20	Agricultural Geology ...	60	(a) Agricultural Engineering	90
		Land Surveying, including Field Work ...	80	(b) Estate Management and Forestry ...	60
		(1) Physics ...	40	(c) Farm Hygiene, including Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology ...	140
				(1) Botany ...	80

(1) Optional.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

This College has again suffered loss as regards the head of its Agricultural Department, Professor Middleton having in January last been appointed Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge. He is succeeded at Newcastle by Mr. D. A. Gilchrist, Director of the Agricultural Department at Reading College.

INTERNAL WORK.

The students attending courses in the Agricultural Department at this College during the session have been as under :—

Degree Course—					
Students in their third year ...	...	...	...	...	2
" " first " ...	...	...	...	...	3
Certificate Course—					
Students in their second year	...	...	...	...	4
" " first " ...	...	...	...	...	3
Special Courses—					
Students ...	...	...	...	...	4
Short Course (6 weeks)—					
Students ...	...	...	...	...	16

Of the long course students, four came with scholarships from the County Councils for Cumberland, Durham, and Shropshire; while all the short course students came with scholarships from Northumberland and Durham.

Of the special course students, one is a young farmer in the neighbourhood who had previously attended a short course, and now comes in for one whole day and two evenings a week to pursue his studies further.

The dairy which has been fitted up at the College was used for six weeks in the autumn for the purpose of providing, with the assistance of the head dairy teacher to the Durham County Council, instruction in butter and cheese making. The class was attended by 13 students, almost all of whom remained for the full period that the school was open.

In the Chemical Department research is being conducted into the chemical composition of a number of different varieties of swedes, samples of which have been taken from crops which have been manured in different ways, grown in different parts of the district, and ultimately stored in a different manner. The amount of work involved is considerable, as the samples taken for analysis, which have consisted of pieces bored out of the centre of the swede, have numbered some thousands. Similar work is being carried out on potatoes, though not with different varieties.

In the Botanical Department research is being pursued with respect to a newly discovered disease in turnips.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—So far as the College is concerned, the work is confined to the examination of the students attending the travelling dairy schools provided by the Durham County Council, and to the granting of certificates. In all, four such classes, with a complement of 36 pupils, were examined by the College.

Field Demonstrations.—Two rotation experiments commenced eight years ago are still being continued in Northumberland, together with an experiment of a semi-permanent nature on the hay crop. At the centre where this is conducted, and also at another one, an experiment was last year carried out on the potato crop, while experiments on the manuring of turnips and of seeds hay were carried out at another centre.

In Durham, a rotation experiment was continued at one centre, and an experiment of a semi-permanent nature on meadow land at two centres. Manurial experiments were also conducted on seeds hay, potatoes, swedes, turnips, and mangels at 16 other centres. At five of these two sets of experiments were in process, while at another centre three, and at a further centre six sets were being conducted.

Farmers in County Durham are taking such an interest in field experiments that it has become a question whether this county as well as Northumberland should not have a farm of its own. As a temporary measure, an industrial school farm of some 60 acres near Durham is being taken in hand and the greater part being laid out under experiment. If this is found to be successful it will probably lead to something on a larger and more comprehensive scale.

In Cumberland, the rotation experiment commenced at one centre six years ago, and the experiments on meadow land commenced at the same period at one centre and in the year previous at eight centres, are still being continued.

[6] **Lectures.**—In Northumberland, lectures on agricultural subjects, the results of experiments, &c., were given at seven centres. At three of these a single lecture was given; at two there was a second, and at two others a third lecture given. The average attendance was 26.

It is satisfactory to note an increasing demand for lectures in this county, as it has hitherto been a source of surprise that the desire for them has not been forthcoming.

In Durham, a course of eight lectures was given at one centre; courses of six lectures were given at seven centres, and of three lectures at one centre. A single lecture was given at one other centre. The average audience numbered 30.

Horticultural instruction, which has for long been recommended for this district, has now been fairly started and considerable progress has been made already. In Northumberland courses of three lectures were given at 17 centres to average audiences of 26, together with six demonstrations at the county fruit plot which has been started at Haydon Bridge. This plot, and that which has been formed at the county farm, are likely to be of great value, as showing what kinds of fruit can be grown in this part of the country.

In Cumberland, no less than 54 places were visited; at one of them five lectures were given; at five others three lectures and at 13 others two lectures were given. At the rest single pioneer lectures were given. The average attendance was 30. A fruit plot has also been laid out at the Cumberland and Westmorland county farm near Penrith. In addition to the above, a great many demonstrations in pruning and grafting were held, and visits paid to allotment or other gardens.

COUNTY FARM.

The experimental work conducted here continues to show features of very great interest, and this seems to be increasingly appreciated by farmers in the district.

A fresh experiment to test the value of the manurial treatment of land by means of the stock fed on it is now being carried out. Four 10-acre plots of grass land are being manured in the first instance with basic slag, and each will receive different after-treatment. The plots will be grazed by both sheep and cattle. A fruit-growing station, as already mentioned, has been started at the farm, and bids fair to show results which persons in the district hardly realised as possible of attainment in that part of the country.

Attention may again be drawn to the area at this farm devoted to forestry. As mentioned in the report for 1897-8, a number of half-acre plots have been planted with different varieties of larch and fir, while one plot has been planted with beech, larch, and oak. Though planted only four seasons ago, marked variation in the rate of growth is already observable on several of the plots.

FINANCE.

The expenditure on the work conducted by the College during the financial year amounted to £2,509. Receipts from the County Councils of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland amounted to £1,240; fees from other than county scholars and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £205; while the Board made as usual a grant of £800. As in previous years, the Board made a further grant of £200 in respect of the farm.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, HERTFORD, HUNTINGDON, ISLE OF
ELY, NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTON, EAST AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND
WITH THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

Staff.

Professor of Agriculture	W. Somerville, M.A., D.Sc., D.Ec.*
University Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry, and Secretary of the Board of Agricultural Studies	T. B. Wood, M.A.
Lecturer on Botany	R. H. Biffen, M.A.
Lecturer on Book-keeping and Surveying	W. M. Tod, M.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Assistant Chemist	R. A. Berry, F.I.C., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agric.
Superintendent of Field Experiments ...	J. Goodchild, B.A., Camb. Univ. Dipl. in Agri.

The following members of the University Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to agricultural students.

Professor of Chemistry	G. D. Liveing, M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Botany	H. Marshall Ward, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Professor of Geology	T. McK. Hughes, M.A., F.R.S.
The Gilbey Lecturer	H. H. Smith.
University Demonstrator in Zoology ...	C. Warburton, M.A.
University Demonstrator in Physiology...	J. H. Widdicombe, M.A.
Lecturer of St. John's College	R. H. Adie, M.A., B.Sc.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The University grants a Diploma in Agricultural Science to those candidates who pass the requisite scientific and practical examinations. The first part of the examination, comprising the purely scientific subjects, ranks as a "Special" examination for the ordinary B.A. degree.

The general course of study extends over two years, but facilities are given to students to reside a third year for the purpose of more advanced work or research in any special branch of the sciences bearing on agriculture.

* Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, January, 1902.

Instruction is given in the University Laboratories and embraces the following subjects :—

First year.	
Elementary Chemistry. { 48 lectures.	Elementary Botany. { 72 lectures, each followed by 1½ hours practical work.
Elementary Agricultural Chemistry and Elementary Agricultural Botany. { Together 24 lectures, with practical work.	Economic Geology. { 48 lectures, with work in museum and excursions for field work.
Elementary Practical Chemistry. { 48 demonstrations, each followed by an average of about two hours practical work.	Physics and Mechanics. { 24 lectures and demonstrations.
	Agriculture (Elementary). { 24 lectures, with excursions to farm.
Second year.	
Agriculture { 72 lectures, with field excursions to the University Farm and to leading farms &c. in neighbourhood.	Physiology and Hygiene. { 24 lectures, with practical work in laboratory.
Agricultural Chemistry. { 72 lectures, each followed by about two hours practical work.	Entomology { 24 lectures, with demonstrations.
Agricultural Botany. { 24 lectures, each followed by 1½ hours practical work.	Engineering { 24 lectures, with demonstrations.
	Mensuration and Surveying. { 24 lectures, with field work.
	Book-keeping 24 lectures.
Short Courses of Instruction for Young Farmers.	
Agricultural Chemistry ... {	18 lectures, each followed by 2 hours practical work.
Agricultural Botany... {	18 lectures, each followed by 2 hours practical work.
Agriculture ... {	18 lectures and visits to farm.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

The post of Professor of Agriculture in the University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Somerville in December last, was filled by the appointment of Professor Middleton, of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

INTERNAL WORK.

It will be recollected that Agricultural Science now forms an avenue to the ordinary B.A. degree at Cambridge, and the examination is so arranged that candidates who have already passed Part I. of the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture may be regarded as having passed the Special Examination for the degree, while candidates who have passed the Special Examination for the degree are regarded as having passed Part I. of the Diploma.

During the past year three students obtained the Diploma in Agriculture, of whom one had already taken his degree, and one proceeded to the degree of B.A., having passed the Special Examination in Agricultural Science. Seven others satisfied the examiners in Part I. only, of whom one had already taken his degree.

Following the classification of last year, the number of those taking agricultural courses at the University during the past year has been—

Diploma, Part I., and Special Examination for the B.A. degree—					
Students reading for the above	...	...	...	...	6
Diploma, Part II.—					
Students reading for the above	...	...	...	...	7
Courses other than the above—					
Students	...	...	...	...	17

Of the foregoing, all but four were members of the University, and two had already taken their degree either through the Natural Science Tripos or the Special Examination. Two held scholarships from the Norfolk and one from the Cambridgeshire County Council.

In addition to the above courses, one of six weeks' duration was held for farmers' sons in the autumn, and was attended by four students from Hertfordshire and two from East Suffolk. All came with scholarships from their respective County Councils.

EXTERNAL WORK

Field Demonstrations.—In Cambridgeshire, these were carried out at three centres, the subject at one being the manurial treatment of meadow land, and at the other two the manurial treatment of fruit trees.

In Norfolk, an experiment was carried out to test the feeding value of swedes grown on an area of 10 acres with a variety of manures.

In Huntingdonshire, on an area of eight acres, an experiment was continued on different seed mixtures for laying down land to grass, including that advocated by Mr. Robert Elliot, of Kelso.

In Bedfordshire, experiments were conducted at four centres on the manurial treatment of the potato crop, but, owing to the abnormally dry season, the experiment was rendered largely nugatory.

In Hertfordshire, a rotation experiment was continued at one centre, and one on meadow land at another centre.

In East Suffolk, the Department acted in an advisory capacity as regards the experimental stations which the Council maintain at Bramford and Saxmundham.

The foregoing statement does not include the special experiments on the manuring of grass land, as tested by the increased weight of the sheep fed on the different plots. These, as stated in a previous Report, are conducted on behalf of the Board of Agriculture at one station in Northamptonshire, and in conjunction with the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture and with the Essex County Council at stations in these two counties. A further station is maintained in Cambridgeshire by the Department itself.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A Saturday class in agricultural chemistry was again held at Norwich, the course covering a period of 12 Saturdays. It was attended by 30 students.

A summer vacation class was again held for three weeks at Cambridge, and instruction given in chemistry, physics, and botany, accompanied by practical work on the part of the students. The instruction given should have been of great value to those attending the class, not only on account of the information placed at their disposal, but also on account of the very able manner in which it was given. The whole course was based on experiment, while the lectures seemed to be carefully reasoned throughout, so that if it did nothing else, it afforded the teachers attending it an object lesson in method. Those attending numbered 20 from Norfolk, seven from Bedfordshire, and seven from Hertfordshire.

THE FARM.

The buildings have now been considerably altered and improved, and in a thoroughly practical manner.

The farm is of course largely, if not entirely, given up to experiments, the most noticeable of which last year were those on different varieties of wheat, winter oats, and barley, and on the manuring of mangels, but all were more or less of the nature of preliminary trials to test the general capabilities of the farm, last year having been the first year of complete occupation.

The particularly interesting experiments on the cross fertilization of cereals and other farm plants, referred to in last year's Report, are being continued.

FINANCES.

The expenditure incurred by the Department last year, including a sum of £400 paid over to the farm account, amounted to £2,570. The receipts included the grant from the Drapers' Company of £800 and from the Gilbey Fund of £200; grants from the County Councils for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, East and West Suffolk, and from the Council of the Borough of Cambridge, amounting to £845; fees and miscellaneous receipts amounting to £84; and the Board's grant of £800 to the general work of the Department and £200 on account of the farm.

SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYE,
ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
KENT AND SURREY.

Staff.

Principal, and Professor of Chemistry ...	A. D. Hall, M.A.
Professor of Botany ...	J. Percival, M.A., F.L.S., F.C.S.
Professor of Agriculture, and Director of Farm ...	Vacant.
Lecturer in Chemistry ...	E. J. Russell, B.Sc.
" Entomology, &c. ...	F. V. Theobald, M.A., F.E.S.
" Surveying, &c. ...	T. J. Young, F.S.I.
" Dairy Work and Poultry Keeping ...	T. J. Robinson, F.S.I.
" Veterinary Science ...	Prof. T. W. Cave, F.R.C.V.S.
Instructor in Horticulture ...	S. Deadman.
" Bee-keeping... ...	J. Garratt.
" Farriery ...	W. Wardley.
Secretary and Bursar ...	H. C. Barker, B.A., LL.B.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Diploma course extends over two years for a pass, and three years for honours, but the third year's course is specialised, so that it is not possible to draw up a general time-table. Candidates for the diploma must, *inter alia*, perform certain manual operations, submit a diary of the farm operations, prepare a plan and section of an area of land, make certain analyses, and furnish collections of insects and dried specimens of grasses and other plants found on the farm.

First Year.	No. of hours.	Second Year.	No. of hours.
*Chemistry	252	*Chemistry, Organic and Agricultural.	216
*Botany	144	*Agricultural Botany...	144
*Agriculture	180	*Agriculture	192
Mechanics and Physics ...	48	*Land Surveying	96
*Surveying	84	Agricultural Engineering ...	24
Zoology	84	Veterinary Anatomy and Medicine.	72
Entomology	24	Estate Management	108
Geology	48	Book-keeping	96
Building Construction ...	60	Entomology	72
*Dairy, Poultry, Fruit, Farriery, Carpentry.	144	*Dairy, Poultry, Fruit, Farriery, Carpentry.	144
		Forestry	24

* Includes practical and field work, about one-third of the time stated.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.**

This College is suffering a double loss as regards its staff. The Vice-Principal and Lecturer on Agriculture, Mr. F. B. Smith, received an appointment in South Africa and left the College in March last. The Principal, Mr. A. D. Hall, although he has not yet left the College, has been appointed Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station (Lawes' Agricultural Trust), and will shortly be taking up his position there. While the agricultural community may be congratulated on having one of Mr. Hall's ability to carry on, and possibly develop, the historic work at Rothamsted, bringing into touch with it other work which in different parts of the country has sprung up within the last decade, the College cannot fail to feel the loss of its first Principal, to whose credit must be placed a large portion of the success which that institution has undoubtedly achieved.

On the other hand, the College has within the past year secured, as Lecturer on Veterinary Science, the services of Mr. Cave, F.R.C.V.S., whose good work when at the Midland Agricultural Institute is a guarantee of the benefit which will accrue to the south-eastern counties from his appointment.

INTERNAL WORK.

The buildings referred to in last year's Report were finished before the commencement of the session, and the students were able to be accommodated in them.

The Senate of the University of London have now approved of a scheme for making agriculture a subject for the B.Sc. degree, so far as all stages up to the Final are concerned : that question is still under consideration.

The numbers of those at the College during the Session are as follows :—

Diploma Course—

Students in their third year	...	...	6
" " second "	...	...	13
" " first "	...	...	26

Special Courses—

Students	6
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Of the above, 13 came with scholarships from Kent and Surrey.

It is very encouraging to hear that old students are not only doing well in getting positions as agents, managers, &c., but, better still, are doing well as farmers, especially in Kent and Surrey, and are winning approbation from old farmers there for the few mistakes they make. They act, too, as sources of considerable strength to the College in helping to start farmers' clubs and experimental committees in their respective districts, thus bringing the older farmers into touch with the College.

In this connection it may not be out of place to mention the Hop Conference, which took place at the College in the autumn of 1901. There were between 150 and 160 growers present from the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Worcester, and Hereford. The subjects introduced by the College staff had mainly to do with the experiments conducted at Wye and in the affiliated counties, and a discussion took place after each. The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the genuine desire, shown by each grower who spoke, for all the information and all the scientific help the College might be able to give; and also the encouragement which those present gave the College authorities to persevere in their work even though at times they might find themselves on a wrong path. An interesting and novel experiment is now being conducted in breeding Australian ladybirds, which are much larger than the English variety, and presumably consume a larger number of aphides. Several of these insects have been turned out in hop gardens this year.

COLLEGE FARM.

The appearance of the farm is one of steady and continuous improvement, and the stock is good. Before long the College will have a herd of pedigree milking shorthorns of its own creation, as the young stock are all now becoming eligible for entry in the herd book. The sheep continue to command top prices in the local market.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—In Kent, at four centres, experiments on hops, commenced in previous years, were continued; while at 10 centres experiments were made on no less than 35,000 trees, by means of fumigation, to try and get rid of the black currant mite. Unfortunately, these were not attended with ultimate success.

In Surrey, experiments on hops at one centre, commenced some years back, were continued. It is satisfactory to note that more experiments are being commenced in the current year, and much old prejudice against the College in this county is being overcome at length.

Lectures.—In Kent, lectures on common ailments of farm stock were given by the College veterinary lecturer at eight centres. There were three lectures delivered at each centre to an average audience of 35.

Courses of lectures, usually three at each centre but in one case six, on science for gardeners were given at six centres. The average audience was 31.

In Surrey, courses of three lectures on science for gardeners were given at four centres, the average audience being 21.

A course on poultry keeping was also given at one centre and was attended by an average of 23 persons.

Farriery Instruction.—The Farriery School was located during about half the year at one centre in Kent and at two in Surrey. Altogether, 31 persons came under instruction.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A three weeks' course was held during the summer at the College. The course comprised instruction in elementary natural science, in land measurement, poultry keeping, bee keeping, and hardy fruit growing, and also in the management of school gardens. It was attended by 31 students from Kent, Surrey, and also Worcester.

FINANCES.

The total payments made during the financial year on the internal and external work of the institution, the boarding of the students, and the upkeep of the farm amounted to £10,218. During the same period grants in respect of the normal working of the College were made by the County Councils for Kent and Surrey amounting to £4,082; fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £1,987, and farm receipts to £1,578. The Board made a grant of £800 in respect of the College and £200 on account of the farm. In addition to the foregoing, the Councils for Kent and Surrey made considerable further payments on account of the new buildings, and, it is understood, have decided in future to increase their annual grants in order to place the institution on a sound financial basis.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH,
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
 ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF
 CARDIGAN, CARMARTHEN, BRECON, PEMBROKE, MERTONETH AND
 MONTGOMERY (PORTION OF).

Staff.

Lecturer in Agriculture	D. D. Williams, M.B.A.S.E., F.H.A.S.
County Lecturer	Wm. Edwards, F.G.S.
Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry and Analyst	J. Alan Murray, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Sur- veying, Engineering and Forestry...	J. P. Wilton, M.B.A.S.(Eng.), F.H.A.S., P.A.S.I.
Senior Instructress in Dairying ...	Miss Bessie L. Brown, N.D.D.
Instructor in Drawing and Building Construction	J. H. Appleton, Art Master.
Instructor in Horticulture	J. L. Pickard.

The following members of the College Staff, with demonstrators, also give instruction in their several subjects to the students in the Agricultural Department :—

Professor of Mathematics	R. W. Genese, M.A.
Professor of Physics	D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry	J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Professor of Biology and Geology ...	J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.
Professor of Botany	J. H. Salter, D.Sc.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Degree Course qualifying for the B.Sc. Degree of the University of Wales extends over three years (nine terms), and embraces the subjects of study shown in the following table, but the courses in Book-keeping, Agricultural Engineering, and Drawing given to Diploma students are not compulsory for the Degree. This course is open to Students who have matriculated in the University.

The Diploma Course, qualifying for the College Diploma in Agriculture, also extends over three years, but the Students attend classes only during the winter months (making 6 terms in all), and the remainder of the time (two periods of 24 weeks each) must be devoted to practical work on an approved farm under the supervision of the Lecturer in Agriculture.

An advanced course in Agricultural Chemistry is provided for those who wish to make a special study of the subject, after having taken either the Degree or the Diploma. It consists mainly of practical work.

The Short Courses for Farmers are intended to provide technical instruction for those who have already some knowledge of practical agriculture and who intend to follow the ordinary business of farming. The courses extend over two years (four

terms), the classes being held during the winter months. In the first term the work is of a very elementary and strictly technical character and forms a complete course in itself. The second term is of the nature of a continuation course. In the second year the work is of a more advanced character and includes more general science, chiefly Chemistry and Botany. Candidates who have successfully passed through these two courses and then take the third year of the Diploma Course are held to be qualified for the College Diploma.

A Course for those studying for the National Dairy Diploma commences in January and is continued throughout the Lent and Easter terms (22 weeks), the first term being spent in theoretical and the second in practical work.

During the summer vacation, a class for instruction in Butter and Cheese-making is held at the College. For ordinary students the course lasts eight weeks, while there is a course lasting over ten weeks for those who may wish to qualify as dairy teachers.

Courses of instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry and Physics, intended chiefly for rural schoolmasters, are held on Saturdays and during the summer vacation.

Intermediate Course (One Year).			Final Course (Two Years).		
Subjects.	Lectures.	Practical Work.	Subjects.	Lectures.	Practical Work.
		Hours.			Hours.
Chemistry	80	150	I. Either—		
Biology	80	160	(1) Chemistry, inorganic and organic.†	140	600
Either of the two following :—			or (2) Two of the following :—		
(1) Physics* ...	100	80	Chemistry, organic.†	80	360
or (2) Mathematics ...	120	—	Botany† ...	100	300
Logic	30	—	Zoology† ...	100	300
			or (3) Botany† ...	100	300
			Chemistry, organic.	50	180
			Geology ...	50	120
			and		
			II. Agriculture† ...	150	200†
			Agricultural Chemistry.	90	180
			Three of the following :—		
			(1) Entomology	25	—
			(2) Veterinary Hygiene.	30	—
			(3) Bacteriology	20	50
			(4) Land Surveying.	20	50
			(5) Agricultural Law.	30	—
			(6) Economics	30	—

* Must be taken by students who purpose taking a Final Course in Chemistry.

† The study of these subjects must extend over two sessions.

‡ Does not include Excursions.

The course for the Diploma in Agriculture extends over three years and embraces the following subjects of study :—

Subjects.	Time (hours) devoted to each.	
	Lectures.	Practical.
FIRST YEAR.		
Agriculture	80	50
Inorganic Chemistry	60	120
Animal Physiology and Veterinary Science	30	20
Book-keeping	—	20
Arithmetic and Mensuration	20	—
Farm Work	—	24 weeks
SECOND YEAR.		
Agriculture	80	50
Organic and Agricultural Chemistry	80	120
Botany	60	20
Geology	30	20
Surveying	20	60
Book-keeping	—	40
Dairying (lectures included in Agriculture)	—	60
Farm Work	—	24 weeks
THIRD YEAR.		
Mathematics	100	—
Mechanics	40	—
Physics	40	40
Surveying	40	120
Engineering	30	—
Drawing	—	120
Estate Management	30	—
Forestry	30	—
Entomology	30	—
Agricultural Law (optional)	—	—
Economics (optional)	—	—

The following is the Syllabus of the course in Dairying :—

The Dairy.—Importance of cleanliness in dairy utensils and appliances. Different systems of dairying and their comparative returns. Milk records.

Milk.—Nature and composition. Properties of each constituent. Causes of variation. Changes which milk undergoes. Different methods of preserving milk. Cooling.

Milk Testing.—Gerber Test, Babcock Test, Lactometer, Creamometer. Other Tests.

Cream.—Principles of cream separation. Different systems of cream raising. The separator. Influence of the different methods on products. Cream ripening for butter making. The effects of ripening.

Butter.—Butter making appliances. Churning, working, salting, colouring, and packing of butter. Properties of butter. Peculiarities of flavour and colour. Causes of variation.

Cheese.—Principles of manufacture. Making of different kinds.—Cheddar, Caerphilly, and soft cheese. Preparation of milk, acidity, starters, rennet and its action. General properties of cheese. Causes of variation. Appliances for cheese making.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

During the past year an addition to the staff has been made by the appointment, as County Lecturer in Agriculture, of Mr. W. Edwards, who has for many years worked well in a similar capacity for the Cheshire County Council.

INTERNAL WORK.

The arrangements as regards the so-called short courses, referred to in last year's Report, have been carried out, and there is now an elementary course in the term before Christmas, followed by a continuation course in the Lent term. This is succeeded by an advanced short course in the following year. As none of these courses except the first are really "short courses" it is a pity the name is maintained. It would be an advantage if they could all be grouped under the head of a certificate course extending over two winter sessions; although both for the purpose of the County Councils who desire to give short term scholarships, renewable only if the holders show themselves worthy of them, and also on account of those students who can only come for one or two terms, it is desirable that the course should be divided into self-contained departments; this might easily be done by dividing it into Parts I., II. and III., without in any way impairing its real continuous character.

The students who have received instruction in the Agricultural Department in the past session have been as follows :—

Degree Course—					
Student in his third year	...	...	...	...	1
" " second "	...	...	...	...	1
" " first "	...	...	...	...	1
Diploma Course—					
Students in their third year	...	...	...	...	4
" " second "	...	...	...	...	3
" " first "	...	...	...	...	3
Short Course (Advanced)—					
Students	...	...	...	...	12
Short Course (Continuation and Elementary)—					
Students	...	...	...	...	8
Short Course (Elementary only)—					
Students	...	...	...	...	27
Special Classes—					
Students	...	...	...	...	2
" previously included	...	...	...	...	(4)

Of the foregoing, 12 came with county scholarships from Cardiganshire, 21 from Carmarthenshire, three from Merionethshire, two from Pembrokeshire, five from Staffordshire, and two from Shropshire.

An eight-weeks dairy course was again held at the College, and instruction given in butter and cheese making. There were 36 pupils in attendance from the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, and Pembroke.

In the College garden, where manurial experiments on different crops and on plants representing different natural orders have for some years been in progress, some interesting results are to be seen. The continuous withholding, for instance, of potash in the manure applied shows that clover almost stops growing, mustard and mangels die out, and so does the cocksfoot which elsewhere is abundant in the old grass land plots ; on the other hand, the buck-wheat is fair, lettuce excellent, and rye very good indeed.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—Instruction in butter making has been given by means of the travelling school at two centres in Cardiganshire. In all, 24 pupils attended, of whom 22 remained for the full course of 10 days' instruction.

Field Demonstrations.—In Cardiganshire, experiments on grass land, consisting of the comparison of various nitrogenous manures, was carried out at two centres.

In Carmarthenshire, a similar experiment was carried out at three centres ; in Montgomeryshire at one centre, and in Pembrokeshire at one centre.

In each case the experiment was commenced in 1901 and is to continue for three years.

Lectures.—Lectures on agricultural matters, which were given by the county lecturer, who only commenced his duties in January last, were held at two centres in Cardiganshire and at six centres in Carmarthenshire. In each centre a course of four lectures was given, and the average attendance in the one county was 61 and in the other 64.

Horticultural instruction was provided at a number of centres, the lecturer remaining at each place for two weeks. A course of 10 lectures is given in the evenings, while the mornings are occupied in giving some instruction to children in elementary schools, and the afternoons in giving, where practicable, out-door demonstrations in the gardens of the district. In Cardiganshire 10 centres were visited, the average attendance at lectures being 74; in Carmarthenshire also 10 centres were visited, the audience at lectures averaging 115; while in Montgomeryshire one centre was visited, and the average attendance at the lectures was 120. In Pembrokeshire a course of three lectures was given at four centres to an average audience of 70.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A course in horticulture and bee-keeping was given at the College for two weeks in the summer. It was attended by 16 students from Cardiganshire and 11 from Carmarthenshire.

FINANCES.

The expenditure during the current financial year, including disbursements to the various county scholars on account of maintenance amounting to £670, reached a total of £2,530. The receipts included County Council grants to the amount of £1,405, of which £1,113 was for scholarships; fees and miscellaneous receipts, £203; and the Board's grant of £800.

READING COLLEGE,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

BERKS, OXFORD, HANTS, DORSET AND BUCKINGHAM.

Staff.

Director of Agricultural Department	Douglas A. Gilchrist, B.Sc. (Edin.). F.R.S.E.
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture ...	John C. Peet, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture (Dairying)	C. W. Tisdale Davies, F.C.S.
Assistant Lecturer in Agriculture (Dorset County Council)	Harold C. Jefferys.
Lecturer in Meteorology	H. N. Dickson, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.
" Surveying	R. Parry, F.S.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.
" Aviculture	Edward Brown, F.L.S.
" Horticulture	W. Iggulden, F.R.H.S.
" Veterinary Hygiene	John A. Craft, M.R.C.V.S.
" Beekeeping	W. H. Harris, M.A., B.Sc.
" Agricultural Chemistry	C. M. Luxmoore, D.Sc. (Lond.).

The following members of the College Staff also give instruction in their several subjects to the Students in the Agricultural Department :—

Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry ...	J. E. L. Drugman, Ph.D.
Lecturer in Botany	F. W. Keeble, M.A.
" Zoology	T. T. Groom, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.
" Hygiene... ..	B. J. Austin, F.L.S.
Teacher of Building Construction...	H. Hutt, A.R.I.B.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction are arranged to enable students to prepare for the examinations of the Oxford and Reading Joint Committee. The Committee, by authority of Decrees of Convocation of the University of Oxford, awards the following diplomas and certificates :—

Diploma in Agriculture, awarded after two years' study at the College, one year's practical training on a recognised farm, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including an examination in practical agriculture. Students have to pass an examination in elementary science before commencing this course."

The Certificate in Agriculture, awarded at the end of a six months' course (October to March) in strictly agricultural study, and designed for candidates already familiar with the general routine of farm work, who aim at becoming practical farmers.

Higher Certificate in Dairying, awarded at the end of a two-years' course in scientific and practical dairying, and designed for candidates who hereafter may be dairy teachers or managers of dairies.

Certificate in Dairying, awarded after one year's study at the College, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including one in practical dairy work.

Certificate in Horticulture, awarded after one year's study at the College, one year's practical training in horticulture in a recognised garden, and the passing of prescribed examinations, including one in practical horticulture.

Certificate in Aviculture, awarded after one year's study at the College, three months' practical training in poultry-keeping, and the passing of prescribed examinations.

Short courses of instruction in Dairying, each lasting five weeks, are given four times a year in the College and the British Dairy Institute. These courses are intended to supplement the work of travelling dairy schools. Students attend lectures and laboratory demonstrations at the College, and take practical dairy-work at the British Dairy Institute.

Short courses of instruction in Poultry-keeping, each lasting five weeks, are given twice a year in the College, and at the College-Poultry Farm.

Terminal courses in Dairying and in Poultry-keeping, each of ten weeks' duration, are given annually in the spring term.

The instruction for the Diploma in Agriculture is arranged as follows :—

First Year.	Time devoted to each subject.	Second Year.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.		hours.
Agriculture	90	Agriculture	90
Farm Demonstrations ...	120	Farm Demonstrations ...	120
Chemistry and Elementary Physics.	90	Agricultural Chemistry ...	90
Chemistry and Elementary Physics, practical work.	180	" " practical work.	150
Biology... ..	120	Animal Physiology and Veterinary Hygiene.	70
" practical work ...	120	Land Surveying	75
Geology, Physical Geography, and Meteorology.	30	Book-keeping	45
		Agricultural Engineering ...	50
		Agricultural Entomology ...	30

The course of instruction for the Certificate in Agriculture extends over twenty weeks, and embraces the following subjects of study :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.
Agriculture	120
Farm Demonstrations	60
Elementary Chemistry and Physics	20
" " " practical work	30
" Biology	40
" " practical work	40
Veterinary Hygiene	30
Chain Surveying	50
Book-keeping	30

The course of instruction for the Higher Certificate in Dairying extends over one year, and embraces the following subjects :—

Subjects.	Time devoted to each subject.
	hours.
Dairy Farming	120
Farm Demonstrations	120
Elementary Chemistry	90
" " practical work	120
Elementary Biology, including Bacteriology	90
" " practical work	90
Book-keeping	45
Poultry-keeping	20
Practical Dairy Work	360

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

Considerable changes are impending at this College, to which reference must be made, though the changes themselves had not commenced to take place during the past financial year.

In the first place, the College is losing the services of Mr. D. A. Gilchrist, B.Sc., who, as mentioned in the report on the Durham College of Science at Newcastle, has been appointed to the vacant Professorship of Agriculture at that College. Mr. Gilchrist has been head of the Agricultural Department at the Reading College since its foundation, and to him must be ascribed, in a great measure, the credit for the success which that department has achieved. Indeed, one may reasonably be permitted to express a doubt whether the College itself would have, in the time, occupied the prominent position it now does had it not been for its Agricultural Department.

In the next, the whole College is going to be moved. Its present site is urgently required for additional municipal buildings, and the Borough Council, wisely recognising the fact that the interest of the town and the College are largely identical, have agreed to purchase the present buildings and hand over to the College a site of seven acres in another part of the town on which to erect fresh ones.

The agreement between the College and the Lady Warwick Hostel shortly terminates, and in order that the College may not be without horticultural facilities, a garden of four acres, close to the new site, has been placed at the disposal of the authorities, rent free. It should now be possible to build up, as has been urged on the College for a considerable period, a Horticultural Department of a first-rate character which should be of use not only to the district, but to the country at large.

INTERNAL WORK.

The winter (certificate) course for farmers' sons initiated in the previous year is now about to be extended into a second year, and is likely to be improved thereby.

The number of students taking courses in the Agricultural Department during the past session have been as follows :—

Diploma Course—

Students taking a preliminary scientific course	2
" on recognised farms (third year) ...	3

Certificate Course (Agriculture)—

Students	16
-----------------	----

Certificate Course (Dairying)—

Students in their second year	1
" " first " 	2

Certificate Course (Horticulture)—

Students in their second year	6
" " first " 	23

Special Courses—

Students	5
-----------------	---

Course in Dairying (10 weeks)—

Students	7
" previously included	(3)

Course in Poultry-keeping (10 weeks)—

Students	6
-----------------	---

Course in Dairying (five weeks)—

Students	22
" previously included	(2)

Course in Poultry-keeping (five weeks)—				
Students	...	...	...	31
"	previously included	...	...	(2)
Course in Horticulture (six weeks)—				
Students	...	...	...	5

Of the above-mentioned, three came with county scholarships from Berkshire, nine from Buckinghamshire, eight from Dorset, two from Hampshire, two from Essex, and one from Hertfordshire. Some also of the dairy and poultry students were, it is understood, sent over by the Irish Agricultural Department.

The five weeks' courses in dairying were held, as usual, four times during the year, instruction being given partly at the College (theoretical) and partly at the British Dairy Institute (practical cheese and butter making).

EXTERNAL WORK.

Field Demonstrations.—In Berkshire, experiments on grass land, commenced in previous years, were continued at five centres. At one of these centres a fresh experiment of an interesting character was carried out on mangels, sugar beet, and sugar mangels.

In Buckinghamshire, experiments on permanent and temporary pastures were carried out at two centres.

In Hampshire, the rotation experiment near Botley, commenced in 1897, was brought to a conclusion. A further experiment, on different varieties of barley, was carried out at the County Council farm at Basing.

In Dorset, experiments were carried out at three centres, one being a rotation experiment. Of the remainder, one was on pasture and one on the mangel crop.

In Oxfordshire, rotation experiments were continued at two centres, at one of which three further experiments on oats, barley, and clover were last year conducted. At two other centres experiments were carried out on barley and potatoes, while at one of these last a test was made as regards the value of different feeding rations for dairy cows.

Lectures.—In Berkshire, single lectures on soils and manures, &c., were given at 11 centres, and another lecture on milk testing at one of them. The average audience amounted to 34.

In Buckinghamshire courses of three lectures were given at two centres, and a single lecture at another one. The audience averaged 20.

In Dorset, courses of four lectures were given at three centres, of three lectures at one centre, and of two at another one. Single lectures were given at two centres. The audience amounted on the average to 21.

In Hampshire, a lecture on the results of the rotation experiment was given at Botley to an audience of 37.

In Oxfordshire, four lectures were given at one centre, two lectures at each of two other centres, and single lectures at three centres. The average audience was 20.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—A winter Saturday course was held at the College for Berkshire School Teachers, the subject taken being general natural science. The course was attended by 10 students.

FINANCES.

The amount expended by the Agricultural Department of the College during the past financial year was £3,415, which included maintenance grants to county scholars, and payments to the British Dairy Institute for fees collected from joint students, and for the College share of the cost of that institution, amounting in all to £400. The receipts included County Council grants amounting to £1,335; fees from other than county scholars, £843; miscellaneous receipts, £162; and the Board's grant of £800.

MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY INSTITUTE, KINGSTON,

ACTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTIES OF

NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, DERBY AND LINCOLN (LINDSEY).

Staff.

Director	...	...	...	M. J. B. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.I.C.
Principal	...	...	...	J. F. Blackshaw, N.D.D., A.S.I., F.C.S.
Assistant Lecturers in Agriculture and Dairying	...	...	...	H. W. Kersey. J. Murray, B.Sc., F.H.A.S. A. Todd.
Lecturer in Chemistry and Bacteri- ology	...	...	...	J. Golding, F.I.C.
" Veterinary Science	...	...	...	A. Lewis, F.R.C.V.S.
" Poultry Management	...	...	...	J. P. W. Marx, B.A.
" "	...	...	...	J. O. Wallace.
" Horticulture	...	...	...	E. Luckhurst, F.R.H.S.
" "	...	...	...	J. Smith, F.R.H.S.
" Entomology	...	...	...	Rev. A. Thornley, M.A., F.E.S., F.L.S.
" Surveying and Mensu- ration	...	...	...	F. W. Booker, F.S.I.
Workshop Instructor—Wood	...	...	...	H. Baker.
" " Iron	...	...	...	W. Mills.
Engineering	...	...	...	C. Derry.
Farm Bailiff	...	...	...	J. Matthews.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction provided at the Institute are as follows :—

1. Courses of 10, 20, and 30 weeks' instruction in Agriculture and allied subjects, for farmers' sons, &c.
2. Courses of 6, 12, 24, and 36 weeks' instruction in the Principles and Practice of Dairying.
3. Special courses of varying lengths of instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, Bacteriology, Seed Testing, &c., for teachers and others wishing to specialise in any branch.

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

The instruction in Agriculture is given by means of three ten-weeks' courses, viz., course A, October to December; course B, January to March; and course C, March to May. These courses are so arranged as to occupy the time between corn harvest

and hay harvest, when young men may be most easily spared from the farm; they are also graduated, course A being the most elementary, leading up through course B to the most advanced course C. Arrangements have been made with the Agricultural Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, whereby students requiring a longer course of instruction than is provided at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute may go through the two or more years' courses at that College, and sit for either the Degree of B.Sc., in the Victoria University, or for the National Diploma awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

The subjects of the Agricultural Courses at the Institute are as follows :—

Subjects.	Course A.	Course B.	Course C.
	Hours (about).	Hours (about).	Hours. (about).
Agriculture	50	50	60
Veterinary Science	20	20	20
Agricultural Chemistry	20	20	20
Laboratory Work	40	40	40
Book-keeping	30	30	30
Farm Calculations	30	—	—
Workshops... ..	40	40	} 50
Dairying	40	—	
General Lectures and Demonstrations ...	30	20	20
Botany, Entomology	—	30	30*
Mensuration, Land Surveying	—	30	30

Ordinary attendance certificates (without examination) are granted to those who regularly attend all lectures and classes.

An optional examination is held at the end of each course, and students satisfying the examiners will be awarded a certificate. Students holding certificates (by examination) of each of the three courses are granted a diploma.

COURSES IN DAIRYING.

Courses of instruction are provided for three classes of students as follows :—

Class A. Farmers, their wives, sons, daughters, dairy-maids, or others requiring practical instruction in hard and soft cheese and butter making, and in the general management of cows and of a small dairy.

* Includes also Bacteriology.

Class B. Those requiring a commercial knowledge of dairying or factory management, such as dairymen in a large way of business, factory managers and intending colonists.

Class C. Students wishing to become teachers of dairying and requiring a teaching diploma.

The course for class A. extends over a period of not less than six weeks, and includes instruction in the following branches :— The composition, properties, production and manipulation of milk, cream, butter, soft and hard cheese; milk record keeping; general management and common ailments of dairy stock; milk testing; separating; cream ripening; influence of ferments and bacteria on milk, butter and cheese; making up and packing butter.

The greater part of the time is spent in practical work in the dairy, and in class work in dairying, the remainder of the time being taken up with laboratory work in milk testing and lectures on Veterinary Surgery, Chemistry of Milk and its products.

The course for classes B. and C. extends in each case over a period of not less than nine months, commencing in October.

The subjects of instruction are as follows :—

Subjects.	Course B.*	Course C.*
	hours.	hours.
OCTOBER-DECEMBER.		
Chemistry	30	40
Veterinary Science	20	20
Engineering Physics	20	—
Agriculture	—	50
Poultry Management	—	12
JANUARY-MARCH.		
Theory of Dairying	30	30
Agricultural Chemistry	20	20
Bacteriology	20	20
Horticulture	—	6
Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology	40	50
APRIL-JUNE.		
Dairy Farming	10	30
Dairy Chemistry	20	20
Agricultural Botany	10	10
Factory Book-keeping	30	20
Practical Dairy Chemistry and Bacteriology	40	50

* Practical dairy work each morning throughout the course.

**SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.**

This Institution, in common with several others, has lost the services of one member of its staff during the past year, Mr. Cave, F.R.C.V.S., whose lectures on Veterinary Hygiene have been of the greatest value to the district, having accepted an appointment at the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye. The same Institution, although the matter, as stated elsewhere, does not in any way come within the financial year, is acquiring the services of the Director at the Midland Institute, Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, to whose energy its initiation and subsequent development is largely, if not entirely, due.

INTERNAL WORK.

The agricultural courses at this Institute, as mentioned in last year's Report, are arranged in three divisions of 10 weeks each, those who desire longer courses being sent, by arrangement, to the Yorkshire College, Leeds. The dominant idea in these agricultural 10 weeks courses is, respectively, A. the soil, B. the plant, and C. the animal; and the instruction, both chemical and agricultural, which is given in them has reference to this. The courses are well arranged and should prove useful to those who cannot devote a longer period to study.

The students attending courses at the Institute during the past year have been as under :—

Agricultural Courses (10 weeks).—

Students attending Courses A, B, and C	...	9
" " " A and B	...	2
" " " B and C	...	2
" " " A	...	3

Dairying Courses—

Students attending Course A	...	71
" " " B	...	10
" " " A and B	...	9
" " " C	...	2

Of those attending the Dairying Course A., eight remained for a further period of from three to six months. With very few exceptions all the pupils received instruction in both cheese- and butter-making. One of those taking Course A in the dairying section, proceeded to take Agricultural Courses A, B and C, and is included under that head as well as under the head of the dairy courses.

Of those taking one or more of the agricultural courses four came with county scholarships from Leicestershire, four from Nottinghamshire, two from Lincolnshire (Lindsey), and one from Derbyshire.

Of those taking dairy courses, 17 were sent by the Lincolnshire (Lindsey) County Council, 16 by the Nottinghamshire, 13 by the Leicestershire, and 12 by the Derbyshire County Councils. Two also were sent from Yorkshire under the arrangement whereby those who require fuller courses in dairying than can be given at the Garforth Farm are sent to this Institute.

At the annual examination held for the Dairy Teachers Diploma granted by the Institute there were four successful candidates of whom one got the Factory Manager's Certificate.

During the year 107,331 gallons of milk were used in the dairy, about 95,000 gallons being purchased, and the rest produced on the farm. Rather over 52,000 gallons were used for butter-making, 42,000 for cheese-making, and 12,000 for soft cheese-making or for home consumption.

In the Chemical Laboratory, the samples sent for analysis, exclusive of the milk tested for the purposes of the Institute, consisted of 30 feeding stuffs and 27 manures, together with 16 miscellaneous samples.

FARM.

Experiments were conducted here both with crops and stock, but beyond this it was farmed in the ordinary way.

The fruit garden is increasing in interest, and should be of especial use to those teachers who aim at giving some horticultural instruction in their schools. Sample gardens which could be reproduced at schools have also been laid out here for their benefit.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Dairying.—In Derbyshire, a travelling dairy school from the Institute visited five centres, and courses of 10 days instruction in butter and soft cheese-making were held. The total pupils coming under instruction numbered 50, and all took the full course.

In Leicestershire, three centres were visited and similar instruction imparted. The pupils numbered 38.

In Nottinghamshire the centres also numbered 3, and the pupils coming under instruction were 32.

The school also visited four centres in Huntingdonshire, courses of 10 days' instruction being given at two of them, and of six days' instruction at the other two. The total pupils numbered 38.

A course of four days' instruction was also given at a centre in Staffordshire to 35 persons.

Field Demonstrations.—In Nottinghamshire, in addition to those carried out at the farm, experiments on potatoes, barley, and on a rotation of crops, were carried out at four centres, there being four sets at one of them and two at another.

In Derbyshire, experiments on the manuring of swedes took place at three centres, while a grass experiment commenced some years previously was still under observation.

In Lincolnshire, potato experiments took place at two centres, a second set being carried out at one of them.

In Leicestershire, experiments on the manuring of swedes were carried out at two centres.

Lectures.—Those on general agriculture and dairying were as follows :—

In Nottinghamshire, courses of three lectures were given at three centres, and single lectures at three other centres. The average attendance was 30.

In Derbyshire, courses of four lectures were given at six centres. The average attendance was 23.

In Leicestershire, single lectures only were given at two centres to an audience at each place of 15.

In Lincolnshire (Lindsey), courses of six lectures were given at five centres, of five lectures at two others, and of four lectures at one other. The average attendance was 14.

Veterinary lectures were given in Nottinghamshire at two centres. A course of six lectures was given at each of them to audiences of 17 and 34 respectively.

In Leicestershire, the courses given were four at each centre. There were four centres visited, and the audience at each averaged 30.

In Lincolnshire, a course of six lectures was given at one centre, and courses of three lectures at two other centres. The average audience was 25.

Poultry-keeping lectures, in courses of three lectures at each centre, were given at six centres in Nottinghamshire, at 10 centres in Derbyshire, and at five centres in Leicestershire. The audiences in each county averaged respectively 46, 45, and 31.

Horticultural instruction was provided by means of courses of three or four lectures at six centres in Nottinghamshire, at two of which, as well as at two other centres, an open-air demonstration and lecture was also given. The average audience at the lectures was 50, and at the demonstrations, 20.

In Derbyshire, where the lecturer is the County Horticultural Instructor, courses of five lectures were given at 18 centres, the audience averaging 32. Open-air demonstrations were also given at eight of these centres, and at five others. The average attendance at these demonstrations was 42.

In Leicestershire, a course of four lectures was given at one centre, courses of three lectures at six other centres, and a course of two lectures at another centre. In addition, two open-air demonstrations were given at each of two other centres. The average audience at the lectures was 32, and at the demonstrations 36.

In Lincolnshire, courses of four lectures were given at nine centres, and a course of three lectures at another. Two open-air demonstrations were given at 10 other centres. The audience at the lectures averaged 29, and at the demonstrations 26.

Training of Elementary School Teachers.—Two summer courses were held at the Institute lasting three weeks each, the subjects of instruction being principally plant and insect life. The courses were intended to be supplementary to those expected to be given in the different counties in winter on general biology or botany.

The courses were attended by ten students from Nottinghamshire, eight from Derbyshire, eleven from Leicestershire, and one from Lincolnshire.

It is proposed eventually to form at the Institute a sort of museum where simple sets of typical specimens can be seen and reproduced for use in rural schools by the teachers.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure during the financial year on the teaching, both internal and external, carried on by the Institute, together with the housekeeping expenses and also the disbursements on account of the farm, has amounted to £9,836. The receipts from the contributing counties have amounted to £3,268; fees, including those for maintenance and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to £1,361; the receipts from sales of produce both in the dairy and on the farm realised £4,307, while the Board's grant was raised to £750.

BRITISH DAIRY INSTITUTE, READING.

Staff.

Manager and Chief Instructor	...	...	...	Mr. Miles Benson.
Assistant Instructrees	...	...	...	Miss E. C. Hoare.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction given at the Institute is both practical and theoretical; the subjects include general dairy work, elementary scientific work, and dairy farming. The Institute is open all the year round, with the exception of the Christmas vacation; and students may join at any time for any period.

Short courses of instruction, held at the Reading College and the British Dairy Institute, include (a) a terminal course in dairying, and (b) five weeks' courses in dairying. Particulars of these are given under Reading College (pp. 32-33).

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

INTERNAL WORK.

The total number of students attending courses of instruction at the above Institute during the past year has amounted to 94, but of these 36 have already been enrolled under Reading College as having taken one of the various courses held jointly at the Institute and the College. The greater proportion of those attending the Institute came for instruction in both cheese and butter making, though many only came for butter making. Of the total students, 30 per cent. came for two weeks instruction; 40 per cent. for one month; and about 30 per cent. for periods ranging from six to eight weeks and over.

The students have been drawn from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Gloucestershire, Glamorgan, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, and Wiltshire, and also from Scotland and Ireland. Some also have come from Australia, India, and South Africa.

Those who attended with county scholarships came from Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Hertfordshire, Kent, and Oxfordshire.

The whole of the milk used at this Institute is purchased, and the amount thus procured during last year was upwards of 16,000 gallons. It was used as follows:—

For Cheddar cheese	...	...	3,958 gallons.
„ Cheshire „	...	...	2,004 „
„ Stilton „	...	...	809 „
„ Other varieties	...	...	1,150 „
„ Butter making, &c.	...	..	8,236 „

The amount of butter produced in the year was 3,066 lbs., and the butter ratio still keeps high, being 1 to 27·5.

Examinations for the Diplomas, &c., of the British Dairy Association were held twice in the year as usual. In all, 32 candidates presented themselves and the awards were as follows:—

Diplomas	...	...	...	...	3
Dairy Teachers' certificates	...	...	...	...	3
Butter and Cheddar cheese-making certificates	...	...	...	...	4
Cheddar cheese-making certificates...	...	...	...	...	2
Butter-making certificates	...	...	...	...	8

The examination for the National Dairy Diplomas, awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, was again held at this Institute for candidates from England. Eighteen presented themselves, of whom six satisfied the examiners and received the Diploma.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure during the year, including the amount paid to Reading College for scientific instruction, amounted to £1,508. The receipts included sales of produce, £537; fees and miscellaneous receipts, £320; and the grant from the Board of £300.

EASTERN COUNTIES DAIRY INSTITUTE, IPSWICH.

Staff.

Dairy Teacher	Miss Kathleen Sharman.
" " " " " " " "	Miss Kate Davies.
Assistant Dairy Teacher ...	Miss Mabel Smith.
Lecturer on Aviculture ...	Mr. Edward Brown.
Demonstrator on Aviculture ...	Mr. Tom Brown.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction is afforded in dairying and poultry-keeping. The full course extends in summer from April to October, and in winter from November to March, but students can attend for any period. Periodical examinations are held, and certificates of proficiency awarded to those who pass the dairy examination in both theory and practice. A poultry school, extending over three weeks, is generally held twice a year. Ten days' classes in butter-making and cream cheese-making are also conducted from time to time. External instruction by migratory lecturers is also given in dairying and cheese-making.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD'S INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1902.

A proposal was made during the year that the counties served by this Institute should endeavour to acquire the ownership of it, and convert it into a County Institute. Several meetings of representatives from the interested counties were held and the Directors of the Institute were approached, but unfortunately no agreement was arrived at. This Institute has done excellent work in the eastern counties for the last 13 years and no doubt will continue to do so : but the whole character of the Institute would be strengthened if it were taken over definitely by the counties concerned, who could then develop it as they thought desirable. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that Ipswich is the most accessible centre for the whole of the eastern counties, and it is much to be regretted that so far the desired end has not been attained.

INTERNAL WORK.

The students attending the dairy courses at the Institute during the past year have numbered 41, of whom three took a course in poultry-keeping also. Nearly half of the students remained at the Institute for over one month, while the three mentioned above, who came with scholarships from the Isle of Ely, remained for 13 weeks. More than half of those attending the Institute received instruction in cheese as well as butter-making, while nearly all the pupils are taught to milk.

Those who only came for poultry instruction numbered 23, most of them remaining for the full three weeks course.

In addition to the three scholars already mentioned as having come from the Isle of Ely, 13 came from West Suffolk, four from East Suffolk, 28 from Norfolk, one from Hertfordshire, and six from Essex.

As in previous years, an examination in dairying took place in the autumn. Eight pupils presented themselves for examination, five of whom were examined in cheese as well as butter-making, while three of the pupils were examined in milking. They all passed in the practical part of the work, though some were not so successful in the theoretical portion of the examination.

Two examinations were held in poultry-keeping, and the pupils seem to have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

EXTERNAL WORK.

Travelling schools for giving instruction in butter-making and in soft cheese-making were at work during the year as follows :—

In Norfolk, 10 centres were visited and instruction given to 144 pupils; of these about one-half remained for the full period of instruction lasting for 10 days. At one centre this was increased to 12 days, and instruction was also provided in ordinary cheese-making. Lectures and demonstrations were also given at two local shows.

In East Suffolk, courses were held at six centres. The total pupils numbered 75, and 59 of them received instruction throughout the whole of the 10 days' course.

In West Suffolk, courses were held at four centres. There were, in all, 51 pupils, but only 18 of these received instruction throughout the full course. Lectures and demonstrations were held at two local shows in this county.

In the Soke of Peterborough, lectures and demonstrations were held for three days at the annual exhibition of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, and practical competitions were organised for pupils from this county and from Huntingdonshire and the Isle of Ely.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to £1,320. The amount received from County Councils by way of direct grants of scholarships was £792; fees, and grants from local societies for demonstrations at shows, amounted to £147; while the Board made as usual a grant of £300.

II.—RECORDS OF CERTAIN EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR.

(From Reports by Professor Winter, M.A.)

The experiments conducted by this College in 1901 included the following subjects of investigation : manuring of pasture land with high and low grade basic slag, decorticated cotton cake and cotton seed meal as feeding stuffs, manuring of mangolds, varieties of mangolds and swedes, varieties of oats, charlock spraying, the prevention of potato disease, and sheep breeding.

Particulars of the experiments with basic slag on grass land, on the comparative value of decorticated cotton cake and cotton seed meal, and in sheep breeding, are given below :—

MANURING OF PASTURE WITH HIGH AND LOW GRADE BASIC SLAG.

The slags in use differ greatly in quality, varying from about 25 to 45 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has generally been stated that their value depends on the percentage of phosphate of lime which they contain and on the fineness of the grinding, the standard of fineness usually required being that not less than 80 per cent. should pass through a sieve with ten thousand meshes to the square inch. Slags containing 30 to 35 per cent. of phosphate of lime can be bought at much lower prices than those containing 38 to 45 per cent., but as there is rarely much difference in the unit prices of the phosphate, farmers have usually been advised to buy the higher quality in order to reduce the cost of carriage. For some years, however, the opinion has been gaining ground that the results obtained from high grade slags are in no way superior to what is achieved by using slags of lower grade, and it was with the view of putting the matter to the test that an experiment was commenced in 1898. Two slags were obtained for the purpose, the analyses and fineness of which are given below :—

HIGH GRADE BASIC SLAG—

Price, £2 6s. per ton.
Tricalcic phosphate, 41·61 per cent.
(P_2O_5 , 19·06).
Fineness, 85 per cent.

LOW GRADE BASIC SLAG—

Price £1 13s. per ton.

Tricalcic phosphate, 29·80 per cent.

(P₂O₅ 13·65).

Fineness, 67 per cent.

As there is still a wide difference of opinion as to the most suitable quantity to use, it was decided to apply three different quantities of each manure.

The plan of manuring and the cost of the manure per acre are given in Table I.

Table I.

Plot.	Manure per acre applied 1898.	Cost of manure per acre.
I.	5 cwt. high grade basic slag ...	£ s. d. 0 11 6
II.	5 cwt. low grade basic slag ...	0 8 3
III.	No manure	—
IV.	7½ cwt. high grade basic slag ...	0 17 3
V.	7½ cwt. low grade basic slag ...	0 12 4
VI.	No manure	—
VII.	10 cwt. high grade basic slag ...	1 3 0
VIII.	10 cwt. low grade basic slag ...	0 16 6

No manure has been applied since 1898.

Particulars of the various yields for the four years are given in Tables II. and III.

Table II.

Plot.	Manure per acre applied 1898.	Weight of hay per acre, 1901.	Total weight of hay in 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.	Increase over average of unmanured plots in 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.	Value of increase during 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, at £3 per ton.
I.	5 cwt. high grade basic slag.	T. C. LB. 1 6 13	T. C. LB. 6 6 51	T. C. LB. 1 18 74	£ s. d. 4 5 11
II.	5 cwt. low grade basic slag.	1 4 67	6 3 78	1 5 101	3 17 9
III.	No manure	1 3 99	4 13 36	—	—
IV.	7½ cwt. high grade basic slag.	1 10 15	7 3 108	2 6 19	6 18 6
V.	7½ cwt. low grade basic slag.	1 12 41	6 19 18	2 1 41	6 4 2
VI.	No manure	1 1 96	5 2 42	—	—
VII.	10 cwt. high grade basic slag.	1 13 9	6 18 81	2 0 104	6 2 9
VIII.	10 cwt. low grade basic slag.	1 17 36	7 9 7	2 11 30	7 13 2

Table III..

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Increase over Average of unmanured Plots.			
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
I.	5 cwt. high grade basic slag.	T. C. LB. 0 10 31	T. C. LB. 0 13 55	T. C. LB. 0 1 73	T. C. LB. 0 3 27
II.	5 cwt. low grade basic slag.	0 7 100	0 14 93	0 1 51	0 1 81
IV.	7½ cwt. high grade basic slag.	0 16 59	0 15 98	0 6 57	0 7 29
V.	7½ cwt. low grade basic slag.	0 12 40	0 14 77	0 4 93	0 9 55
VII.	10 cwt. high grade basic slag.	0 8 21	0 14 27	0 8 33	0 10 23
VIII.	10 cwt. low grade basic slag.	0 12 73	0 15 98	0 8 33	0 14 50

Looking first at the returns from the different quantities of manure it will be observed that the dressings of 5 cwt. per acre have given much the lowest yield, and that their effect was not very noticeable after the second year. There was not much difference in the total weight of produce obtained during the four years between the plots which received 7½ cwt. per acre and those which received 10 cwt., but an examination of Table III. shows that the increase during the last two years was much lower on the plots which received 7½ cwt. per acre than on those receiving the larger quantity. The heavily manured plots not only produced greater yields of hay than plots I. and II., but they also showed a more marked change in the quality of herbage, the improvement in their case being of a more permanent character, particularly on plots VII. and VIII. It would appear from the results obtained here that where a dressing of 5 cwt. per acre is applied, it ought to be repeated after two or three years. The question then suggests itself whether it is better to apply 10 cwt. per acre at once or to apply it in dressings of 5 cwt. each at intervals of two or three years. It does not, of course, follow that a second dressing will be as effective as the first, or that two dressings at intervals will produce the same change in the quality of the herbage as an equal quantity of slag applied in one dressing. The point is one which may be left for settlement to a future experiment.

With regard to the different qualities of slag, it does not appear that there is much to choose between them. Table I. shows that in the case of the dressings of 5 cwt. and 7½ cwt. per acre, the high grade slags gave a better yield than those containing the lower percentage of phosphates, but that where 10 cwt. per acre was applied the positions were reversed. Further, if we look at Table III. we see that in 1899 and 1901 the lower grade slags gave the better result. There was no apparent difference in the effect of the two slags on the character of the herbage.

FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Cotton Seed Meal v. Decorticated Cotton Cake.

An experiment to compare the feeding values of cotton seed meal and decorticated cotton cake was carried out at Lledwigan in 1900 and repeated during the months of December, 1901, and January and February, 1902.

For feeding purposes cotton seed meal is not so well known as decorticated cotton cake, but it has been used to an increasing extent during recent years. It is a safe food for older cattle when it has been well cleaned and is free from cotton. Feeders have been advised to use it in preference to cotton cake on account of the high percentage of oil which it contains. Our knowledge of the relative values to be assigned to the various constituents in foods is still very vague, nor are we able to state with accuracy the varying value to be attached to any one of these constituents when it occurs in different foods. Take for example the case of fat or oil. Opinions are now fairly agreed as to the high feeding properties of oil when it occurs in linseed, and the superior value of a linseed cake rich in oil is generally recognized. There can be little doubt, however, that the feeding value of oil varies according to the source from which it is obtained, and it is probable that the oil in linseed has a higher value to the cattle feeder than that in any other food.

For the purpose of the experiment six Welsh bullocks were selected in November from a lot of twenty-four which had been grazing together during the summer. They were put into boxes and fed alike until the experiment commenced on December 13th. The bullocks were divided into two lots of three each. At the beginning of the experiment the daily ration of each was 4 lb. maize meal, 70 lb. pulped swedes, 10 lb. hay and straw chaff, 5 lb. long hay, together with 4 lb. cotton seed meal in the case of Lot I. and 4 lb. decorticated cotton cake in the case of Lot II.

After January 6th the concentrated food was increased to 10 lb. per day by the addition of 1 lb. of each of the two concentrated foods. The analyses of these foods, and the price per ton of each, are given in Table I.

Table I.

	Maize Meal.	Cotton Seed Meal.	Decorticated Cotton Cake.
Moisture	15.32	11.16	10.98
Albuminoids	7.87	23.56	39.87
Fats	4.34	21.49	7.67
Digestible Fibre and Carbo- hydrates.	68.90	22.75	25.53
Indigestible fibre	2.46	17.70	10.28
Ash	1.11	8.34	5.67
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Price per ton	£6 17s. 6d.	£7 5s. 0d.	£7 12s. 6d.

The bullocks were weighed on December 13th, and again at the conclusion of the experiment on February 28th. Full particulars of the weighings are given in Table II.

Table II.

Lot I. (Cotton Seed Meal.)				Lot II. (Decorticated Cotton Cake.)			
No. of Animal.	Live Weight, Dec. 13th.	Live Weight, Feb. 28th.	Increase in Live Weight.	No. of Animal.	Live Weight, Dec. 13th.	Live Weight, Feb. 28th.	Increase in Live Weight.
1	C. Q. LB. 9 3 0	C. Q. LB. 10 2 20	C. Q. LB. 0 8 20	1	C. Q. LB. 10 1 4	C. Q. LB. 12 0 8	C. Q. LB. 1 8 2
2	10 1 8	11 1 16	1 0 8	2	10 1 12	12 0 0	1 2 16
3	10 1 0	11 2 12	1 1 12	3	9 2 8	10 3 5	1 0 25
Total	30 1 8	33 2 20	3 1 12	Total	30 0 24	34 3 11	4 2 15

					CWT.	QR.	LB.
Average increase in live weight in Lot I.	...	1	0	13			
" " " " Lot II.	...	1	2	5			

Average daily gain in live weight in Lot I.	...	1.62 lb.
" " " " Lot II.	...	2.24 lb.

Total increase in live weight of Lot II. over Lot I., 1 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb

The table shows that the cattle in Lot II. produced an increase in live weight over those in Lot I. of 1 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb., which, valued at 32s. per cwt., the price at which the cattle were sold, amounts to £2 0s. 10d. As, however, the 1,083 lb. decorticated cotton cake consumed by Lot II. cost 3s. 7d. more than the 1,083 lb. of cotton seed meal given to Lot I., the net value of the gain was £1 17s. 3d., or 12s. 5d. per head. The gross gain of £2 0s. 10d. produced by the consumption of 1,083 lb. of each of the trial foods is equivalent to a gain of £4 4s. 5d. per ton in favour of the decorticated cotton cake.

The following extract from the report of 1900 shows that the results obtained in 1901-2 entirely confirm those of the previous year, when the experiment was conducted with four cattle in each lot:—

"The cattle in Lot II. produced an increase in live weight over those in Lot I. of 1 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb., which, valued at 31s. 6d. per cwt., amounts to £2. As, however, the decorticated cotton cake consumed cost six shillings more than the cotton seed meal, the net monetary gain amounted to £1 14s., or 8s. 6d. per head. As the gross gain of £2 was produced by the consumption of 1,408 lb. of each of the trial goods it is equivalent to a gain of £3 3s. 7d. per ton in favour of the decorticated cotton cake."

It would therefore appear that, although there is not much difference between the market prices of these two feeding stuffs, the feeding value of decorticated cotton cake is altogether higher than that of cotton seed meal.

EXPERIMENTS IN SHEEP-BREEDING.

The experiments which were commenced in 1899 with the object of ascertaining the most suitable cross for Welsh mountain ewes for the production of fat lambs were continued at Lledwigan during 1900-1.

In 1899-1900 rams of the Wiltshire, Shropshire, and Leicester breeds were used, and of these the Wiltshire gave the most satisfactory results. The lambs of this cross weighed heavier and fattened earlier than either of the other crosses. The lambs of the Leicester cross were almost as early as those of the Wiltshire, but were deficient in weight. The Shropshire cross weighed heavier but were slower in maturing than the Leicester cross.

The experiment in 1900-1 was similar to that of the previous season except that a Southdown ram was substituted for the Leicester. Seventy-five small mountain ewes from the same farm in Merionethshire were divided as follows:—

- Lot I., consisting of 30 ewes, ran with a Wiltshire ram.
- Lot II., consisting of 20 ewes, ran with a Shropshire ram.
- Lot III., consisting of 25 ewes, ran with a Southdown ram.

The rams were turned in on October 5th, and were removed on November 30th. From that date, until the lambs were sold, the various lots were grazed on the same land. The lambs were dropped between March 4th and April 13th. Two ewes served by the Shropshire ram were barren, and there was a dead lamb in each of the other lots. The ewes and lambs were sold as "couples" at the beginning of August to a Manchester butcher. He selected all those that were ready for slaughter on August 5th, the remainder going on September 6th.

Full particulars of the sales are given in the following tables:—

Lambs selected for slaughter on August 5th.

Variety.	Number.	Highest Live Weight.	Lowest Live Weight.	Average Live Weight.
Wiltshire cross	24	lb. 84	lb. 60	lb. 69
Shropshire cross	17	75	59	68
Southdown cross	19	76	56	67

Lambs selected for slaughter on September 6th.

Variety.	Number.	Highest Live Weight.	Lowest Live Weight.	Average Live Weight.
Wiltshire cross	5	lb. 67	lb. 64	lb. 66
Shropshire cross	1	77	77	77
Southdown cross	6	87	61	70

The figures given in the preceding tables show that 29 Wiltshire cross lambs averaged 68 lb. live weight; 18 Shropshire cross lambs averaged 68 lb. live weight; and 25 Southdown cross lambs averaged 67 lb. live weight.

The dry season proved unfavourable for the lambs at Lledwigan. They were considerably slower in fattening, with the result that the sales of the different consignments were almost a month later than those of the previous year. They were judged by two experts—a butcher and a dealer—at the beginning of August. As regards ripeness of condition they decided in favour of the Wiltshire cross, but were of opinion that in this respect they were closely followed by the Southdown cross. The superiority of the Wiltshire cross was less marked than in the previous year. They showed great aptitude for fattening and possessed the mellow touch and good appearance which are of such great importance in the case of fat lambs, but although several of them were considerably heavier than any of the lambs in the other lots, they were rather uneven, and, on the whole, there was practically no difference in weight between them and the lambs of the Shropshire cross. The latter undoubtedly improved their position as compared with last season. They were very even in size and character, and with one exception were all selected in the first consignment for slaughter, but from the butcher's point of view they were not equal to the Wiltshire and Southdown crosses. The Southdown cross produced fat lambs of excellent quality, but they were smaller than the other crosses, particularly the earlier lambs. They were, however, nearer to them in weight than their appearance indicated. There can be no doubt that this cross is a good one for small mountain ewes. Apart from the quality of the produce, the fact that the lambs at birth have small heads and light shoulders is a strong recommendation in favour of the cross, as a great deal of the mortality in the case of little sheep is frequently caused by their inability to deliver their lambs.

A further experiment on similar lines is in progress.

Breeding Experiment with Large Ewes.

The experiments commenced in 1899, in order to test the suitability of various crosses with large or medium-sized ewes for the production of fat lambs, were repeated at Lledwigan in the autumn of 1900. Cross-bred ewes of the Leicester-Shropshire type, such as are commonly found in the district, were employed. In addition to the four varieties represented in the previous year a Wiltshire ram was used.

The ewes were divided into lots as follows :—

- Lot I., consisting of 15 ewes, ran with a Border-Leicester ram.
- Lot II., consisting of 15 ewes, ran with a Shropshire ram.
- Lot III., consisting of 15 ewes, ran with an Oxford ram.
- Lot IV., consisting of 21 ewes, ran with a Suffolk ram.
- Lot V., consisting of 15 ewes, ran with a Wiltshire ram.

The rams were turned in on September 5th, and after their removal at the end of October the ewes were all grazed on the same pasture and received the same treatment until the lambs

were sold. They commenced to drop their lambs during the second week in February, but the bulk of the lambs were dropped in March. There was very little difference in point of age between the lambs in the various lots.

Full particulars of the births and deaths are given below :—

Table I.

Lot.	Ewes at commence- ment.	Ewes Barren.	Ewes died.	Lambs dropped.	Lambs reared.
I. (Border-Leicester cross)	15	2	1	21	20
II. (Shropshire cross) ...	15	—	—	28	25
III. (Oxford cross) ...	15	1	2	19	16
IV. (Suffolk cross) ...	21	1	3	30	26
V. (Wiltshire cross) ...	15	2	—	20	18

In determining the suitability of these crosses for the purpose in view, the results must be considered from various standpoints. In this part of North Wales lambs of the best class from large or medium-sized ewes are usually sold for 30s. to 35s. per head when ready for the butcher in the months of April and May or in the beginning of June; from that time until September the prices range from 23s. to 28s. per head, 30s. per head being an exceptional price. In the early part of the season ripeness of condition is a more potent factor in fixing the price than size or weight, lambs in their first bloom and really fat being much more saleable than those which, though larger in size, are more backward. It is at this stage that natural aptitude for fattening counts for so much, great difficulty being experienced in bringing slow-fattening lambs to the required pitch of condition at this period of the year. Where it is desired to feed the ewes for the butcher it is of particular importance to get the lambs off early, in order to get the ewes ready for sale before the market is glutted.

In 1899-1900 the Suffolk and Border-Leicester crosses gave much the best results, the Suffolk in particular giving great satisfaction. About 80 per cent. of the lambs in each case were sold before the end of May, and those which remained after that date attained a good size—an important feature in late lambs. The Shropshire-cross was disappointing. The lambs did not fatten early, and those which were kept until the latter part of the season failed to reach the weights obtained in the other lots. The Oxford-cross were what may be termed growing lambs, more suitable for keeping over year than for slaughtering as lambs.

In 1900-01 the lambs were sold to a dealer as soon as they were ready for slaughter. Particulars of the sales are given in the following tables :—

Table II.—Early Sales.

Description of Lambs.	Percentage of Lambs Sold.	Date of Sale.	Highest Live Weight.	Lowest Live Weight.	Average Live Weight.
Border - Leicester cross.	50	On or before June 10th	lb. 86	lb. 57	lb. 67
Shropshire cross. .	40	" "	77	58	65
Oxford cross ...	50	" "	75	59	63
Suffolk cross ...	81	" "	83	49	68
Wiltshire cross ...	66	" "	80	51	67

Table III.—Late Sales.

Description of Lambs.	Percentage of Lambs Sold.	Date of Sale.	Highest Live Weight.	Lowest Live Weight.	Average Live Weight.
Border - Leicester cross.	50	Between July 8th and September 4th.	lb. 117	lb. 66	lb. 89
Shropshire cross...	60	" "	90	68	76
Oxford cross ...	50	" "	83	67	76
Suffolk cross ...	19	" "	85	69	76
Wiltshire cross ...	34	" "	82	66	75

The tables show that the Suffolk cross produced the best results. The lambs of this cross fattened quickly, four-fifths of them being sold by the beginning of June. They not only handled well, but had also the appearance which is so characteristic of fat lambs of the highest quality. In point of weight they compared favourably with the other lots. The Wiltshire cross took second place, followed by the Border Leicester cross, which was less successful than in the previous year. It will be noted, however, that the lambs of this cross which were held over until the later sales, reached a much higher weight than those of any other cross. The positions occupied by the Oxford and Shropshire crosses were much the same as last year.

In a further series of experiments which are now in progress the Oxford ram has been omitted, and Hampshire and Lincoln rams have been introduced.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

(From the Reports of Professor R. S. Seton, B.Sc.)

The experimental work conducted by this College during the year 1901 included manurial and other tests with varieties of wheat, barley, and potatoes, and the use of cod-liver oil as a substitute for cream in calf rearing.

BARLEY EXPERIMENTS.

A Test of Five Varieties of Barley.

This test was conducted at Garforth with the object of ascertaining the cropping and malting properties of a few varieties of barley in general use. The soil on which they were grown was a medium loam, and the previous crop was wheat following "seeds." The very dry season was no doubt accountable for the want of maturity shown by most of the samples.

The results of the test may be seen from the following table :—

Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre.				Approximate Height.
	Saleable Corn.	Seconds Corn.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Owts	Inches.
1. Goldthorpe	42½	1½	44½	24½	30
2. Standwell	39½	2½	42½	23	30
3. Brewers' Favourite ...	38½	1	39½	26½	33
4. Invincible	31½	1	32½	19½	29
5. Chevalier	30½	3½	34	24	30

Bushel = 56 lbs.

All the varieties were harvested in good condition, the only one that "necked" being Chevalier. Although this was true at Garforth, it is not perhaps the general experience throughout Yorkshire with regard to this variety.

A brewer who examined the samples reported on them as follows :—

"1. STANDWELL.—This is probably the best sample, and is certainly the biggest grained. It is a good barley with a fairly good colour. Like all the others, however, it is wanting in bloom, but it is best when colour, size, and uniformity are taken into account.

"2. INVINCIBLE.—This sample ranks next to Standwell. It is bigger than Chevalier, but not such a big grain as Standwell. It also is wanting in bloom.

"3. CHEVALIER.—This sample is certainly the most uniform in colour and character, but it is lacking in size. Otherwise, instead of ranking third, it would have taken first place.

"4. GOLDTHORPE.—This sample is inferior to the last. It is a bit lean, and has not fed out properly, or is not so well matured as it should have been.

"5. BREWERS' FAVOURITE.—This is the least satisfactory of any. It wants the full back and belly of a good sample. This seems to have been the worst matured of any of the samples, and is particularly wanting in bloom."

Manurial Tests with Barley—1900.

In certain parts of Yorkshire the following rotation is in general use:—(1) Roots; (2) Barley, or Oats; (3) Clover; (4) Wheat; (5) Barley.

In the fifth year it is sometimes considered necessary to broadcast and work into the land, previous to drilling the barley, a quantity of artificial manure. The manurial experiment, commenced in 1900, had as its object the determination of the kinds and quantities of manures that might be most profitably employed for the growth of barley in the fifth year of the rotation. The experiment was conducted on Wold land at Eastlands, Tibthorpe, Driffeld. The plots were one-tenth of an acre, but in the following table the results are stated per acre for both grain and straw:—

Plot.	Manures.	Total Grain.	Increase over Unmanured Plot.	Cost of Artificial Manures.	Straw.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	s. d.	Cwts.
1	No manure	36	—	—	13½
2	1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia	43	7	11 9	17½
3	1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia } 2 cwt. super. ...	46½	10½	17 5	18
4	1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia } 2 cwt. super. ... } 2 cwt. kainit ... }	47½	11½	21 11	18½
5	*Damaraland guano ...	45½	9½	21 11	16½

* A quantity of Damaraland guano equal in money value to the mixture applied to plot 4 = 2 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.

In considering these results it is at once evident that the influence of the nitrogenous manure has been very marked, and that the phosphatic manure, along with the sulphate of ammonia, also increased the total amount of grain. The influence, however, of the potassic manure has been very slight, and, when the cost of the manure is taken into account, the increase of grain is certainly not in proportion to the extra expenditure.

It will also be noted that in 1900 the straw was increased by 4 cwts. on plot 2 by the use of the nitrogenous manure, but that only small increases have resulted from the further addition of super. on plot 3, and potash on plot 4.

The same amount of money expended on manures for plot 4 was spent in Damaraland guano for plot 5. This last-mentioned manure is a general one supplying ammonia, phosphates, and potash, and, as it has been in favour amongst farmers as a corn manure, it was tested on plot 5. There are certain features connected with this manure that recommend it for use on a light class of soil. The nitrogen present is not perhaps so quick acting as in the case of the mixture used on plot 4, and it may be considered to exert its influence throughout the whole period of growth of the crop. The increase of grain from the use of the Damaraland guano will be seen to fall short even of that from the incomplete mixture used on plot 3, and it will also be seen that the weight of straw is slightly less than that from any of the previous three plots.

The samples of barley from these plots differed very little from each other, and it has been decided to continue the experiment for another year.

1901.

In 1901 duplicate experiments were laid out both at Garforth and at Tibthorpe. During the previous year inquiry was made by many farmers as to whether the different manures had any influence on the quality of the barley for malting purposes. It was only possible in 1900 to judge of the samples by their appearance, but in 1901 plots of two acres in extent instead of one-tenth were set out on uniform Wold land with the object of securing such a quantity of grain from the respective plots as would enable representative samples to be malted.

The plots at Garforth were only one-tenth of an acre in extent, but in the appended table the results from both centres are stated per acre.

The average results show that although the effect was not so great as in 1900, still the dressing of nitrogenous manure has given quite a satisfactory increase of grain. The influence, however, of super. when added to sulphate of ammonia was greater in 1901 than in the previous year, whilst the addition of the potash manure to the mixture has produced almost the same increase in both years.

It was possible to ascertain the weight of straw at Garforth only. There the greatest weight of straw was obtained from plot 4, and this fact alone may justify the inclusion of a potassic manure in a mixture, although its influence on the yield of grain so far has been of little account. It is interesting in this connection to notice that the next best yield of straw was got from Damaraland guano, which contains a small proportion of potash.

At Tibthorpe an additional plot was added in order to compare the action of nitrate of soda with that of sulphate of ammonia. One cwt. sulphate of ammonia seems a sufficiently large dressing

of a nitrogenous manure for barley, in fact that quantity in some cases might be reduced so as to avoid the risk of a too luxuriant growth of straw. It will further be recognised that the corresponding amount of nitrate of soda, viz., 144½ lbs., is a larger quantity than most farmers would consider safe for the barley crop, and this was borne out by the appearance of the plots before harvest. The crop on the nitre plot appeared to be without doubt the heaviest of any, and especially with regard to straw; in fact there was great risk that, had the weather been unfavourable before harvest, the crop on the whole of the plot would have gone down. So far as the yield of grain is concerned it will be seen from the table that there is a balance in favour of the use of nitre, but when the risk above-mentioned is taken into consideration it will be deemed prudent in practice rather to use sulphate of ammonia, or, if nitre is preferred, a smaller quantity than was used in the experiment.

An expert reports as follows on the malt made from the crop grown on the respective plots at Tibthorpe :—

- "Plot 1.—Good appearance and flavour; friable; very few broken corns.
- "Plot 2.—Good appearance and flavour; friable; few broken corns.
- "Plot 3.—Good appearance; unpleasant flavour; some broken and mouldy corns.
- "Plot 4.—Good appearance; sweet flavour; friable; some broken and mouldy corns.
- "Plot 5.—Rather uneven appearance; unpleasant flavour; good many broken and mouldy corns.
- "Plot 6.—Good appearance and flavour; friable; some broken and mouldy corns.

"Taking into account the chemical and physical properties of the malts, the following is the order of suitability for brewing purposes :—

- "Plot 6¹.
- "Plots 4 and 1.
- "Plot 2.
- "Plots 3 and 5."

It is noted that the complete mixtures, applied to plots 4 and 6¹, have given the best yields of corn; and the best samples of malt have been obtained from these plots. These are, however, the results of only one year's test. Although the malt from the complete mixture where nitrate was used has been placed first in order of merit, it will be remembered that as last season was very dry there was not the risk that usually accompanies such a liberal dressing of nitrate in the ordinary run of seasons. Future trials, however, may throw further light on this point.

It is pointed out that the increases stated in the tables include "first" and "seconds" corn. On that account, if the barley be valued at 3s. a bushel, and leaving out of consideration any increase in weight of straw, it will be seen that the most profitable results have been obtained by the mixtures used on plots 3 and 6¹.

Summary.

- 1. When barley is grown as a second corn crop, and when yield of grain and straw and malting properties are considered, the experiments point to the use of a complete mixture of artificials as being the most profitable.
- 2. The experiments also indicate the following as suitable proportions :—

Sulphate of ammonia, about 1 cwt.
Superphosphate " 2 "
Kainit " 2 "

TABLE I.—MANURING OF BARLEY, 1901.

Plot.	Manures.	Cost of Manures.	Produce.	Yield per Acre.		Average.	Increase over Mean of Un-manured Plots.
				Tibthorpe.	Garforth.		
1	No manure	£ 4. d.	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	44½	38½	40½	—
2	1 cwt. sulph. amm. ..	—	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	45½	41½	43½	4
3	1 cwt. sulph. amm. .. 3 cwt. super. ..	0 11 2	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	49	43½	46½	8
4	1 cwt. sulph. amm. .. 2 cwt. super. .. 3 cwt. kainit ..	0 16 9	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	50½	46½	48½	2½
5	Damaland guano,† .. 2 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. 13 oza. (in money value = 4).	1 1 5	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	49½	43½	46½	8
6	No manure	—	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	44½	38½	40½	—
6¹	144 lbs. nitrate 2 cwt. super. .. 2 cwt. kainit..	1 1 9½	{ Saleable .. Bushels Seconds .. Bushels Straw .. Ows.	53½	47½	50½	10½

* Obtained by adding the average of the two unmanured plots at Garforth to that at Tibthorpe.
† Composition of Damaland guano: Moisture (30.78 per cent.), organic matter and ammonia salts (31.45 per cent.), phosphoric acid (14.19 per cent.), lime (19.60 per cent.), magnesia, alkalies &c. (16.46 per cent.). Total nitrogen = 6.93 per cent.
; Increase over unmanured plot at Tibthorpe.

THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

(ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY COUNCILS FOR NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND CUMBERLAND).

(From the Report of Professor Middleton, M.Sc.)

Field experiments were carried out during the past year, under the direction of the Agricultural Department of the College, at 47 centres in Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland.

In the case of the Cumberland centres Mr. Lawrence, of the Cumberland and Westmorland County Farm at Newton Rigg, co-operated with the representatives of the College, and was also entirely responsible for six experiments carried out at Newton Rigg.

Of the 47 centres, 31 were temporary local stations and 16 rotation and meadow hay stations. Of the former number, 11 centres were devoted to experiments on swedes, nine to potatoes, nine to seeds hay, one to potato spraying, and one to mangold growing, while of the latter, five centres were confined to rotation experiments and 11 to meadow hay stations.

Owing to the large increase in the work there, the Report of the Cockle Park experiments will in future be issued by the Technical Education Committee of the county and not by the College of Science.

Particulars of some of the principal experiments are given below.

I.—EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANURING OF SWEDES.

In continuation of the experiments carried out last year a further series of experiments were carried out in 1901 in the manuring of swedes at thirteen centres—twelve in Durham, and one in Northumberland. The variety of swede employed, and the land on which the crops were grown, are as follows:—

- (1.) Best of all Swede on gravelly loam.
- (2.) Best of all Swede on rich alluvial soil.
- (3.) Best of all Swede on loam, after oats after lea (two years grazed and two years hay).
- (4.) Purple Top Swede on gravelly loam after oats.
- (5.) Green Top Swede on gravelly soil after lea oats.
- (6.) Best of all Swede on light soil in high condition.
- (7.) Giant King Swede on gravelly loam, after wheat following potatoes.
- (8.) Imperial Swede on light loam soil.
- (9.) Kangaroo Swede on light sandy soil.
- (10.) Arctic Swede on light thin soil on Magnesian limestone.
- (11.) Best of all Swede on clay loam, after oats.
- (12.) Swedes on clay loam. Crop failed from finger-and-toe.
- (13.) Aberdeen Green Top Yellow Turnip, on sandy loam.

The objects of these experiments were :—

- (1.) To test the soil of certain districts ;
- (2.) to compare superphosphate slag, and precipitated bone phosphate as manures for roots ;
- (3.) to ascertain the effects of using certain mixtures of artificial manures along with dung ;
- (4.) to test the effects of certain of the manures on the quality of the crop.

On two of the 13 centres the crop was so uneven that it was not weighed, the cause in one case being finger and toe, and in the other, the soil, a rich clay loam, was in poor tilth when sown, and the crop did not braird evenly. The crop was weighed at 11 centres, and the average weights, with the manures, will be found in the following table. At four of the 11 centres slight irregularities in the soil interfered with the comparative character of the tests and the figures from these stations have not been included in the average returns upon which the calculations of profits have been based.

TABLE I.—Average Result at 7 Stations.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost of Dung and Artificial per Acre.*	Average yield of Swedes per Acre.	
			Tons.	Cwt.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. kainit.	£ 1 1 3	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 7 cwt. superphosphate, 4 cwt. kainit.	2 2 6	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. slag, 4 cwt. kainit.	1 16 6	18	4
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 2 cwt. pre. bones phosphate, 4 cwt. kainit.	1 17 9	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	7 cwt. superphosphate, 4 cwt. kainit	1 5 6	18	3
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 4 cwt. kainit.	1 5 0	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 7 cwt. superphosphate.	1 14 3	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	No manure	—	11	5
9	18 tons dung	2 5 0	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	12 tons dung	1 10 0	19	8
11	12 tons dung, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. kainit.	2 11 3	20	18
12	12 tons dung, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, 2 cwt. kainit.	2 2 9	19	18
13	12 tons dung, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda, 2 tons kainit.	2 2 6	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	12 tons dung, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate of soda, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate.	2 7 3	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	12 tons dung, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate	1 18 9	19	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Only half the value of the dung charged to the Turnip Crop.

Effect of omitting Constituents from a Complete Manure.

Five plots were more specially devoted to a soil test. The unmanured plot, No. 8, formed the standard at one end of this series, while No. 2, with a complete dressing of artificials, was the standard at the other end.

Plots 5, 6 and 7 show respectively the result of omitting the nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic manures from the complete manures.

The results on these plots are shown below (average of seven farms) :—

Plot.	Per Acre.				
	Manuring.	Cost of Manure.	Average Yield.	Increase due to Manure.	Profit due to manure.
		s. d.	T. cwt.	T. cwt.	s. d.
8	No manure... ..	—	11 5	—	—
2	1 cwt. nitrate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 7 cwt. super., 4 cwt. kainit (complete manure).	42 6	20 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 0
5	Same as Plot 2, but no nitrogen...	25 6	18 3	6 18	29 6
6	Do. no phosphates	25 0	15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0
7	Do. no potash ...	34 3	18 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 9

It will be seen that on the average phosphates have been the most necessary, and potash the least required of the constituents of a complete manure for roots.

Farmyard Manure v. Artificials.

Throughout the autumn the roots on the plots which had received 12 tons farmyard manure looked better than where artificials only had been employed, and it was anticipated that after the very dry season the home manure would produce a greater weight of roots, but an appeal to the weighbridge proved that at 7 out of 11 centres Plot 2 produced a better crop than Plot 10. In the wet season of 1900 the results were quite similar, at 8 out of 10 stations an artificial mixture proved superior to 12 tons of dung. It seems safe to conclude therefore that in most instances a farmer whose supply of farmyard manure is insufficient, may depend on getting as good a crop of swedes from the 10 cwt. mixture referred to above as from either 12 or 18 loads of farmyard manure. If the roots are carted off, the after effects of the light manure will, of course, be much less satisfactory, and it is for this reason, rather than on account of the root crop itself, that the use of dung for roots is to be recommended.

Effect of Artificials applied with Dung.

Although the application of artificial manures used with 12 tons dung to swedes seldom proves directly profitable, the results of most of the rotation experiments of the College have shown that when account is taken of the effect of the supplementary manure on the subsequent crops, a substantial profit is realised by the judicious employment of artificials with dung. Theoretically, the employment of nitrogenous manures should not be necessary for the root crop where farmyard manure has been freely used; but it has nevertheless been found from the experience of Durham College of Science that a mixture of artificials to be applied with moderately rotted dung for roots should contain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cwt. per acre of sulphate of ammonia, or of a mixture of sulphate of ammonia, and nitrate of soda.

The following table shows the effect produced by the use of artificial manures with dung in the case of seven of the centres :—

Plot.	Treatment† per Acre.	Cost of Manure.	Yield per Acre.	Profit over Plot 8. Roots 8s. per Ton.	Increase over Plot 10.	
					Amount.	Cost of Roots per Ton.
8	No manure	£ s. d. — — —	T.cwt. 11 5	£ s. d. — — —	— — —	— — —
10	12 tons farmyard manure	1 10 0	19 8	1 15 0	— — —	— — —
11	Do. with complete artificial mixture.*	2 11 3	20 18	1 5 0	1 10	0 14 0
12	Do. nitrogen omitted from artificials.	2 2 9	19 18	1 6 3	0 10	1 5 6
13	Do. phosphates omitted from artificials.	2 2 6	20 11½	1 12 0	1 3½	0 10 8
14	Do. potash omitted from artificials.	2 7 3	21 2½	1 11 9	1 14½	0 10 0
15	Do. nitrogen and potash omitted from artificials.	1 18 9	19 13½	1 8 9	0 5½	1 11 10

* The mixture consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. nitrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate, and 2 cwt. kainit per acre.

The above table shows that where roots are valued at 8s. per ton the greatest profit has on the average been made from farmyard manure used by itself. The last column of the table indicates the cost per ton of producing additional roots by the aid of artificials. In comparing the effects of these manures it should be noted that dung has been charged for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per ton (not more than half its value on farms situated beyond the reach of "town manure"), and that artificials have been charged at their full market price. When the residual value of the artificial manure used on Plot 11 is taken into account, the resulting increase of crop will be admitted to be satisfactory. The omission of phosphates or of potash from the artificial mixture has not seriously affected the crop. The latter indeed has scarcely affected the average results at all.

General experience shows that in spite of the poor return usually obtained from the root crop for the phosphatic and potash manures used with dung, the application of these manures is justified by their results on the subsequent crops. But the justification for the use of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda must come from the root crop itself, and if there is no direct return they ought to be omitted. The Durham College experience has been that in the majority of cases there has been a direct return.

Summary.

The general results of the experiments show, contrary to expectation, that better root crops have been grown by good artificial mixtures than by 12 tons farmyard manure. This does not show that dung can be dispensed with (other crops having to be considered), but that light manures make a good substitute for growing roots. Failures so often complained of must usually be ascribed to the improper use of artificials. When a light manure fails, before condemning it the questions should always be asked, "Has the manure been properly compounded? Have the nitrogen, phosphates and potash been mixed in suitable portions?"

In Durham and Northumberland, where the climate is favourable for roots, a dressing of 12 tons dung usually produced a full crop. Artificials have seldom proved directly profitable on this crop, at the same time when phosphates are required to maintain fertility (as they certainly will be on most farms) these experiments prove that they should be applied with dung for roots. If phosphates are used with dung these experiments show that a direct profit may be obtained from a nitrogenous manure. As regards potash it seems likely that on most farms where dung is freely used it may be omitted from the mixture for roots; as, however, this omission might injure the following clover crop, it is on the whole safer for a farmer, who has not tested the question, to use a small quantity of kainit.

As a supplement to 12 tons per acre of moderately rotted dung the following artificial mixture would be suitable under average conditions:—

1	cwt. Nitrate of Soda	...	} per acre. Cost, about 28s.
3	" Sulphate of Ammonia	...	
5	" Superphosphate	...	
2	" Kainit...	...	

In cases where roots have to be grown without farmyard manure, and where the action of the different artificials has not been tested, the following is recommended as a good mixture:—

1	cwt. Nitrate of Soda	...	} 12½ cwt., costing 43s. to 48s., to be applied in the drill when sowing.
3	" Sulphate of Ammonia	...	
7	" Superphosphate	...	
4	" Kainit...	...	

This quantity is stated to be suitable for one acre of inferior, for 1½ acres of good, and for 1¾ acres of very good loam. On thin, hungry soils 1 cwt. of fish meal may be used in place of ½ cwt. nitrate of soda. On light land, poor in lime and liable to finger-and-toe, precipitated bone phosphate or a similar manure may be used for superphosphate, and on heavy or damp soils slag should be used in place of superphosphate.

II.—MANURING EXPERIMENTS ON SEEDS HAY.

These experiments were conducted at nine different centres to test the value of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, and muriate of potash as spring top dressings for seeds hay.

The condition of the fields at the nine different centres of the experiment were as follows :—

- (1.) (a.) On wheat stubble on clay soil, full of clover and a strong plant.
(b.) On barley stubble on a sandy loam, rye grass very good.
- (2.) Even take, soil clay, after wheat after swedes.
- (3.) Fair take after oats, plants, especially Italian rye grass, strong, soil light loam.
- (4.) Fair take after oats on clay loam.
- (5.) Poor take on thin clay soil after oats.
- (6.) Medium soil, a fair take of seeds after barley, plenty of clover.
- (7.) Good and very even take (rye grass predominating) after barley, on rich alluvial soil.
- (8.) Soil gravelly loam. Seeds good, grass predominating; after barley.
- (9.) Even take, strong loam after wheat, after turnips.

Previous experience had taught that the seeds crop was a troublesome and somewhat unsatisfactory one to experiment on, and with this in view great care was taken in selecting suitable fields for these experiments.

As clover is very apt to go off in April and May, and as it is not as easy to pick out an even piece of land, for a seeds experiment, as for experiments on a root crop, it was resolved to carry out all these hay experiments in duplicate. At each station or centre there were twenty $\frac{1}{10}$ th acre plots arranged in two series, so that while plots having the same number received the same treatment they were always placed some distance apart. At station No. 1 the two sets of plots occupied two different parts of a large field, and as the soil and previous treatment differed, they were not duplicates. The scheme of manuring and results will be seen in the table on page 68.

The nitrate of soda was applied in the end of April or the beginning of May, under the supervision of the occupier of the farm; the other manures three weeks to a month earlier, in the presence of a representative of the College.

The crops were cut towards the end of June, and were weighed when fit to stack, and from the actual weight of hay $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been deducted as representing shrinkage in the stack, and the corrected weights are given in table "A," though even then they are probably from 5 to 10 per cent. too high.

The season was favourable for hay on medium and heavy soils, and the crops generally were good, but light land suffered from the dry weather, and at one or two centres, where patches of gravel occurred below the plots, the harvest results were of no value for comparative purposes. Stations 8, 3, 9, 2, 5, 6, and 1

TABLE "A."
PLOTS $\frac{1}{10}$ ACRE. FIGURES PER ACRE.

Plots.	Artificial Manures.				Cost of Artificial Manures.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		AVERAGE.					
	Sulphate of Ammonia.	Nitrate of Soda.	Superphosphate.	Muriate of Potash.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	Eight series of Plots.		Eleven series of Plots.			
																									Yield.	Increase due to Manure.	Profit Hay at 80s. per Ton.	Yield.	Increase due to Manure.	Profit Hay at 80s. per Ton.
1	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.	cwt.	s. d.
1	—	—	—	—	48½	48½	34½	34½	55½	55½	20	22½	38½	43½	30	26½	53½	48	41½	42	63	62½	38½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1½	—	—	—	—	0 18 9	80½	81	46	51½	61½	61½	44½	48	56½	53	42	41	61	52½	56½	59½	67½	74½	50½	13½	1 3 9	52½	13½	1 4 8
3	—	2	—	—	—	0 17 9	50½	50½	44½	47½	57½	57½	36½	37½	54½	54	45½	38	59	55½	55½	64½	62½	66½	47½	10½	0 14 6	—	—	—
4	½	1	—	—	—	0 17 3	64½	66½	44½	48½	59½	59½	45½	40½	56½	53½	36½	43	63½	61½	49½	67½	63	60½	50½	13½	1 4 0	—	—	—
5	—	—	3½	—	—	0 10 6	58½	58½	34	44½	40½	52½	28½	28½	47½	44	36	23	55½	53½	44½	62½	59	51½	39½	2½	0 3 0	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	½	—	0 6 0	50½	56	39½	37½	54	41½	28½	27	43½	51½	29	26	54½	57½	44½	39	55½	71	40½	4	0 6 0	41½	3	0 3 0
7	½	1	3½	—	—	1 7 9	61	61½	45½	54	67½	60½	46½	47½	53½	58	45	43½	59½	56½	57	50½	64½	76½	52½	16	1 0 3	—	—	—
8	½	1	—	—	—	1 3 3	74½	86	40	52½	67½	66½	44½	45	57½	56½	46	44	64½	60½	71½	48½	62½	69	53½	16½	1 7 0	55	16½	1 5 6
9	½	1	3½	—	—	1 13 9	61	70½	40	53½	62½	66½	44½	46½	57½	60½	52½	48½	66	59½	73½	55	56	75½	54	17½	0 18 0	56½	18	1 0 3
10	½	—	3½	—	—	1 5 0	63½	68½	43½	45½	66½	61½	35½	36½	60	53	47	34	61	55½	70½	57½	50½	69	47½	10½	0 6 6	—	—	—

* The plots included in this average are 4, 5, 7, 8, "B" plots; 2, 1-5 A and 6, 10 B.
† The plots included in this average are the foregoing, and No. 1, "A" plots; No. 6, "A" plots, and No. 3, 1, 2, 8 and 9 B, and 6 A.
Standard Dressing (Plots 9):—
Nitrogen 35 lbs. per acre (half in nitrate, half in sulphate).
Phosphoric acid .. 50 lbs. "
Potash 35 lbs. "

have been excluded from the "average" columns in the foregoing table for various reasons, including gravel patches in field, variability of soil at both sides of field, land in very high and not uniform condition, and mistakes in application of manure.

The detailed results and the averages in the foregoing tables show that sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda were much more effective than either potash or phosphates in increasing the hay crop. A summary of the result obtained from using them both separately and mixed is given in the following table :—

Compare Plots.	Increase per Acre produced by	Cost of Manure.	Hay.	Profit Hay 60s. per ton.
2 & 1	1½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia over unmanured land.	s. d. 16 9	cwt. 18½	s. d. 23 9
3 & 1	2 cwt. nitrate of soda over unmanured land.	17 9	10½	14 6
4 & 1	½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia and 1 cwt. nitrate of soda over unmanured land.	17 3	13½	24 0
7 & 5	½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia and 1 cwt. nitrate of soda with super. over super. alone.	17 3	13½	23 3
8 & 6	½ cwt. sulphate of ammonia and 1 cwt. nitrate of soda with muriate over muriate alone.	17 3	12½	21 0

In experiments carried out in 1900 nitrate of soda was distinctly more profitable than sulphate of ammonia; last season the positions were reversed and sulphate gave the best returns, probably because it was applied three weeks before the other.

A mixture of sulphate and nitrate produced slightly better results than sulphate by itself, and it is instructive to notice that in the previous season, when nitrate was the better of the two nitrogenous manures, the mixture was, as in 1901, best of the three; the experiments show that :—

—	1900.	1901.	Total.
Sulphate of ammonia produced an increase of ...	cwt. 9½	cwt. 13½	cwt. 23
Nitrate of soda produced an increase of ...	12	10½	22½
Mixture produced an increase of ...	12½	13½	26½

The Effect of Heavy Dressing of Nitrogenous Manures.

Although heavy dressings of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda may be most profitable when skilfully used, their use is attended with certain dangers. The clovers are very liable to injury and even the grasses may suffer in quality. Clover is not

at first injured in any way by the free use of nitrogenous manures. As the result of top-dressing rye-grass grows quickly, and directly the grass starts the clover begins to spring, so that by the 1st of May clover on top-dressed ground looks much better than it does on untreated land. By the end of May the grass on land that has been top-dressed early in April is much longer than where manures have not been used ; but the clovers are less prominent, and though taller are less branched and somewhat less vigorous.

In the middle of June last year all the plots employed in these experiments were inspected, and at that time, although clover was in certain cases less abundant when nitrate or sulphate had been used, it appeared, on the whole, to have suffered little injury from the treatment. When the aftermath was visited a very different state of affairs was discovered. In some cases it was found that the use of sulphate or of nitrate for the first crop had entirely destroyed the clover plant, and at Centres 7, 5, and 8, for example, the outline of the plots that had received these manures could be plainly traced. The boundary of the plots looked as if a line had been stretched between the corner pegs and all the clover plants on one side pulled up. At other stations the aftermath did not suffer.

Further experiments are being made with regard to this point, but there is stated to be no question that top-dressing makes clover, as well as grass, earlier, and this early "drawn" clover appears to be less hardy than the ordinary plant. It is probable that in seasons when night frosts are numerous the tender character of forced clover is responsible for some of the disappearance. At the same time it must be pointed out that this clover is much better sheltered by grasses in the earlier part of the season than clover on untreated land.

Apart from the risks incident to the crop from frosty nights in the month of May, it is unlikely that a "drawn" and tender clover plant will produce strong new shoots and a vigorous aftermath after cutting. These considerations account for the minor degree of deterioration of clover noticed on the top-dressed plots at nearly all the stations last summer, but they are scarcely sufficient to account for the sudden and complete disappearance seen at some of the centres, and the fact that the clover stood well on the deeper and richer soils and went off altogether on certain of the light land plots, indicates that want of moisture was the chief cause of failure. It is easy to see that a long, "weedy" clover plant has much less chance of life when competing for moisture with rank rye grass forced to luxuriance by the free use of manures than normal clover has against ordinary rye grass on untreated land.

It was clearly shown in last year's experiments that the disappearance of clover was not a question as between nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia ; so far as injury to the aftermath goes, one is just as bad or as good as the other. On the whole, sulphate did more harm on the plots, but only because, being applied some three weeks earlier, it began to act sooner.

It was also clearly indicated last season at some of the Durham stations, but more particularly at Cockle Park, where experiments were made on the subject, that an early application of a nitrogenous manure did much more injury to clover than a late

dressing, chiefly because an early dressing effects a greater increase in the first crop. The greater crop was not altogether the cause, however, for in some instances where the crops did not differ much in weight, it seemed that an early growth as distinguished from a heavy growth of rye-grass was responsible for injury.

Effects of Phosphates and Potash.

The results produced by the use of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. muriate of potash were of much less account than those due to the manures supplying nitrogen. Superphosphate produced so small an average increase that its use was not profitable (that is if the results are considered on the first crop only). Muriate of potash gave slightly better returns, but the increase was not striking. These results are shown below.

Compare Plots.	Increase per acre produced by	Cost of Manure.	Increase in Hay.	Profit or Loss (-) Hay at 60/-
5 & 1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate over unmanured land.	s. d. 10 6	Cwt. $2\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. - 3 0
7 & 4	Do. with nitrate and sulphate over nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia only.	10 6	2	-4 6
9 & 4	Do. with sulphate, nitrate and muriate over nitrate sulphate and muriate only.	10 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-9 0
6 & 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. muriate of potash over unmanured land.	6 0	4	6 0
8 & 4	Do. with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia over nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia only.	6 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
9 & 4	Do. with sulphate, nitrate and superphosphate over nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate.	6 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	-2 3

What the above table shows to be true for the average of eight sets of plots, the table on page 68 shows to be true for each centre. In no case was the first hay crop much increased by the use of superphosphate or of muriate of potash; at the same time when the stations were visited the colour of the crop showed that at some places one or other of these manures was making its influence felt. At Hall Farm, for example, the clover on Plot 5 was richer and more vigorous as the result of the dressing of superphosphate and at both Springs House and Byers Garth muriate distinctly improved the appearance of the herbage. At Cockle Park, at Newlands Haugh, and to a lesser degree at some of the other centres, the use of muriate and superphosphate freshened the aftermath.

On the whole, although the experiments of the past two seasons have furnished little evidence of the value of these manures, they are held to have been sufficient to show that a small quantity of

potash, say 2-3 cwt. of kainit or $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of muriate, is likely to pay its way on most farms, and that a dressing of 2 to 3 cwt. superphosphate will pay on some; but in view of the problematical nature of the return it is considered desirable that farmers should test these manures before adopting them as a part of the regular top-dressing for their hay land. It seems likely that better results might be got from autumn than from spring dressing, though this point has been tested at Cockle Park without any very definite results being arrived at. Arrangements are, however, being made for further trials next season.

III.—SHEEP-FEEDING EXPERIMENT AT NEWTON RIGG.

On 3rd December, 1901, 48 cross-bred Cheviot and Border Leicester hogs were divided into three lots of 16 each, and after being weighed Lot 1 were penned on one-third of an acre of swedes, Lot 2 similarly situated, while Lot 3 received their third portion of the swedes on a bare grass field.

The produce of the acre of swedes, which weighed 23 tons, was cut and fed to all three lots twice a day, and their respective portions lasted Lots 1 and 2 fifty-four days, but at the end of that time Lot 3 had still a ton of roots uneaten. In addition to the swedes, Lot 1 received $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of decorticated cotton cake and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Indian corn per head per diem; Lot 2 the same amount of linseed cake and oats; and Lot 3 a like amount of linseed cake and Indian corn. Hay was also given to all three lots throughout the trial *ad lib.* At the end of 24 days the three lots were again weighed and the corn doubled, the cake remaining unchanged. The additional corn was eaten by Lots 1 and 3, but as Lot 2 would not eat their oats the initial ration was reverted to.

On 27th January, 54 days from the beginning of the experiment, the three lots were killed, weighed, and dressed, and sold by weight.

A considerable profit over and above that shown in the table must be credited in view of the high price of home grown hay and oats and the manurial value of the foods consumed.

One feature of the experiment was the great rapidity with which Lots 1 and 2 put on weight during the first 24 days of the trial, as compared with their progress in the last 30 days; which may be accounted for by the fact that the weather during the former period was frosty and dry, with a thin coating of snow covering the ground, while during the latter it was very wet with bitter easterly winds prevailing, to which Lots 1 and 2 were exposed without shelter, having in addition the mud, in which they could only move with difficulty. Lot 3, on the other hand, being on a dry grass field with a west wall for shelter, progressed steadily to the end, ultimately making the best weight.

Oats appear to have given a better result than maize; there appears to have been but little difference in the values of cotton and linseed cakes, and no advantage in increasing the maize during the latter stage of the fattening.

The following table gives the particulars of the trial :—

	Lot 1. Cotton cake, maize, hay, and swedes.	Lot 2. Linseed cake, oats, hay, and swedes.	Lot 3. Linseed cake, maize, hay, and swedes on grass.
Weight at first ...	lbs. 1,568	lbs. 1,531	lbs. 1,552
Gain in 24 days ...	226	225	162
Gain per head per week ...	4 fully	4 fully	3 nearly
Gain in next 30 days ...	84	52	176
Gain per head per week in these 30 days.	1½ nearly	½ fully	2½ fully
Total gain per head in 54 days.	19·4	17·3	21·1
Total live weight ...	1,878	1,808	1,890
Total dressed weight ...	944 & 96 of fat	942 & 97 fat	955 & 90 fat
Percentage of dressed weight to live weight exclusive of fat.	50½	52	50½
Prime cost each ...	£1 3s. 0d.	£1 3s. 0d.	£1 3s. 0d.
Selling price net ...	£1 13s. 10½d.	£1 14s. 8½d.	£1 14s. 10d.
Gross profit ...	£0 10s. 10½d.	£0 11s. 8½d.	£0 11s. 10d.
Food consumed per head ...	12½ lb. c. cake 19½ lb. maize 32 lb. hay 9½ cwt. swedes	12½ lb. l. ok. 12½ lb. oats 32 lb. hay 9½ c. swedes	12½ lb. l. ok. 19½ lb. maize 29 lb. hay 8½ c. swedes
Value of food at present high prices.	£0 5s. 6d.	£0 5s. 2d.	£0 5s. 1d.
Net profit per head ...	£0 5s. 4½d.	£0 6s. 6½d.	£0 6s. 9d.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

(From the Report of Mr. T. B. Wood, M.A.)

The work carried out by the Department of Agriculture during the year 1901-2 comprised the following experiments, undertaken on the University Farm :—Tests of varieties of wheat ; manuring of wheat ; manuring of oats ; destruction of charlock ; manuring of hay ; manuring of mangels ; manuring of potatoes. Experiments were also carried out in counties contributing to the maintenance of the Department on the improvement of pasture as tested by sheep feeding ; bullock feeding ; laying land down to grass ; manuring of potatoes ; rotation manuring ; manuring of hay ; manuring of fruit. The following particulars show the results of the trials on the destruction of charlock by spraying ; the improvement of pasture as tested by the effects on sheep at Hatley ; and on laying down to grass.

I.—DESTRUCTION OF CHARLOCK BY SPRAYING.

These were carried out on both barley and oats sown with clover and grass seeds. The cereals were light, and the charlock plants were abundant and fairly vigorous. A horse sprayer was used for applying the solutions.

The main object of the experiments was to test the efficiency of solutions of nitrate of soda. This substance, when applied as a spray, was said to kill the charlock satisfactorily, while at the same time its manurial value would be more or less utilised. It also dissolves more readily, and is more convenient to handle than copper or iron sulphate.

In the end of May eight plots were laid down, each of which was about an acre in extent, except that which got copper sulphate, which measured $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The weather was still and bright with no rain. When the work was done the charlock plants were within 10 days of flowering. Three areas left untreated produced a mass of charlock.

The area which got 40 gallons per acre of a 4 per cent. solution of copper sulphate was almost cleared of its charlock, while the barley, oats, and clover plants were uninjured. The use of this material was nearly a complete success.

As regards nitrate of soda, it was applied in strong and weak solutions, and in heavy and light dressings.

Plot 4 received 80 gallons per acre of a 20 per cent. solution.

Plot 5 received 40 gallons per acre of a 20 per cent. solution.

Plot 7 received 80 gallons per acre of a 10 per cent. solution.

Plot 8 received 40 gallons per acre of a 10 per cent. solution.

In no case had the nitrate of soda any appreciable effect on the charlock. In due course the weeds on the nitrate areas came into flower, and for the sake of the farm it was resolved to dress these portions with 40 gallons per acre of a 4 per cent. solution of copper sulphate. Even at this late stage the effect was instantaneous, and but few charlock plants survived the treatment.

In view of what has been written about the advantages of using nitrate of soda as a spray for the destruction of charlock, these results are disappointing. It is, however, satisfactory to find that under precisely similar conditions, as regards weather and the state of the crop, treatment with copper sulphate was attended by good results.

II.—THE IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURE AT HATLEY AS TESTED BY THE EFFECTS ON SHEEP.

The scheme and objects of the above experiment originated in a trial which was commenced on the farm of the Northumberland County Council during the winter of 1896-97. Briefly stated, the trials consisted in fencing off plots of three acres each on a field of grass land, treating these plots with certain manures (*vide* Table I.), and then stocking with a definite number of selected sheep, which were fasted and weighed at intervals of a month during the course of the experiment. Besides the three-acre plots, there were corresponding numbers of sub-plots of one-twentieth of an acre, similarly manured, on which the herbage is mown, weighed, and sorted into its botanical constituents. In this way the effects of the manures are ascertained in terms of both live-weight increase (mutton), and of hay.

The experiment was started by applying certain of the manures in the autumn of 1899, so that we have now the figures for two seasons grazing before us. The main results for 1900 may be thus stated:—

1. Sheep getting no cake but grazing land dressed with phosphates, produced more mutton than similar sheep receiving a liberal allowance of cake but grazing untreated ground.
2. In the first year the effects of superphosphate were greater than those of a corresponding amount of basic slag.
3. A double dressing of slag did not produce a double yield of mutton.

The results of the second season may now be shortly examined. On April 30th, 1901, a suitable lot of cross bred yearling sheep were penned and fasted overnight, and on May 1, having been carefully sorted and weighed, they were placed on the plots at the rate of nine on Nos. 1 and 2, eight on Nos. 4 and 5, and six on No. 3. A month later they were clipped, the weight of the fleece being deducted from the initial weight. On August 21st (*i.e.*, at the end of four months) three sheep from Plots 1 and 2 and two sheep from the other three plots were withdrawn, thus somewhat relieving the stocking. The experiment ended for the season on September 18th, having lasted for five months.

The sheep all remained healthy, except one on Plot 5, which developed some nostril complaint and was removed on June 21st, its place being taken by a reserve animal, and allowance made in the calculations.

Although the season was very dry, it was fairly suitable for the heavy clay of Hatley, and the animals thrived well. The results, expressed in terms of an acre are shown in Table I.

TABLE I.—EXPERIMENT ON MANURING FOR MUTTON AT HATLEY.

Plot.	Treatment per acre.	Mean number of sheep per acre.		Live-weight gain per acre.		Mean gain per sheep per week.		Individual Maximum and Minimum gains (lb.) by the best and worst sheep in 5 months.		Weight per acre of hay from sub-plots.	
		1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	Max.	Min.	1900.	1901.
1	No manure, sheep got 86 lb. linseed cake per head per day in 1900, and 95 lb. in 1901 (=11·3 + 16·4 lb. nitrogen per acre).	2·0	2·8	94	133	2·36	2·37	58	30	4½	7½
2	½ ton basic slag for 1900, nothing since ...	2·7	2·8	142	140	2·62	2·49	58	41	9½	9½
3	Unmanured ...	1·8	1·9	74	50	2·05	1·85	32	19	6½	2½
4	½ ton basic slag for 1900, nothing since ...	2·1	2·5	117	119	2·73	2·84	54	31	11	7½
5	7 cwt. superphosphate for 1900, nothing since ...	2·4	2·5	127	123	2·65	2·41	52	34	18½	4½

The principal points for 1901 may be thus summarised :—

The animals getting practically 1 lb. per head per day of linseed cake made almost exactly the same weekly live weight gain in 1901 as in 1900 (2·37 and 2·36 lbs. respectively), but as the land was more heavily stocked in 1901 the aggregate gain per acre is considerably greater (94 lb. in 1900, 133 lb. in 1901).

The live weight increase per acre on the unmanured plot being 50 lb., while that on the cake plot was 133 lb., it follows that the cake has had the effect of more than doubling the produce. Well as the sheep have grown when getting cake, their gain, however, is not the greatest.

Plot 2, which got half a ton of basic slag per acre, carried precisely the same number of sheep as Plot 1, but the live weight gain per acre and per head has been greater under the indirect influence of the slag than under the direct influence of the cake. The difference is not great, it is true, but still it is quite appreciable, and confirms results obtained in the same experiment in 1900, and in Northumberland in 1898. Under the influence of slag the live weight gain has averaged practically $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head per week for the five months grazing.

The sheep have not grown so well on the unmanured land in 1901 as in 1900, and the yield of hay is also much less. This is the more remarkable seeing that on plots 2, 4 and 5 the yields of live weight increase in the two seasons are almost identical. Comparing the influence of 10 cwt. of basic slag on Plot 2 with 5 cwt. on Plot 4, we find that in each season the smaller dressing of slag has produced within 21-25 lb. of the live weight increase per acre got by the larger dressing. On the aggregate of the two seasons we have the following figures:—

The unmanured plot has produced 124 lb. per acre live weight increase.

5 cwt. basic slag produced 236 lb. per acre live weight increase.

10 cwt. basic slag produced 282 lb. per acre live weight increase.

The return from the use of 5 cwt. of basic slag has, so far, been much more satisfactory than that got from the use of 10 cwt.

The relative effects of equal amounts of phosphoric acid (100 lb. per acre) applied in the form of (a) basic slag, and (b) superphosphate, are shown by the figures of Plots 4 and 5. In each year the superphosphate has proved slightly superior, but the difference is so small as to be more than cancelled by the greater cost of the superphosphate.

It is worthy of note that the gain of the worst sheep on each of the manured plots is practically as good as, or better than, the gain of the best sheep on the unmanured plot.

No great importance need be attached to the hay weights. The small plots on which the herbage was cut will, in the course of a few years, supply interesting figures; but, for the present, the main value of these sub-plots consists in their affording visitors an opportunity of studying the character of the herbage, and, if need be, of supplying material for chemical or botanical analysis.

III.—EXPERIMENTS ON FORMING PASTURE AT WARESLEY (HUNTS).

This is an experiment designed to show how poor clay land, formerly under tillage, may be most successfully laid down to pasture. Eight different seeds mixtures were sown on as many plots of one acre each, the seeds being put in during the first week of June, 1900, along with a thin seeding of tares. In the autumn of that year sheep were run lightly over the field in order to top the herbage.

Effects of the Seed-mixtures on the yield of hay.

Plot 1 got 42 lbs. perennial rye grass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. alsike clover, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cow grass, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. white clover; total $47\frac{1}{2}$ lb., costing 14s. 6d. This cheap mixture of seeds gave a crop of hay weighing $26\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre.

Plot 2 got 6 lb. cocksfoot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. timothy, 24 lbs. perennial rye grass and the same clovers as the last: total $38\frac{1}{2}$ lb., costing 18s. 6d. Here 18 lbs. of rye grass were replaced by 6 lb. of cocksfoot and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of timothy, the cost being raised by 4s. by the change. The result was a crop of hay weighing $27\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. In the first season after seeding the substitution of cocksfoot and timothy for part of the rye grass is thus seen to have had practically no influence.

Plot 3 got 9 lb. meadow fescue, 2 lb. foxtail, 6 lb. perennial rye grass, and the same cocksfoot, timothy, and clovers as the last; total $31\frac{1}{2}$ lb., costing 28s. 6d. As compared with Plot 2, this plot got 18 lb. less rye grass, its place being taken by 9 lb. of meadow fescue and 2 lb. of foxtail; the change entailing an additional expenditure of 10s. The hay crop weighed $27\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., *i.e.*, exactly the same as the last.

These three mixtures, varying in cost from 14s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per acre, have thus so far given practically equal returns.

Plot 4 got $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cocksfoot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. crested dogtail, 3 lb. hard fescue, 6 lb. meadow fescue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. foxtail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rough stalked meadow grass, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. timothy and the same clovers as the last; total $25\frac{1}{2}$ lb., costing 30s. 6d. Here cocksfoot, meadow fescue, foxtail, and timothy were reduced by one-third, while rye grass was entirely excluded. On the other hand, a corresponding amount of crested dogtail, hard fescue, and rough stalked meadow grass was introduced, entailing an increased expenditure of 2s. per acre. The hay crop here weighed $21\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per acre, so that the exclusion of rye grass, and the decrease of the other four strong grasses, has been followed by a serious drop in the yield.

Plot 5 got 50 per cent. more of all the species of grass and clover sown on Plot 4, the weight of seed being now 38 lb., and the cost 45s. 9d. per acre, that is 50 per cent. more than the last. The yield was $23\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of hay, so that the increase of the weight of seed by one-half has resulted in an addition of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to the crop.

On Plot 6, as compared with Plot 5, the grass seeds were all reduced by practically one-half, whereas the clovers were more than doubled. Plot 5, in fact, got $30\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grass seed and $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of clover, of a total cost of 45s. 9d., whereas Plot 6 got $15\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the same grass seed and $17\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of clover, costing 38s. The result was a crop of hay on Plot 6 that weighed $28\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. In the first year the reduction of the grass seed and the increase of the clover has resulted in an addition to the weight of the hay crop of 5 cwt. per acre.

Plot 7 got exactly the same kind and quantity of grass seeds as Plot 5, but the $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of mixed clovers were replaced by 20 lb. of sainfoin. The total seed was $50\frac{1}{2}$ lb., costing 46s. The sainfoin of Plot 7 made a poor show beside the clover of Plot 5, and the yield of hay was equally disappointing, weighing, as it did, only $14\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre.

Plot 8 was sown with what is known as Elliot's mixture, namely, 6 lb. cocksfoot, 2 lb. hard fescue, 5 lb. meadow fescue, 2 lb. tall fescue, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rough stalked meadow grass, 2 lb. smooth stalked meadow grass, 3 lb. tall oat grass, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. yellow oat grass, 4 lb. Italian rye grass, 2 lb. alsike clover, 2 lb. cow grass, 2 lb. white clover, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. kidney vetch, 8 lb. burnet, 2 lb. chicory, 1 lb. sheep's parsley, and 1 lb. yarrow; total $45\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre, costing 39s. 6d. This seeding is chiefly distinguished by containing tall oat grass, kidney vetch, burnet, chicory, sheep's parsley, and yarrow, though it also holds some other species not included in any of the foregoing mixtures. The crop of hay weighed $28\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre, which is actually the highest of the series, though only slightly better than the yields of Plots 2, 3, and 6.

Relationship between the Botanical Composition of the Hay and the Seeds sown.

The result of a botanical analysis of representative samples from each of the eight plots is shown in Table II., while the behaviour of the individual constituents for the season 1900-1901 is traced in detail, as far as is possible at present.

Clovers.

On Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 10 per cent. each of alsike, cow grass, and white clover were sown, the actual weight of seed used being the same in Plots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and half as much again on Plot 5. On Plot 6 the percentage was more than double that on Plots 1-5. Although the seeding was the same on Plots 1-4, the yield is by no means so. The cow grass yielded 4.9 per cent. on Plot 1, 6.7 per cent. on Plot 2, 12.5 per cent. on Plot 3, and 27.0 per cent. on Plot 4. The white clover and alsike (estimated together) yielded .5, 1.5, 1.4 and 2.4 per cent. on the corresponding plots. Reference to Table II., giving the percentage composition of the crops, shows that on Plots 1, 2 and 3 practically the only competition the clovers met with was from perennial rye grass, of which 70 per cent., 40 per cent., and 10 per cent. was sown on each of these plots. It will be noted that on Plot 4, on which no rye grass was sown (its place being taken by other grasses) the yield of clover suddenly increases to 27.0 per cent. Corresponding with the diminishing quantities of rye grass sown on these plots is an increase in the amount of clovers. On this poor clay land the perennial rye grass appears to be peculiarly dominant. The combined yield of alsike and white clover is much lower in every case than that of cow grass, but its fluctuations tally well with those of cow grass.

On Plot 7 the three clovers have been replaced by sainfoin, 20 lbs. of seed, representing 30 per cent. of the mixture, being used. The yield, however, is only 10.3 per cent. of the total.

The only other clover sown is kidney vetch on Plot 8, and no signs of it were found on analysing the herbage. It is not at all improbable that the close growth of this plant during its first season account for this.

TABLE II.—RELATION BETWEEN THE BOTANICAL COMPOSITION OF THE HAY AND THE SEED SOWN.

Species.	Plot 1.		Plot 2.		Plot 3.		Plot 4.		Plot 5.		Plot 6.		Plot 7.		Plot 8.	
	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.	In Seed.	In Hay.
Cockfoot ..	lb.	0°	lb.	6	%	15	6	%	10	239	%	51	198	%	51	283
Dogsfoot ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fescue, Hard..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Meadow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Tall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portulac ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Meadow grass, Rough-stalked..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Smooth-stalked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oat grass, Tall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Yellow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Bye grass, Italian ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Perennial	70	957	40	907	10	6	818	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Timothy	—	—	15	84	Trace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clover, Cow grass ..	24	49	10	67	10	24	176	10	24	370	10	34	438	10	34	473
" Alsike	14	06	10	14	10	14	14	10	10	24	10	24	38	10	24	38
" White	14	—	10	14	10	14	14	10	10	34	10	14	38	10	24	49
" Saintfoin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Vetch, Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnet ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Parsley, Sheep's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Marrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convolvulus ..	—	09	—	—	—	—	06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trace
Other weeds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trace
Total per acre	100	474	100	398	100	319	100	254	100	38	100	328	100	504	100	454
Cost per acre..	—	14/0	—	13/6	—	28/6	—	30/6	—	45/4	—	38/-	—	46/-	—	38/6

Cocksfoot.

This grass was sown on all the plots with the exception of one. The yield was high on Plots 4, 5, 6, and 7, while on Plots 2, 3, and 8, little more than traces were met with, its comparative failure there being correlated with the luxuriant development of perennial and Italian rye grass.

Fescues.

Meadow fescue was sown on Plots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and hard fescue on 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Tall fescue was sown on Plot 8 only. The meadow fescue grew vigorously, while on each plot the hard fescue only occurred in mere traces. Where rye grass was present, as on Plots 3 and 8, meadow fescue gave a very small yield (2.3 and 3.2 per cent.), but on the other plots the yield varied from 19.4 to 53.8 per cent., on Plots 5 and 7 the smaller yield corresponding with a heavy crop of clover, the larger with a small crop of sainfoin.

Perennial Rye Grass.

70 per cent., 40 per cent., and 10 per cent. of the seed of this plant was sown on Plots 1, 2 and 3 respectively, and it yielded 93.7 per cent., 90.7 per cent., and 81.8 per cent. of the herbage.

On Plot 1 it was the only grass sown, on Plot 2 cocksfoot and timothy were added, and on Plot 3 cocksfoot, timothy, meadow fescue and foxtail. In each case, however, these additional grasses, though sown in abundance, are represented by the merest traces, meadow fescue with 2.3 per cent. on Plot 3 being the most prominent. The percentage of clovers, and also the percentage of weeds on these three plots, is the lowest of the whole series. Perennial rye grass, then, on this type of soil, flourishes to such an extent that it crowds everything else out of existence during its first season's growth. This state of affairs will probably be modified in the course of a year or two, and the other grasses will become more prominent.

Italian rye grass, though forming only a small percentage of mixture 8, has behaved in a very similar manner, giving rise to 74 per cent. of the herbage and almost completely extinguishing cocksfoot, meadow fescue, and the clovers. This again is a grass which reaches its maximum of development during the first season, while its neighbours take some two or three years to do so.

Timothy.

This grass was sown on Plots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Where rye grass was present it made little growth, but on the other plots it was present in fair abundance. The yield would have been larger had the cutting been delayed, for nothing but its leaves was found during the analyses. With regard to the other grasses sown, little can be said this season. The meadow grasses occurred, when sown, in small quantities. They spread slowly as a rule,

and rarely give an appreciable yield during the first two or three years' growth. Dogstail has only been met with in traces, but it is growing on every plot where sown.

Foxtail appears to have failed entirely. The tall oat and yellow oat grasses sown on Plot 8 have so far not developed to any extent.

Besides these clovers and grasses, a number of other plants are met with in Elliot's mixture, sown on Plot 8. They are chiefly deeply rooted plants, which, during the first season, develop a considerable root system, and a relatively small stem system. As a consequence they should be more abundant in subsequent seasons. So far only burnet (10·3 per cent.), chicory and yarrow (in traces) have been met with. Sheep's parsley has not yet been found during the analyses.

The weeds consist chiefly of the lesser bindweed, thistle, scentless May-weed, geranium, soft brome-grass, sterile brome-grass, Yorkshire fog and black twitch. They are at present in relatively small quantities, and in Table II. are estimated together, with the exception of the lesser bind weed (*convolvulus*).

SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WYE.

(From the Report of Mr. A. D. Hall, M.A.)

The work carried out at this College during 1901-02 included the following:—experiments in manuring, training, stripping, and cultivating hops; the introduction of foreign ladybirds; fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas as a remedy for black-currant bud gall-mite; the food value of sugar-beet; the growth of maize; the composition of barleys; the influence of food on the quality of milk.

MANURIAL EXPERIMENTS ON HOPS.

Marden: seventh year of the experiments.—It was concluded that the experiments previously carried out at Marden, on the effect of phosphatic manures and of potash, had given definite results which were not likely to be much modified by further experience, hence the manuring of the plots was entirely altered in 1900, with the view of ascertaining what residues of the manures of the previous five years had been left in the soil.

From 1895 to 1899 the four plots had each received a fair dressing of rape dust, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash, but while A had received 6 cwt. only, B had received 8, C 10, and D 16 cwt. of phosphatic manure, with the result that the crop had always been in proportion to the amount of phosphatic manures applied, ranging from 12.5 cwt. per acre on A to 16.6 cwt. per acre on D. It should be further mentioned that the phosphatic manure employed on A, B, and C, had always been a mixture of ground phosphate and superphosphate, while on D basic slag had been used.

In 1900 one half of each plot was dressed with dung only, to ascertain if the land had deteriorated after five years cropping without dung, and also to find if the phosphates had left any sensible residue. The result is set out below:—

Plot.	1895-9.		Manure. 1900.	Crop.	
	Manuring.	Mean Crop.		1900.	1901.
A	General Manure+6 cwt. Phosphates	Cwt. 12.5	32 loads Dung	Cwt. 12	Cwt. 10.9
B	" +8 " "	15.1	"	12	11.6
C	" +10 " "	15.7	"	13.2	11.4
D	" +15 " Basic Slag	16.6	"	12.8	15.6

From these results it would appear that the heavier phosphatic dressings have left an appreciable residue behind, there being no other reason for the greater crop on plot D, which retains the superiority it used to show when receiving the heavy dressings of basic slag. At the same time it should be noticed that the crop on these plots has fallen below the crop on the rest of the garden farmed in the usual way; dung, and only the mineral residues of the previous manuring, does not seem to be enough manure to produce a full crop.

The other half of the plots received a dressing of 15 cwt. of basic slag with no nitrogenous manure, with the view of ascertaining what residues had been left by the rape dust and sulphate of ammonia, and also if the heavy repeated dressings of basic slag on Plot D, which had always given the biggest crop, had not depleted the nitrogenous reserves of the soil to an appreciable extent. The results are set out in the next table, and show that, on the whole, the plots are getting pretty uniform again, and that there were no marked differences in the soil at starting which would vitiate the consistent results that were obtained in the five years 1895-9. It is noteworthy that the crop is less this season than in 1901, although the season should have resulted in a great increase. Evidently basic slag alone with no other manure can quickly exhaust the stores of nitrogen in the soil.

Plot.	1895-9.		Manure.	Crop.	
	Manuring.	Mean Crop.		1900.	1901.
A	General Manure + 6 cwt. Phosphates	Cwt. 12.5	15 cwt. Basic	Cwt. 10.7	Cwt. 12.1
B	" + 8 " "	15.1	"	13.5	11.6
C	" + 10 " "	15.7	"	13.6	10.9
D	" + 15 " Basic Slag	16.6	"	10.8	13

One feature of the hops on these plots was very striking, their complete maturity and fine yellow colour as compared with the adjacent hops. The lack of nitrogenous manure and the heavy dressings of phosphates had combined to produce early and complete maturity, or in other words, "high quality."

The table on page 86 shows the results in detail since 1895.

Selling: fifth year of the experiments.—The rotation trial at this station proceeded as usual, the object being to compare a dressing of dung applied once in three years with the same quantity of dung applied in small equal portions every year. Artificials are used during the last two years on the first plot, and the same quantity is equally distributed between the three years in the second case, so that at the end the total manure, both dung and artificial, is the same on each plot. The third receives artificials alone every year.

SELLING.—Cobb's Goldings on Sub-soil of Thanet Sand.

				Manures.				
				Plot A.			Plot B.	Plot C.
				1897-1900.	1898-1901.	1899-1902.	Each Year.	Each Year.
Dung	...	...	...	30 loads	—	—	10 loads	—
Fish Guano	...	...	...	—	7½ cwt.	7½ cwt.	5 cwt.	10 cwt.
Rape Dust	...	...	...	—	7½ cwt.	7½ cwt.	5 cwt.	10 cwt.
Basic Slag	...	...	...	10½ cwt.	—	—	3½ cwt.	—
Superphosphate	...	...	...	2½ cwt.	4 cwt.	4 cwt.	3½ cwt.	—
Kainitt	...	...	...	—	3 cwt.	3 cwt.	2 cwt.	3 cwt.
Lime	...	...	...	1 ton	—	—	1 ton (’97 only)	—

				Crop.				
				cwts.	cwts.		cwts.	cwts.
1897	...	...	...	22·1	—	—	20·6	20·8
1898	...	...	...	—	14·9	—	14·9	14·7
1899*	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1900	...	...	...	11	—	—	12·2	11·8
1901	...	...	...	—	21·6	—	21·2	20·6
MEAN CROP	...	...	...	17·4			17·2	17

* Crop not picked. B seemed best crop.

It is very remarkable how little difference is shown between these plots, which have now been under their respective treatment for five years. The average crop over the whole period is practically the same for each plot, and this last season has shown no differences that would not be covered by the inevitable casual variations and errors of experiment. However, two such large crops as 1899 and 1901 must be reducing the original reserves in the soil, which had previously been highly farmed, and the next three-year period ought to begin to yield some results. The question that is being tested is most important for large hop growers, who cannot make, nor always purchase, sufficient dung, and it must take a long period of time to get a really satisfactory result. We know very well that hops will do well enough without dung for a year or two; what we want to know is the ultimate effect of several years of such treatment.

MARDEN.—Manurial Experiments, 1895-9.

1895-6-7-8-9.		Yield in cwts. per Acre.					Manure.	Crop	
General Dressing per Acre.	Extra Dressing per Acre.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.		1900.	1901.
12 cwt. of Rape Dust.	6 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	11.9	20.9	9	9.5	11.2	{ Dung Slag	cwt. 12 10.7	cwt. 10.9 12.1
1 cwt. of Sulphate of Ammonia.	8 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	15	24.2	12.1	10.7	13.6	{ Dung Slag	12 13.5	11.6 11.6
1 cwt. of Sulphate of Potash.	10 cwt. Mixed Phosphates.	18	24.9	12	10.7	13.0	{ Dung Slag	13.2 13.6	11.4 10.9
1 ton of Lime in 1895-6.	16 cwt. Basic Slag	18.3	26	12	12.1	14.5	{ Dung Slag	12.8 10.8	15.6 13
1 ton of Lime in 1896-8.	8 cwt. Mixed Phosphates; no Potash.	17.2	27	11	10	13.5	..	..	..

1895.—Mixed phosphates means equal proportions of steamed bone flour and superphosphate.
1896-7-8-9.—Mixed phosphates means equal proportions of ground Carolina phosphate and superphosphate.
1900.—Dung equal to 32 loads per acre. Basic slag equal to 15 cwt. per acre.

Frant: third year of the experiments.—

Fuggles on Subsoil of Tunbridge Wells Sand.

Plot.	General Dressing alike on all.			Special Dressing.			Crop.		
	1900.			1899 and 1900.			1899.	1900.	1901.
1	15 cwt. Rape Dust			—			cwts. —	cwts. 4.8	cwts. 19.8
2	"			5 cwt. Basic Slag	...	...	21.2	5.6	18.4
3	"			10 cwt. Basic Slag	...	...	21.8	5.8	20.7
4	"			15 cwt. Basic Slag	...	...	21.3	5.3	19.6
5	"			5 cwt. Basic Slag and 5 cwt. Sulphate of Potash.			24.8	6.7	21.6
6	"			5 cwt. Basic Slag and 10 cwt. Gypsum.			23.2	6.0	23
7	"			5 cwt. Basic Slag and 30 loads Dung.			—	5.3	19.0
8	None	...	...	None	...	...	—	5.0	18.4

The plots at this centre are laid out to test the requirements of hops, on this somewhat sandy soil, for mineral manures like phosphates and potash; the plan is very similar to that of the plots at Marden 1895-9, but the soil is of a very different character.

As the soil differs so also its mineral requirements are sharply contrasted; at Marden phosphates were wanted but potash had no effect.

On this soil phosphates in any quantity are not required; 5 cwt. per acre of basic slag has as much effect as 10 or 15 cwt. per acre. Potash in the form of sulphate of potash has, however, produced a marked effect each year, the effect being noticeable in the appearance as well as the weight of the crop. The plant is greener and not so early to mature. Gypsum, which probably acts as a liberator of the reserves of potash in the soil, has a good effect here, and results in an increase of crop.

Farnham: second year of the trials.—

These plots, which were started afresh in 1900 on new ground, are intended to compare the effect of dung and fur waste against a complete dressing of artificials; also to test the requirements of this soil for the mineral manures, lime, phosphates, and potash.

FARNHAM.—Farnham Whitebines on Alluvial Loam.

Plot.	General Manure.	Special Dressing.	Crop.	
			1900.	1901.
1	30 loads Dung	None	cwt. 8·6	cwt. 22·0
2	15 cwt. Rape Dust ...	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour	9·3	24·4
3	" " ...	8 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour	10·2	25·0
4	" " ...	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour, 1 Ton Lime.	11·5	26·8
5	" " ...	4 cwt. Steamed Bone Flour, 2 cwt. Sulphate of Potash.	9·7	27·9
6	1 ton Fur Waste	None	8·1	25·9

The results this season go to confirm the previous trials at Farnham in other gardens than the one in which the present plots are situated.

The natural manures, dung and fur waste, when used alone without any artificials, give the poorest yields; this has generally been the case at Farnham, but in the present season the fur waste plot occupies an exceptionally high position. The following table shows the comparison in previous years of the average yield of the plots receiving artificials with the plots receiving dung and fur waste respectively.

				Plot receiving		
				Artificials (mean crop).	Dung.	Fur Waste.
				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1895	...	...	...	20.2	13.6	16.6
1896	...	...	...	19.2	13.1	13.4
1897	...	...	...	10.9	10.8	8.8
1900	...	...	...	9.7	8.6	8.1
1901	...	...	...	25.8	22.0	25.9

Plot 3 with 8 cwt. of steamed bone flour is a little better than Plot 2 with only 4 cwt., but the difference is so small that we may assume this soil shows no particular need for heavy phosphatic manuring. Experiments in previous years with other phosphates, such as basic slag and superphosphate, gave very similar results, all going to show that 4 cwt. or so of a phosphatic manure is sufficient for the needs of the hop crop on this soil.

The application of 2 cwt. of sulphate of potash to Plot 5 (compared with Plot 2) has this year been followed by a considerable increase of crop, though the previous season it only showed a slight return. This result again agrees with previous trials on the Farnham soil, where potash dressings have always resulted in an increased crop.

It will again be noticed that Plot 4 receiving lime has been much benefited, though the crop on this plot is not quite at the head of affairs, as was the case last season.

All previous experiments at Farnham confirm this result; on this particular soil, alluvial in its origin and almost free from carbonate of lime, rich also in old manurial residues, great benefit is to be derived from a dressing of lime. The following table shows the crops in previous seasons which admit of a comparison of the effect of lime in conjunction with artificial manures.

Year.					Without Lime.	With Lime.
					cwt.	cwt.
1895	...	...	...	...	15.6	21.8
1896	...	...	...	...	16.8	20.0
1897	...	...	...	...	9.7	12.1
1900	...	...	...	...	9.3	11.5
1901	...	...	...	...	24.4	26.8

The results of the manurial experiments in 1901 all go to strengthen the conclusion we had begun to form a year or two ago, that the hop plant is one which shows no special requirements in one direction or another, but is an all round feeder. It is not like the swede crop which shows a special dependence on a free supply of phosphates, or potatoes which particularly need plenty of potash, but the hop requires what may be termed a normal mixture of all the elements of plant food.

The problem of manuring hops satisfactorily then resolves itself more into a study of the soil; each type of soil has its own characteristics which do not hold for other soils. For example, on the clay at Marden and Oxted our experiments have shown that phosphates ought to be freely used, but potash is not wanted; *per contra* at Farnham and at Frant, phosphates give no special return, but potash dressings increase the crop. At Farnham again lime is specially wanted, and at Selling there is no striking deficiency to be made up of any of the mineral plant foods.

In earlier days when a much smaller crop of hops was generally grown it was sufficient to supply the land with an almost exclusively nitrogenous dressing, such as shoddy or rape dust or dung (which is effectively a nitrogenous manure). Supplied with nitrogen the plant was able to obtain its minerals for itself from the reserves in the soil. But latterly when much larger crops per acre are grown it is not enough to rely on nitrogenous manures alone; the mineral constituents of the soil cannot come into action quick enough to fully feed the crop, hence the need of supplementing the nitrogenous manure with a certain amount of mineral manure also.

On the typical hop soils, the deep loam and brick earths of East and Mid-Kent and Farnham, these mineral manures need not be large in amount nor specially compounded, for such soils are well mixed and naturally contain all the elements required. It is where the crop has spread on to soils less suited to its development, on the clays, the sands and other soils with a special rather than a general character, that the particular requirements of the crop must be studied by experiment and analysis, and where these investigations are in the end likely to be of most service.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULTIVATION OF HOPS AT GOUDHURST.

The experiments which have been carried on at Goudhurst for seven years were designed with a view of determining the influence of cultivation upon the yield, quality, and time of ripening of the crop.

During the first four years plots were arranged to test the differences between (1) deep cultivation throughout the season; (2) deep cultivation to the end of June and lightly afterwards; (3) garden deep cultivation when the hops were in "burr" and lightly afterwards; (4) ordinary cultivation at medium depth; and (5) no cultivation at all except mere destruction of surface weeds by the lightest hoeing.

Manuring and other management have been carried on similarly upon all the plots.

The results indicate that upon some soils, even in dry seasons, cultivation by itself has very little influence upon the yield of hops, the amount of green hops upon each plot being practically always the same.

It was found that sudden deep cultivation, after the hops have reached the "burr" stage, destroyed many of the delicate absorbing rootlets lying in the upper parts of the soil, and brought about the early ripening of the crop. Not only was this shown upon the plots specially set aside to test the point, but a similar result was obtained upon a larger area in another garden treated in a like manner.

Perhaps the most interesting and unexpected results have been obtained upon the plot receiving no cultivation, beyond the destruction of weeds by the lightest possible hoeing with a cultivator, working not deeper than an inch below the surface of the soil. The yield of hops has been the same upon this as upon the other plots, and in most seasons the plants have kept their leaves longer. The quality of the hops was, however, not quite so good as upon the cultivated plots.

In 1898 the arrangement of the plots was altered, in order to prevent the possibility of the effect of the treatment of one plot passing to the adjoining one. The original "no cultivation" row of hops running across the garden was kept, and more rows on each side were left untouched. This year (1901) the whole garden of $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres was uncultivated, except the deeply cultivated plot.

The following results were recorded this season :—

Twenty-four hills in the row uncultivated for seven years gave 150 lbs. of green hops.

Twenty-four hills from the deeply cultivated plot gave 146 lbs. of green hops.

And a similar number of hills uncultivated one year gave 146 lbs. of green hops.

The whole uncultivated garden averaged twenty-four cwts. per acre of dry hops.

The manures employed were fourteen tons of dung and about twelve cwt. of artificial hop manure per acre.

The manures are not worked into the soil at all, but simply put on the surface all over the garden.

Several growers have informed us that, since noticing the results of these experiments, they have reduced their cultivation considerably below what they formerly looked upon as necessary, yet have had no diminution of crop.

THE FOOD VALUE OF SUGAR BEET.

In the last issue of the Journal certain experiments were reported. The trials on the growth of sugar beet, and on its value compared with mangolds as a food for sheep have been repeated in the season 1900-1901. The sugar beet plots were on part of the mangold land, a thinner and poorer part of the farm than in the previous trials, being a light loam over chalk; they

were treated exactly as the mangolds except in one or two details of later cultivation. The roots were taken after oats, after a one year's ley broken up, and the manuring per acre was as follows :—

15 tons dung before ploughing in Autumn.
 2 cwt. super. } broadcast before drill.
 1 cwt. kainit }
 1 cwt. super. } with seed.
 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia }

The sugar beet seed germinated well and started better than the mangolds; it was drilled on May 8th (except the Klein Wanzleben, which was a week later), and the roots were lifted on October 11th.

Variety.	Crop—Roots.	Remarks.
Vilmorin-Blanche ...	Tons. 11	Small—very rooty.
Alderstedt	11·8	Uneven and rooty.
Breustedt	10·7	Fair size—rooty.
Dippe	12	Fair size.
Klein Wanzleben ...	13	Even and clean-shaped roots.

The mean crop of sugar beet was 11·7 tons of roots and 5·1 tons of leaves per acre; the mean crop of mangolds was 35 tons per acre of roots.

The Klein Wanzleben were distinctly the best crop and the easiest to handle; as in previous years the roots generally made a lot of fibre which rendered it impossible to lift them except with a fork.

The following table gives Mr. Sigmund Stein's analysis of the roots sent to him :—

—	Vilmo- rin Blanche.	Alder- stedt.	Breu- stedt.	Dippe.	Klein Wanz- leben.	Klein Wanz- leben.
Aver. weight, roots and leaves, in grammes	1237	1121	1056	1147	(1) 1226	(2) 948
Aver. weight, roots, „	749	671	601	588	811	715
Degrees Brix (dry matter) ...	19·7	21·6	18·9	19·9	20·5	21·0
Specific gravity	1·082	1·090	1·078	1·083	1·086	1·087
Sugar % in juice	17·5	19·0	16·6	17·6	18·1	19·09
Non-Sugar % in juice	2·2	2·6	2·3	2·3	2·4	1·91
Quotient of purity	88·83	87·96	87·88	88·44	88·29	90·9
Sugar % in roots	16·1	17·9	15·0	16·3	16·0	17·83

The second analysis of the Klein Wanzleben was made by Mr. J. Stewart Remington, of Lancaster, a week or two later, when the roots were more mature. As before, the quality of the roots grown is satisfactory, they compare favourably with German specimens and would be suitable for the manufacture of sugar.

The sugar beet was clamped with the mangolds, and the feeding trial began in April 1901, on two pens of 16 sheep each.

The sheep were all Romney Marsh ewe or wether tags about 13 months old; they were picked over to get the two pens as nearly equal as possible at starting; during the trials from one cause or another three sheep were drafted from each pen so that the final results refer to only 13 in each. One pen received mangolds, the other sugar beet *ad libitum*, the amount consumed being weighed; in addition each sheep received 1 lb. per diem of a mixture of oats, maize, and linseed cake. Water was also supplied. The sheep were folded on grass land, and the fold frequently shifted to keep the sheep doing well. The trial lasted eight weeks in all—April 2nd to May 28th. The following table shows the live weight of each sheep at the various dates of weighing.

Live Weights in lbs.

A. Receiving Mangolds.					B. Receiving Sugar Beet.				
No.	April 2nd.	April 30th.	May 14th.	May 28th.	No.	April 2nd.	April 30th.	May 14th.	May 28th.
1	113	124	139	148	4	115	144	144	154
2	132	149	155	166	5	123	148	148	151
3	108	120	117	133	6	124	150	150	158
9	117	132	135	149	8	120	128	141	151
15	112	132	136	146	12	113	134	140	151
17	133	152	154	164	19	128	146	144	155
18	110	122	124	125	21	126	125	134	140
20	128	139	153	163	23	110	126	120	126
22	124	130	133	140	24	111	136	132	142
25	149	164	169	182	27	117	133	138	144
26	120	140	147	160	28	131	146	145	153
30	115	134	143	136	29	144	168	170	152
31	150	168	173	186	32	84	94	98	100
Totals	1,606	1,808	1,878	1,998		1,595	1,778	1,799	1,877
Increase		202	70	120			183	21	78
Total Increase				392					282

Two sheep in each lot were drafted and killed between May 14th and 28th; their increase and dead weight are set out below:

No.	Food.	Live Weight at Starting.	Live Weight at End.	Dead Weight.
10, 11	Sugar Beet ...	284	334	176
13, 14	Mangold... ..	258	333	175

The food consumed worked out to 19lbs. per head per diem of mangolds as against 13lbs. of sugar beet.

Summary of Results.

	Mangolds.	Sugar Beet.
	lbs.	lbs.
Average Weight at starting per Sheep	123	122
Average Increase	30	22
Percentage Increase... ..	24·3	11·4

The pen that had received mangolds handled better and the wool looked brighter than the pen receiving sugar beet.

These results are even more unfavourable to the use of sugar beet as food for stock than those obtained in the previous trial. The roots were smaller and seemed to have a larger proportion of indigestible fibre and outside. Mr. Hall concludes that it may now be taken as proved by these trials, and those carried out simultaneously by other experimenters for the Central Chamber of Agriculture, that sugar beet cannot profitably replace mangolds as a fodder crop. And though the sugar beet grown has always proved to be of good quality and suitable for the manufacture of sugar, yet at the present range of prices the manufacturer could not afford to give the farmer a remunerative return for his roots.

READING COLLEGE.

(From the Report of Mr. Douglas A. Gilchrist, B.Sc.)

The experiments carried out during the past year at Reading College comprise trials with manures for hay and pasture, potatoes, and clover; manures for rotation crops; seed mixtures for hay and pasture; amount of seed for oats and barley; malting barley trials; trials of mangolds and sugar mangolds; feeding experiments with milch cows; and effects of variation in the ripening and churning of cream upon the butter produced.

Particulars of the experiments in manuring hay and pasture, on the amount of seed for oats and barley, with potatoes, and the ripening and churning of cream, are given below.

MANURES FOR HAY AND PASTURE.

The following tables show the results of trials under widely different conditions of soil. The tables of results as a rule give the weight of grass produced and not the weight of hay. Three to four tons of grass would on the average produce about one ton of hay, and it has been estimated that £1 is about the value of one ton of green grass.

Trials of Manures for Hay and Pasture at Winkfield.

The field had been under pasture for 40 years previous to commencing the trials, and has for a considerable time been grazed chiefly by milch cows, which no doubt impoverished the soil in available phosphates. It had not been manured for several years. The soil is a deep moorish loam, and the subsoil is a fine whitish sand mixed with partings of clay; there is a considerable amount of organic matter in the surface soil.

The trials were commenced in 1898; the plots are $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. The manures have been applied as follows:—In March, 1898, to the whole of the plots, and to one half of the plots only in January, 1899, December, 1899, and December, 1900, the nitrate of soda in each case not being applied till April. One half of each plot has been fenced off with iron hurdles for mowing in each year, the other half being grazed along with the rest of the field. The hurdles are moved in the autumn of each year, so that the aftermath of the mown portions is also grazed.

The first table shows the results of one dressing of manures for four seasons. It will be seen that superphosphate on plot 2 has given a good result, and has done about as well on this light soil as basic slag on plot 3. The addition of kainit, a potash manure, has also given an increase, while on this plot the quality of the herbage was far the best, clovers and other leguminous plants being abundant and weeds nearly absent. The results on plot 5 show that nitrate of soda added to the manures on plot 4 has considerably lessened the total herbage produced in the four years and made it coarser in character.

The second table gives the results of four successive applications of manures.
The plots were inspected on June 20th, 1901, when it was evident that most of the manures were giving remarkably good results.

1.—MANURED IN 1898 ONLY.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1898.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	4 0 20	1 19 32	4 9 92	1 12 18	—	—
2	4 cwt. Superphosphate ..	0 11 0	4 7 06	3 2 96	5 6 8	2 5 60	3 0 70	3 0 7
3	5 " Basic slag	0 11 3	4 7 76	2 18 64	5 5 0	2 8 24	2 17 76	2 17 8
4	5 " Basic slag	1 3 9	4 9 42	2 13 64	6 18 104	2 0 20	4 0 70	4 0 7
5	5 " Kainit	1 12 3	5 6 38	2 12 96	6 10 80	1 13 4	3 1 58	3 1 6
6	1 " Nitrate of soda ..							

Unmanured plot. This was much the lightest crop. Few clovers were present, and these were not so healthy nor so evenly distributed as they were in the next three plots. The stronger growing grasses were very similar on this plot to those on the next three, but were not quite so vigorous.
Superphosphate. This has given a good bottom of clovers and birdsfoot trefoil, with close and green herbage. Tall grasses were more prominent on this plot than on any other.
Basic slag. The herbage here was very like that on the last plot, but not quite so good.

Basic slag and kainit. This was a heavy crop, lodged in places and of prime quality. There was an excellent bottom growth of clovers, which were looking green and fresh. The quality of the hay produced from the herbage of this plot was so good that it would be worth at least 10s. a ton more than that from the other plots.

II.—MANURED IN 1898, 1899, 1900 AND 1901.

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	4 0 20	1 19 32	4 9 92	1 13 16	—	—
2	4 cwt. Superphosphate ..	2 7 0	4 7 66	3 4 52	6 0 80	2 18 4	4 9 22	4 9 2
3	5 " Basic slag	2 5 7½	4 7 36	3 9 32	6 7 96	2 14 52	4 17 56	4 17 6
4	5 " Basic slag	4 13 1½	4 0 42	3 10 0	5 8 24	3 7 96	4 14 2	4 14 0
5	5 " Kainit	6 8 4½	5 6 33	3 5 80	6 16 8	3 2 56	6 9 62	6 9 6
6	1 " Nitrate of soda ..							

Nitrate, basic slag and kainit. On this plot the herbage consists principally of grasses, especially Yorkshire fog, foxtail and tall oat grasses. There was only a small amount of clover present, and the herbage was very coarse. On the grazed portions of the plots there was a much better face and a thicker bottom growth of clover on plots 3 and 4 than on the others. The herbage on these plots was more closely eaten than it was on the others.

The results are of interest as showing the effects of the different manures over the four years, and they show how important it is not to judge the effects of these from one or two years' trials.

Trials of Manures for Hay at Burghfield.

This set was commenced in 1898. The soil lies on the London clay, and is a clay loam about 6 inches deep, with a very stiff clay subsoil; it has been drained to a depth of four feet. The field was laid down to pasture about 20 years ago; at that time it received a heavy dressing of chalk, and has since been occasionally dressed with road scrapings and one or two light dressings of dung. It was only in fair condition when the trials were com-

III.—MANURED IN 1898 ONLY.

Plot	Manure per Acre.	Cost. per Acre, 1898.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre.				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at 21 a ton.
			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		
			tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	3 15 0	2 3 84	1 16 18	0 16 48	—	—
2	3½ cwt. Superphosphate ..	0 9 2	4 18 74	3 8 94	2 4 22	0 15 20	2 15 0	2 15 0
3	5 " Basic slag	0 11 3	5 8 54	3 14 12	2 9 63	0 19 72	4 0 50	4 0 5
4	5 " Basic slag	0 19 9	5 12 106	3 18 64	2 12 76	0 16 48	4 8 32	4 8 3
5	1 " Nitrate of soda	1 7 3	5 14 22	4 7 106	2 16 28	1 1 88	5 8 104	5 8 11
	5 " Basic slag							
	5 " Kalmit							

menced in 1898 on plots each $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. The whole field was mown for hay in 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, the aftermath in

each case being grazed. One-half of each plot was manured for 1898 only, and not since that time; the other half of each plot has been manured each year. The manures have all been applied each year in December except the nitrate of soda, which has been applied early in April.

IV.—MANURED IN 1898, 1899, 1900, AND 1901.

Plot	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.	Weight of Grass (Green) per Acre				Increase in four years over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase at £1 a ton.
			1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	3 15 0	2 3 8½	1 16 18	0 16 48	—	—
2	34 cwt. Superphosphate ..	1 19 2	4 18 7½	4 3 4	3 18 16	1 14 72	6 3 16	6 3 1
3	5 " Basic slag	2 5 7	5 8 54	4 4 43	4 1 78	1 16 108	7 30	7 0 3
4	5 " Basic slag	4 0 10	5 12 106	5 10 30	4 2 68	4 3 44	10 17 96	10 17 10
5	1 " Nitrate of soda	5 9 4	5 14 33	6 4 12	4 12 96	2 19 73	10 19 63	10 19 7

The first table (III.) shows the effects of one application of manures for four years thereafter. The two last columns of this table show that all the manures have given satisfactory results. The second table (IV.) shows the effects of the continuous application of the same manures on each plot throughout the four years. It will be seen that basic slag has given a more satisfactory result than superphosphate, and that the addition of nitrate of soda to basic slag on plot 4 has greatly increased the

bulk of the herbage. The summer of 1901 was abnormally hot and dry, which accounts for the very small amount of hay produced in that year.

The herbage on Plot 1, where no manure had been applied, was distinctly the poorest; the grasses, although present in abundance, being weak and the bottom herbage poor. On Plot 2 (superphosphate) there was a good, thick, even sward, white and yellow clover being much developed and stemmy grasses abundant. On Plot 3 (basic slag) there was even more white clover and leguminous herbage, and here the quality of the bottom herbage was the best. On Plot 4 (basic slag and nitrate) the nitrate had largely developed the grasses and increased the bulk. On Plot 5, where kainit (a potash manure) was added, the quality of the herbage was distinctly improved, the bottom being greener, with more clover present.

For improving the bulk and quality of the herbage basic slag has in this case undoubtedly been most useful, and its effects have lasted over four years, while the potash manure has also had some effect.

These results have been made on a clay loam, which has been lying for a considerable time in pasture and which is probably deficient in lime. The value of the herbage has been very much improved for grazing purposes by the phosphatic manures, especially by basic slag, while the potash manure has also greatly improved the quality. The tables, therefore, do not show the full improvement given by these manures. The plots are again being manured for season 1902, and are being treated in the same way as for season 1901.

TRIALS OF AMOUNT OF SEED FOR OATS AND BARLEY AT HEADINGTON.

These trials have entailed a large amount of work, and have been carried out with great care by Mr. G. H. Morrell, M.P., and Mr. W. Knowles, his farm manager at Wick Farm, Headington, Oxfordshire. The soil is fairly deep and consists almost entirely of fine sand; it is not a soil which carries heavy crops.

The plots were each $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. The variety of barley grown was Goldthorpe.

The soil on which these experiments were carried out is fairly deep and consists almost entirely of fine sand: it is not a soil which carries heavy crops. The plots were each $\frac{1}{10}$ acre in area. The following tables show the results (per acre) obtained from sowing, with the rows at $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 11 inches apart, various quantities of seed.

The results indicate that wide drilling has given considerably the best results, that the largest amount of best grain has been given on plot 3, where two bushels of seed an acre were sown in rows 11 inches wide, and that the greatest weight per bushel has been given where the amount of seed was moderate, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre having given the best result.

V.—Barley: Distance between Rows, 7½ inches.

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.			Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	bus.	qrs.	bus.	lb.		lb.	lb.	tons	cwt.
1	1	2	1	5	55	380	1760	1	4½
2	1½	3	1	45	55	340	1760	1	2½
3	2	3	2	44	56	360	1960	1	2½
4	2½	3	0	16	56	380	1740	1	6½
5	3	3	4	20	55	420	1980	1	6½
6	3½	3	6	50	55	420	2120	1	6

*Average best Grain, 3 qrs. 2 bus. 48 lb.**VI.—Barley: Distance between Rows, 11 inches.*

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.			Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	bus.	qrs.	bus.	lb.		lb.	lb.	tons	cwt.
1	1	3	6	0	56	420	2100	1	4½
2	1½	3	7	4	56	440	2180	1	6½
3	2	4	0	48	56	240	2080	1	7½
4	2½	3	7	44	56	420	2200	1	5½
5	3	3	4	52	56	420	2040	1	1
6	3½	3	0	16	56	420	1780	1	5

Average best Grain, 3 qrs. 5 bus. 46 lb.

The results with oats show that in each case the largest amount of best grain has been given by the wide drilling (11 inches), namely, on plot 5 with Black Tartarian Oats, and on plot 4 with Abundance Oats. On the average also the largest amount of best grain in the case of Black Tartarian Oats has been given by wide drilling, and although, on the average, Abundance Oats give rather the better result by narrow drilling, the balance of advantage is strongly in favour of wide drilling. In the case of Black Tartarian Oats four bushels of seed per acre has given the best results, while in the case of Abundance Oats from 3½ to 4 bushels an acre is apparently the best quantity.

These trials are again being made with very slight alteration during 1902.

VII.—Black Tartarian Oats : Distance between Rows, 7½ inches.

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.			Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	bus.	qrs.	bus.	lb.		lb.	lb.	tons	cwt.
1	2	2	5	6	34	238	958	0	17
2	2½	3	1	10	34	300	1160	1	0
3	3	3	3	8	36	260	1240	1	3½
4	3½	3	7	33	37	460	1640	0	19½
5	4	5	1	4	36	260	1740	1	18½
6	4½	4	4	24	36	260	1580	1	4

Average best Grain, 3 qrs. 6 bus. 20 lb.

VIII.—Black Tartarian Oats : Distance between Rows, 11 inches.

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.			Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	bus.	qrs.	bus.	lb.		lb.	lb.	tons	cwt.
1	2	8	2	24	36	440	1400	1	1½
2	2½	4	2	16	36	420	1660	1	7
3	3	4	1	19	37	540	1780	1	9½
4	3½	3	4	24	37	680	1740	1	18½
5	4	5	2	26	37	620	2200	1	18
6	4½	5	0	20	36	240	1700	1	9½

Average best Grain, 4 qrs. 2 bus. 15 lb.

IX.—Abundance Oats : Distance between Rows, 7½ inches.

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.			Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.	
	bus.	qrs.	bus.	lb.		lb.	lb.	tons	cwt.
1	2	3	4	20	40	140	1280	1	0½
2	2½	4	0	20	40	100	1400	1	1½
3	3	4	2	6	41	100	1500	1	3½
4	3½	4	7	21	41	120	1740	1	8½
5	4	5	0	0	41	100	1740	1	4½
6	4½	4	6	24	42	80	1700	1	12½

Average best Grain, 4 qrs. 3 bus. 32 lb.

X.—Abundance Oats : Distance between Rows, 11 inches.

Plot.	Seed.	Best Grain.	Lb. per Bushel.	Tail Grain.	Total Grain.	Straw.
	bus.	qrs. bus. lb.		lb.	lb.	tons cwt.
1	2	4 1 7	41	160	1520	1 6
2	2½	3 5 3	41	120	1312	1 6½
3	3	4 1 14	42	100	1500	1 3½
4	3½	5 1 7	43	120	1890	1 9½
5	4	4 1 14	42	100	1500	1 8½
6	4½	4 3 10	42	100	1580	1 5½

Average best Grain, 4 qrs. 2 bus. 7 lb.

POTATO TRIALS AT CLIFTON HAMPDEN.

Trials on the manuring of the potato crop have been carried out at the allotment ground at Clifton Hampden. The ground selected for the trial was a quarter of an acre in area, and was divided into five plots, each being one-twentieth of an acre. The soil is a deep sandy loam, and rests upon a gravelly subsoil. In 1900 it was cropped with potatoes and no dung was applied to it during either that or the previous year. The situation is rather exposed.

XI.—“Reliance.”

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre.	Results per Acre.			
			Total.	Saleable.	Increase of Saleable Potatoes over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase of Saleable Potatoes at £3 per ton.
		£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
1	No manure	—	4 1 88	4 1 8	—	—
	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda } 2 cwt. Superphosphate. } 1 cwt. Muriate of pot-ash. }	1 4 1½	6 1 48	5 18 104	1 17 96	5 13 6
3	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda } 2 cwt. Superphosphate. }	0 15 0	5 8 104	5 6 8	1 5 0	3 15 0
4	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda } 1 cwt. Muriate of pot-ash. }	0 18 1½	6 5 40	6 1 88	2 0 80	6 2 2
5	2 cwt. Superphosphate. } 1 cwt. Muriate of pot-ash. }	0 15 1½	6 8 44	6 7 96	2 6 88	7 0 4½

XII.—“Abundance.”

Plot.	Manure per Acre.	Cost per Acre.	Results per Acre.			
			Total.	Saleable.	Increase of Saleable Potatoes over Unmanured Plot.	Value of Increase of Saleable Potatoes at 2s per ton.
1	No manure	£ s. d.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	tons cwt. lb.	£ s. d.
2	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda 2 cwt. Superphosphate. 1 cwt. Muriate of potash.	1 4 14	8 13 104	7 3 24	1 12 16	4 16 10
3	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda 2 cwt. Superphosphate.	0 15 0	7 13 704	6 12 56	1 1 48	3 4 3
4	1 cwt. Nitrate of soda 1 cwt. Muriate of potash.	0 18 14	8 13 124	6 7 86	0 16 88	2 10 4
5	2 cwt. Superphosphate. 1 cwt. Muriate of potash.	0 15 14	11 2 18	7 12 56	2 1 48	6 4 3

The land was dug during March, and the manures were applied at that time, except the nitrate of soda, half of which was sown at the time of planting and half as a topdressing on the 1st of June. One half of each plot was planted with “Reliance” and the other half with “Abundance” potatoes.

The application of the manures resulted in a considerable increase of crop, which left a good margin of profit after deducting the cost of the manures. The “Abundance” variety yielded a much heavier crop than the “Reliance,” and responded more freely to the manures; it returned less profit, however, for their use, because the increase in the case of this variety contained a much higher proportion of unsaleable potatoes.

The potash manure did remarkably well in the trial, and on this soil is evidently the most important constituent for artificial manures applied to the potato crop when no dung is used. The heaviest crop was that on plot 5, manured with superphosphate and muriate of potash, which was the most profitable dressing used; the lightest one on the manured plots was that on plot 3, manured with nitrate of soda and superphosphate, which was the least profitable dressing employed and the only one from which the potash manure was omitted. In combination with the potash manure superphosphate did considerably better than nitrate of soda, the yield on plot 5, where superphosphate and muriate of potash were used together, being heavier than even that on plot 2, where a complete dressing supplying nitrogen, phosphate, and potash was applied. Generally, however, a complete dressing of artificial manures like that applied to plot 2 is likely to give the best results.

**EFFECTS OF VARIATIONS IN THE RIPENING AND CHURNING
OF CREAM UPON THE BUTTER PRODUCED.**

During the month of August three sets of experimental churnings were carried out in the British Dairy Institute. Samples of farmers' butter were also collected from various counties, and were analysed in the Chemical Laboratory.

Set I. This consisted of four churnings conducted with the object of showing the effect upon the water contents of butter of (1) churning at a low temperature and washing and brining the butter with water and brine at a high temperature; (2) churning at a high temperature and washing and brining the butter with water and brine at a low temperature; (3) brining the butter; (4) drysalting the butter. The temperature of the dairy in which the churnings were carried out was $67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F. at 9 a.m. Thin separator cream was used; it was scalded to 150° F., then cooled to 65° F., and finally ripened by the addition of a starter. It was at the time of churning fully ripened cream of good, clean, acid flavour, and contained .58 per cent. of acid calculated as lactic acid. Its consistency was the most suitable for churning purposes, and the Gerber butyrometer test showed it to contain 23.5 per cent. of fat. In all the churnings the weight of cream used, and also the amount of working the butter received, were the same. Particulars and results are given in Table XIII.

All these butters contained very similar proportions of water, and in no case was there sufficient difference to indicate any definite effect of the method of manufacture upon the amount of water contained in them.

Set II. The object of this set of churnings was to compare the effects of (1) churning the butter into small grains; (2) churning the butter into granules the size of wheat; (3) churning the butter into lumps; (4) salting the cream in addition to brining the butter. The cream used was scalded and cooled like that employed in Set I., but it was rather richer and contained 28.25 per cent. of fat, had no starter added to it, and at the time of churning was quite sweet and contained only .2 per cent. of acid. The four churnings were similarly conducted, except as regards the size of the butter grains and the salting of the cream. The temperature of cream was 54° F., of breaking water 44° F., of washing water 48° F., and of brine 45° F. The weight of cream used was in each case $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the strength of the brine 1 lb. of salt to 1 gallon of water. The results are given in Table XIV.

The amount of water in the butter from these four churnings varied from 11.4 to 12.5 per cent., the greatest amount being present in the butter churned into lumps. Where salt was added to the cream before churning the amount of moisture in the butter was exactly the same as when the cream was churned in a similar way, but without salt being previously added to it.

A comparison of the results of the two sets of churnings shows that the loss of fat which occurs in the buttermilk is much greater when sweet cream is churned than when fully ripened cream is employed. Table XV. presents this plainly, and also shows the direct influence which the time of churning has upon the extent of the loss.

TABLE XIII.

No. of Churning.	Temperature at breaking stage.	Temperature of breaking water added.	Temperature of the two lots of washing water.	Temperature of brine and other particulars.	Fat in actual butter-milk.	Yield of butter.	Consistency of butter.	Water in butter.
I. Churned at 52° F...	58° F.	45° F.	(1) 62° F. (3) 62° F.	2½ gallons of water containing 2½ lbs. of salt. Temperature 62° F. Butter left in 10 minutes.	For cent. '33	lb. oz. 8 4½	Soft, but not nearly as greasy as expected.	Per cent. 11.5
II. Churned at 66° F.	66° F.	65° F.	(1) 48° F. (3) 48° F.	Same as I., but temperature 48° F.	2.08	2 12½	Very soft and greasy.	11.4
III. Churned at 55° F. (ordinary temperature for the season).	60° F.	45° F.	(1) 48° F. (3) 48° F.	2 gallons of water containing 3 lbs. of salt. Temperature 48° F. Butter left in 10 minutes.	.5	3 2½	Rather soft.	11.6
IV. Churned at 55° F.	60° F.	45° F.	(1) 48° F. (3) 45° F.	No brine. Butter worked twice, then weighed and salted at the rate of 4 oz. to 1 lb. of butter. Salt worked in slightly and then butter placed in refrigerator before being finished.	.56	3 3	Very good.	11.5

TABLE XIV.

No. of Churning.	Temperature at Breaking Stage.	Fat in actual Buttermilk.	Yield of Butter.	Remarks.	Water in Butter.
I. Butter churned into very small grains.	61° F.	Per cent. 3.63	lb. oz. 5 10	Very small, wet-looking grain, difficult to get together; the water expressed was, however, clear and quite free from buttermilk.	Per cent. 11.4
II Butter churned into granules the size of wheat.	60° F.	2.82	5 13½	Water expressed slightly milky.	11.8
III. Butter churned into lumps.	62° F.	3.06	5 12½	Water expressed very milky. Consistency of butter fairly good and texture fairly granular. Not in the ordinary sense a badly over-churned butter.	12.5
IV. 4½ oz. salt added to cream before churning; butter also brined after churning into granules rather less than wheat grains.	58° F.	1.66	5 13½	Butter rather soft, tasting strongly of salt, and apparently containing a large proportion of moisture.	11.8

TABLE XV.

Set 1.—Ripened Cream.

No. of Churning.	Temperature of Churning.	Time.	Per cent. of Fat in Buttermilk.
Churning No. 1 ...	52° F.	Minutes. 58	.33
" No. 2 ...	65° F.	13	3.08
" No. 3 ...	55° F.	42	.5
" No. 4 ...	56° F.	38	.56

Set II.—Sweet Cream.

No. of Churning.	Temperature of Churning.	Time	Per cent. of Fat in Buttermilk.
		Minutes.	
Churning No. 1 ...	54° F.	40	3·63
" No. 2 ...	54° F.	64	2·82
" No. 3 ...	54° F.	57	3·06
" No. 4 ...	54° F.	28	1·66

The differences in the time of churning at the same temperature are accounted for by different students performing the churnings and working somewhat differently as to speed. This applies in all cases except No. 4, Set 2, where the salt added to the cream appears to have made it more churnable, giving a larger quantity of butter and reducing the time of churning; the extra weight, however, undoubtedly consisted largely of salt, for the butter tasted strongly of salt. The figures show the great importance of properly ripening cream so as to secure the best results, and the serious loss of fat which is likely to occur when sweet cream is used unless the buttermilk is afterwards separated to abstract the fat. Cream is most churnable when it contains ·5 to ·6 per cent. of acid. The loss of fat varies with the acidity, the temperature of churning, and the time occupied in producing the butter. This may be seen from the table.

Set III. A sample of butter containing a known amount of moisture was treated in the manner sometimes practised by dairy-men and others who buy butter and rework it. The butter was immersed in a churn of water at a temperature of 70° F. for fifteen minutes, churned round a few times, and then made up. It was found that by this process the weight was increased to the extent of 3 per cent.

There is a widespread idea that brined butter necessarily contains a higher percentage of water and of salt than butter made in a similar manner but with the salt applied dry instead of as brine. In order to test the truth of this popular belief some butter was taken from the churn when in the granular state after washing, and was immersed in a saturated solution of brine at a temperature of 57° F. for 35 minutes, and finally worked in the usual way. The saturated solution was made by dissolving as much salt as possible in water at a temperature of 60° F., and straining off any excess. In making a saturated solution at, or near, this temperature, the temperature of the water is reduced several degrees. The samples of butter obtained in two trials made in this way did not contain more than 11 per cent. of water and 1·7 per cent. of salt.

Ten samples of farmer's butter were collected from the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Denbighshire, and Glamorgan. They were received in good condition, wrapped in grease-proof paper and tinfoil to prevent evaporation.

One sample from Denbighshire was churned from whole milk, all the other samples from cream. The butter churned from whole milk contained about 13 per cent. of water, and in all the samples the amount varied from 9·5 to 15 per cent.; the average was 12·5 per cent. In connection with these samples particulars of the breed of cattle kept, the food they received, the management of the cream and the churning, and the manner of working the butter, were obtained, but although there were considerable variations in these respects, no connection could be traced between them and the water contents of the butters.

Nineteen samples of butter were also obtained from wholesale and retail dealers. The water contents of these ranged from 6·4 to 17·2 per cent., and gave an average of 12·6 per cent.

**THE MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY INSTITUTE,
KINGSTON, DERBY.**

(From the Report of Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A.)

The experiments carried out at this Institute in 1901 comprised potato growing, barley growing, and grass manuring at several centres; rotation trials, including one on sand land, manuring of swedes, bullock feeding, and the investigation of epizootic abortion. Particulars of the experiment on sand land are given below.

SAND LAND ROTATION TRIALS AT CARBURTON.

These trials, which are carried on at Carburton, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Portland, are intended to show whether poor sand land is capable of being economically improved—

- (1.) By the frequent growth of green crops in the rotation and feeding with sheep, or ploughing in green occasionally;
- (2.) By growing autumn catch crops, so that the land is never bare during the autumn and winter months.

Sand land, such as this on which the trials are conducted, is deficient in body, and the continuous growing of green crops (such as vetches) not only increases the vegetable matter or humus of the soil, but also, by the power such crops have of obtaining nitrogen from the air, adds considerably to the manurial contents of the soil.

It is intended to work the rotations with as little outlay on artificial manuring as possible, relying on the system of cropping and management for keeping up and improving the fertility of the soil.

The trials commenced in 1899, and the land had been practically out of cultivation for six years previous to this date and had been allowed to seed itself down.

The acreage under experiment amounts to 10½ acres; comprising Plot A (subdivided into 2), 4 acres; Plot B (subdivided into 4), 4 acres; Plot C, 1½ acres; and Plot D, 1 acre.

The systems of cropping adopted for the different plots are:—

Plot A 1.—A seven or eight course rotation:—Oats; two green crops; oats three or four years seeds; two green crops.

Plot A 2.—A four course rotation:—Oats; two green crops; oats; seeds.

Plot B.—A three course rotation:—Oats; seeds; green crops.

B 1.—Vetches ploughed in and oats manured.

B 2.—Vetches fed and oats manured.

B 3.—Vetches ploughed in and oats unmanured.

B 4.—Vetches fed and oats unmanured.

Plot C.—A four course rotation :—Oats ; two green crops ; potatoes ; two green crops.

Plot D is reserved for the trial of the influence of manures on the existing herbage of the field.

The results of the cropping since 1899 have been as follows :—

Plot A.—1 and 2.

Year.	Crop.	Manure.	Yield and Remarks.
1899	Oats	Artificials* ...	20 bus. per acre.
1900	Vetches ... followed by	Unmanured ...	Fed in June. Keep for 200 sheep for 12 days.]
	Turnips ...	Unmanured ...	Fed. Keep for 492 sheep for 11 days.
1901	Oats	Unmanured ...	40½ bus. per acre.

* The artificials used for the oats on Plot A in 1899 were 1 cwt. nitrate of soda, 3 cwt. kainit, and 3 cwt. superphosphate.

¶ The oats in Plot A 2 were, in 1901, seeded with an ordinary temporary grass mixture to stand one year, and in Plot A 1 with a special mixture (Elliot's prescription) containing a considerable proportion of deep-rooted, drought-resisting plants, designed to stand some years.

Plot B.—1 and 3.

Year.	Crop.	Manure.	Yield and Remarks.
1899	Vetches ...	Artificials ...	Fair crop, ploughed in.
1900	Oats	{ 10 loads dung ... Unmanured ...	40½ bus. per acre. 86 bus. per acre.
1901	Vetches ... followed by	Unmanured ...	Very good crop, ploughed in.
	Thousand Head	Unmanured ...	Sown July 5.

Plot B.—2 and 4.

Year.	Crop.	Manure.	Yield and Remarks.
1899	Vetches ...	Artificials* ...	Fed 100 sheep for 15 days.
1900	Oats	{ 10 loads dung ... Unmanured ...	37 bus. per acre. 31 bus. per acre.
1901	Vetches ... followed by	Unmanured ...	Fed 200 sheep for nine days.
	Thousand Head	Unmanured ...	Sown July 5.

* The artificials used for the vetches on Plot B in 1899 were 3 cwt. superphosphate, and 3 cwt. kainit.

Plot C.

Year.	Crop.	Manure.	Yield and Remarks.
1899	Rough Grass ...	...	Practically out of cultivation.
1900	Oats ...	Unmanured ...	6 bus. per acre.
1901	Vetches ...	Unmanured ...	Fed 200 sheep 7 days.
	followed by White Turnips	Unmanured ...	Sown July 5.

The results on the main plots are as yet insufficient to draw conclusions from, but the following may be interesting facts :—

Yield of Oats per Acre.

Manure.	Year.	Yield.
On old self-sown grass, unmanured ...	1900	6½ bus.
On old self-sown grass, manured with { 1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda 3 cwt. Kainit 8 cwt. Super. }	1899	20 bus.
After ditto Vetches fed, Oats unmanured ...	1900	31 bus.
" " Vetches ploughed in, Oats unmanured ...	1900	36 bus.
" " Vetches fed, Oats manured, 10 loads of Dung...	1900	37 bus.
" " Vetches ploughed in, Oats manured, 10 loads of Dung.	1900	40½ bus.

Report for 1901.

This district, like many others, suffered severely from the prolonged drought in the early part of the season, but taking into account the absence of rain and the light sandy character of the soil, the results on the experimental plots were very satisfactory.

Plots A 1 and A 2.—The yield of oats on these two plots amounted to a little over five quarters per acre, which, for the season, may be considered a very good crop; they came up very well, but the dry weather during May spoilt any chance there was of a heavy crop.

For the same reason the young grass seeds suffered considerably, but it is hoped that there will be a sufficient plant to allow of the system of rotations described above to be carried out.

Plots B 1, 2, 3 and 4.—The autumn-sown vetches were a good crop; the two acres (Plots B 2 and B 4) providing, at the end of June, food for 200 two-shear sheep for nine days. As soon as the sheep were off the land was ploughed and rolled down, and on July 5th was drilled with thousand-headed kale.

The vetches on plots B 1 and B 3, which had been left standing, were ploughed in at the same time, and the thousand-head sown. This at the present time (December 1901) is an excellent crop.

Plot C.—This did not produce such a good crop of vetches as Plot B, but as it had only been under cultivation for one year, this was to be expected. The vetches were fed off directly after those on Plots B 2 and B 4, 200 two-shear sheep being folded on them for seven days. The land was then ploughed at once, rolled down, and drilled with white turnips, which now look very well.

Plot D.—These grass plots show a marked improvement over previous years, being much thicker in the bottom, and containing a good proportion of clover.

About one load of hay was produced off the one acre, the two best plots being those manured with dung; next in order came the complete manure plot (nitrate of soda, superphosphate and kainit), whilst the most unsatisfactory were the two dressed with basic slag alone.

The mixtures of grass seeds used in these experiments were as follows:—

Mixture of grass seeds for four years' ley (Mr. R. H. Elliot's) on Plot A 1.

—	Lbs. per Acre.	—	Lbs. per Acre.
Cocksfoot ...	6	Brought forward ...	28½
Meadow Fescue ...	5	White Clover ...	2
Tall Fescue ...	2	Alsike ...	2
Hard Fescue ...	2	Red Clover (late flowering)...	2
Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass.	2	Chicory ...	2
Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.	½	Chicory ...	2
Tall Oat-like Grass ...	3	Burnet... ..	2
Golden Oat Grass ...	4	Kidney Vetch ...	2½
Italian Rye Grass ...	4	Sheep's Parsley ...	1
Carried forward ...	28½	Yarrow ...	1
		Total ...	45½

Mixtures of grass seeds for one year's ley on Plot A 2.

—	Lbs. per Acre.	—	Lbs. per Acre.
Italian Rye Grass ...	9	Brought forward	18
Cocksfoot ...	5	Alsike ...	2
Red Clover ...	4	Trefoil... ..	1
Carried forward	18		21

Lord Leicester's renovating mixture of grass seeds on Plot D 1.

—	Lbs. per Acre.	—	Lbs. per Acre.
Cocksfoot	4	Brought forward	11½
Perennial Rye Grass ...	2		
Italian Rye Grass ...	2	Alsike	1½
Timothy	1	Tall Oat Grass ...	1
Hard Fescue	1	Meadow Fescue ...	2
Tall Fescue	1	White Clover ...	1
Golden Oats Grass ...	½	Yarrow	½
Carried forward	11½		17

**ROTATION EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT BY CERTAIN
COLLEGES CONJOINTLY.**

A full report on the results of the first four crops at Cockle Park, Northumberland; Ripley, Yorkshire; and Hatley Wilds, Cambridgeshire; was published in the Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture on the distribution of grants for last year. A second full report will be prepared when all the stations have completed their full course. In the meantime it is thought well to record the following figures:—

SCHEME OF CROPPING AND MANURING.

Plot.	First Crop. Roots.		Second Crop. Cereal.		Third Crop. Seeds, Hay.		Fourth Crop. Cereal.	
	Manuring per Acre.		Manuring per Acre.		Manuring per Acre.		Manuring per Acre.	
	Dung. Artificiala.		Artificiala.		Dung. Artificiala.		Artificiala.	
	tons.	cwts.	cwts.		tons.	cwts.	cwts.	
1	No manure		No manure		No manure		No manure.	
2	10	—	—		—	—	—	
3	10	7	—		—	—	—	
4	10	—	—		—	7	—	
5	10	3½	—		—	3½	—	
6	10	3½	1½		—	1½	1½	
7	10	1½	1½		—	1½	1½	
8	10	—	2½		—	2½	2½	
9	No manure		No manure		No manure		No manure.	
10	—	7	—		10	—	—	
11	5	3½	—		5	3½	—	
12	—	7	—		—	—	—	
13	—	14	—		—	—	—	
14	—	14	—		—	7	—	
15	—	7	—		—	7	—	
16	—	7	2½		—	2½	2½	

The artificials used consist of a mixture of 1 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia, 1 cwt. of sulphate of potash, and 5 cwt. superphosphate, supplying per acre where the full 7 cwt. was used, 23 lbs. of nitrogen, 75 lbs. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 50 lbs. of potash.

Plot	HAMELS PARK, HERTS.				HOLLESY BAY, SUFFOLK.		COCKLE PARK, NORTHUMBERLAND.	
	1st Crop. 1899. Swedes. Weight of Roots per acre.		2nd Crop. 1900. Barley.		3rd Crop. 1901. Seeds. Hay. Weight per acre.		1st Crop. 1900. Swedes. per acre.	
							2nd Crop. 1901. Barley, per acre.	
	Tons.	owts.	Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	owts.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0½
2	6	5	49·0	31·5	31	1	12	15½
3	7	6½	45·0	35·5	28	3	14	4
4	5	15	47·1	39·5	44	0	13	4½
5	9	14	54·0	35·0	28	3	14	8½
6	7	19½	50·4	31·0	28	2	14	12½
7	7	1½	51·4	33·5	28	1	13	10½
8	7	13½	52·7	37·5	38	1	13	13
9	7	4½	52·2	39·0	24	2	10	8½
10	12	1½	50·5	35·7	37	0	11	14
11	9	13½	52·2	33·0	30	2	13	12½
12	13	6½	51·8	38·0	30	3	13	2½
13	12	17½	52·0	34·0	27	3	15	8½
14	12	13	51·5	31·0	32	3	15	10
15	12	13½	52·8	27·7	39	2	11	16½
16	10	9½	47·4	27·2	25	0	12	4½

III.—STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT RECEIVED in 1899-1900
TAXATION) ACT, 1890, and the EXPENDITURE upon AGRI-
CONTINUATION SCHOOLS) in 1900-01 by

County.	Total amount received from Residue Grant in 1899-1900.	Amount applied to Agricultural Education in 1900-01.	Distribution of Expenditure			
			General Expenditure.	Dairy Instruction.	Agricultural Lectures.	Poultry Keeping.
Bedford	£ 8,080	£ 1,005	—	—	£ 262	£ (a)
Berks	7,172	775	—	—	—	51
Buckingham	7,440	851	14	—	—	62
Cambridge	4,673	1,250	200	—	100	50
Isle of Ely	2,891	396	—	154	—	—
Chester	18,959	4,390	—	(b) 300	520	(c)
Cornwall	8,680	1,696	—	73	191	214
Cumberland	8,003	2,764	—	205	(f)	(f)
Derby	12,610	1,748	—	247	184	(c)
Devon	15,342	(g) 1,713	—	368	372	194
Dorset	8,569	1,867	—	268	(i)	115
Durham	17,218	1,281	—	527	(j)	(k)
Essex	22,854	(l) 1,810	127	421	69	(k)
Gloucester	16,506	1,078	(m) 572	169	(m)	70
Hants	11,071	1,699	—	442	—	70
Isle of Wight	3,257	310	—	—	—	—
Hereford	6,747	838	—	15	9	53
Hertford	8,901	584	118	2	—	69
Huntingdon	2,686	483	—	36	—	7
Kent	31,062	4,627	—	—	—	322
Lancaster (1899-1900).	48,684	5,893	—	487	633	—
Leicester	6,575	1,019	(o) 419	—	—	—
Lincoln:						
Parts of Holland ..	2,751	32	—	—	7	—
" " Kesteven ..	4,644	319	—	92	—	19
" " Lindsey ..	7,680	2,063	—	515	—	94
London	226,729	965	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	28,894	38	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	6,044	1,286	672	388	—	54
Norfolk	11,579	1,934	—	363	172	104
Northampton	7,927	694	—	32	321	(c)
Soke of Peterborough	1,283	73	—	20	—	53

(a) Poultry Keeping is included under Horticulture. (b) Exclusive of grant to Worleston (d) Includes capital outlay on the extension of Holmes Chapel School. (e) Including this head was for Manurial Experiments and Lectures on Horticulture undertaken by instruction in Bee Keeping and £600 on instruction in Agricultural Processes. (h) The tion of the financial year. (i) The £410 under "Grants to Colleges and Schools" includes of Durham College of Science in part return for the annual grant of £500. (k) Included Lectures are included under General Expenditure. (n) Including special grant of £50 except Grants to Colleges. (p) About £250 of this was expended by the Midland Agricul- and Veterinary Surgery. (q) Includes Beekeeping.

from the RESIDUE GRANT under the CUSTOMS and EXCISE (LOCAL CULTURAL INSTRUCTION (exclusive of GRANTS to EVENING COUNTY COUNCILS in ENGLAND and WALES.

on Agricultural Education.							County.
Farriery and Veterinary Science.	Bee Keeping.	Horticulture.	Manual Processes.	Miscellaneous.	Scholarships.	Grants to Colleges and Schools.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	(a) 75	—	43	—	625	Bedford.
—	50	136	3	—	285	250	Berks.
60	—	582	—	—	24	100	Buckingham.
—	25	150	—	375	100	250	Cambridge.
—	—	—	—	10	50	182	Isle of Ely.
(c)	(c)	(c)	—	116	1,064	(d) 2,590	Chester.
30	77	(e) 384	62	3	—	662	Cornwall.
—	(f)	(f)	—	232	128	2,199	Cumberland.
130	50	379	—	8	50	700	Derby.
236	(g) 75	266	(g)	150	50	(h)	Devon.
13	37	555	266	63	120	(i) 410	Dorset.
—	—	—	—	—	240	(j) 514	Durham.
90	15	376	125	157	330	100	Essex.
47	5	168	—	47	—	—	Gloucester.
165	15	207	—	8	58	714	Hants.
—	—	310	—	—	—	—	Isle of Wight.
129	—	253	159	150	70	—	Hereford.
16	—	22	122	37	78	(n) 120	Hertford.
—	20	40	359	—	—	21	Huntingdon.
192	173	832	—	44	1,264	1,800	Kent.
—	—	(q) 72	—	96	800	3,605	Lancaster.
—	—	—	—	—	—	600	Leicester.
—	—	—	35	—	—	—	Lincoln : Parts of Holland.
—	3	148	23	—	35	—	„ „ Kesteven.
61	19	—	423	—	97	(p) 624	„ „ Lindsey.
—	—	—	—	—	765	200	London.
—	—	38	—	—	—	—	Middlesex.
51	16	4	31	70	—	—	Monmouth.
223	17	253	58	6	185	563	Norfolk.
106	21	134	—	—	—	80	Northampton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Soke of Peterborough.

Dairy School, included under Grants to Colleges. (c) Included in Agricultural Lectures Fruit Culture. (f) Included in "Miscellaneous" but the greater part of the expenditure under the Durham College of Science. (g) In addition, District Committees expended £30 on grant of £350 due to the Ashburton Agricultural School was not paid until after the expiration of £100 for Agricultural Lectures in the County. (j) Agricultural Lectures are given by the staff under Dairy Instruction. (l) Exclusive of staff instructors salaries £1,341. (m) Agricultural towards equipping the Cambridge Experimental Farm. (o) Includes expenditure on all subjects rural and Dairy Institute on Lectures in the County on General Agriculture, Horticulture,

County.	Total Amount received from Residue Grant in 1899-1900.	Amount applied to Agricultural Education in 1900-01.	Distribution of Expenditure			
			General Expenditure.	Dairy Instruction.	Agricultural Lectures.	Poultry Keeping.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northumberland ..	10,118	1,223	—	—	—	—
Notts	7,570	1,314	2	88	(b)	(b)
Oxford.. ..	5,684	1,383	100	—	27	62
Rutland	977	61	—	—	—	—
Salop	9,051	2,967	320	62	(c) 180	76
Somerset	16,686	3,555	24	329	267	66
Stafford	21,568	2,651	158	—	1,908	—
Suffolk, East ..	5,132	960	—	132	—	4
" West.. ..	2,963	524	—	200	—	43
Surrey	20,445	2,248	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East ..	8,978	4,312	—	349	—	121
" West.. ..	4,778	106	—	—	—	—
Warwick.. ..	11,893	1,126	—	552	—	164
Westmorland ..	2,266	266	—	—	—	—
Wilts	12,798	1,891	298	485	303	96
Worcester	10,818	1,968	188	258	37	80
York, East Riding ..	6,154	(f) 4,017	373	—	193	39
" North Riding	9,052	1,537	—	468	—	—
" West Riding..	33,566	5,618	512	204	274	176
Anglesey	904	150	—	—	—	—
Brecon	1,846	55	4	—	30	—
Cardigan	1,580	(k) 434	—	50	10	—
Carmarthen	3,273	(k) 632	—	60	60	—
Carnarvon	3,002	(k) 300	—	65	100	—
Denbigh	3,926	(k) 399	—	198	55	—
Flint	2,314	108	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan	9,927	(k) 96	4	49	—	—
Merioneth	1,361	(k) 94	4	—	—	—
Montgomery	2,712	(n) 250	—	—	—	—
Pembroke	2,080	(k) 104	—	—	10	—
Radnor.. ..	967	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Including £528 cost of maintaining County Demonstration Farm. (b) Included in Act. (d) Including £1,500 towards the equipment of the Harper-Adams Agricultural College, stocking Cambridge University Experimental Farm. (e) Included under Dairy Instruction. Education, except Scholarships, in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire is made ditto incurred in improvements and stock at the East and West Ridings County the Agricultural Department of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. (m) The of Wales, Aberystwyth. (n) From Intermediate Education Fund. (o) Including £2,631

on Agricultural Education.							County.
Farriery and Veterinary Science.	Bee Keeping.	Horticulture.	Manual Processes.	Miscellaneous.	Scholarships.	Grants to Colleges and Schools	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
—	—	87	—	—	60	(a) 1,076	Northumberland
(b)	30	(b)	(b)	(b)	94	1,100	Notts.
—	30	242	403	33	161	325	Oxford.
12	—	—	49	—	—	—	Rutland.
177	98	204	—	—	300	(d) 1,550	Salop.
141	—	383	17	43	52	(o) 2,243	Somerset.
—	—	—	—	—	335	250	Stafford.
7	—	278	127	(e) 274	90	48	Suffolk, East.
—	17	—	75	14	—	(f) 175	" West.
—	150	748	—	—	150	1,200	Surrey.
—	—	214	—	—	—	3,628	Sussex, East.
—	19	87	—	—	—	—	" West.
37	39	314	—	20	(g)	(g)	Warwick.
28	—	—	25	72	43	100	Westmorland.
230	54	(h)	—	149	128	146	Wils.
314	83	689	83	183	44	—	Worcester.
—	143	130	—	728	176	(j) 2,335	York, East Riding.
—	4	—	—	—	315	750	" North Riding.
—	25	333	—	836	464	(j) 2,794	" West Riding.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(l) 150	Anglesey.
—	—	—	—	—	21	(m)	Brecon.
—	—	95	—	—	279	(m)	Cardigan.
—	—	—	112	—	400	(m)	Carmarthen.
—	—	—	—	65	70	(l)	Carnarvon.
—	—	—	—	20	126	(l)	Denbigh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(l)	Flint.
—	—	—	—	—	45	—	Glamorgan.
—	—	—	—	—	90	(m)	Merioneth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	250	Montgomery.
—	—	—	—	—	94	(m)	Pembroke.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Radnor.

Grants to Colleges. (c) Including fees for analyses under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (e) Including Agricultural Experiment Station. (f) Including special grant of £150 towards (h) Included in Agricultural Lectures. (l) The whole of the expenditure on Agricultural through a Joint Agricultural Council in conjunction with the Yorkshire College. (j) Expenditure on Council Farm at Garforth. (k) Raised by rate. (l) The foregoing items are payments made to foregoing items are payments made to the Agricultural Department of the University College towards County Experimental Farm.

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